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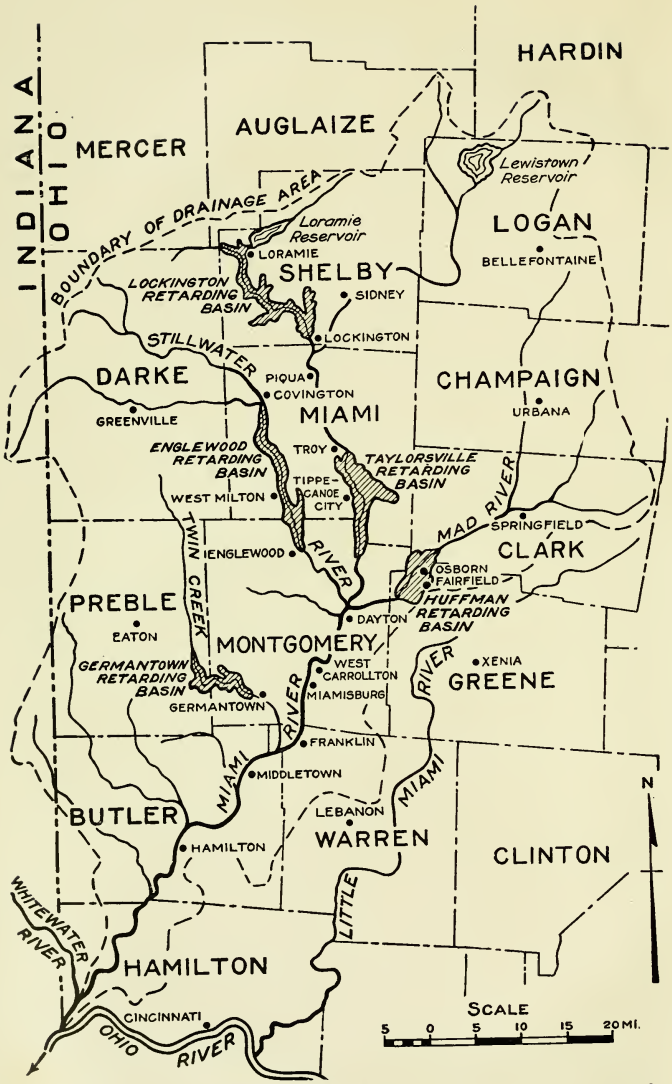

Fig. 1.—Map of Miami River drainage area showing location of proposed retarding basins.

MEMOIRS

OF THE

MIAMI VALLEY

EDITED BY

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—S. J. Hatfield—Emery L. Hoskins—S. L. Wicoff—Judge Harvey H. Needles—David Oldham—Harry and John Oldham—James E. Way—Andrew J. Hess—Charles R. Hess—Hon. J. E. Russell—Joseph C. Royon—Hugh Doorley—Frank J. Doorley—John Quinlin—Robert E. and Charles C. Marshall—Logan W. Marshall—Charles C. Hall—D. F. Mills—Harry K. Forsythe—Hugh Bingham—Samuel J. Hetzler—Emerson V. Moore—Percy R. Taylor—Judge Joseph D. Barnes—Summary of Legal History of the County.....348-361

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EDITORIAL SKETCHES

Hon. John C. Hover sketch in the Bench and Bar of Logan county.

Hon. Joseph D. Barnes sketch in the Bench and Bar of Shelby county.

Hon. Walter Duval Jones, senior Common Pleas judge of Ohio, was born June 21, 1857, at Piqua, Ohio, a son of Mathias H. and Jane (Wood) Jones. He attended the graded and high schools of Piqua and in youth mastered the printer's trade and for a time did newspaper and editorial work, in the meantime pursuing his studies for the law. Admitted to the bar in 1878, he was engaged in private practice during that and the following year and then served as city solicitor of Piqua for six terms. February 6, 1899, he was appointed Common Pleas judge to fill a vacancy, and in the same year was elected to that office, to which he has been elected six times without opposition. Judge Jones is a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Piqua club, the Piqua Chamber of Commerce and the Episcopal church. He was married October 23, 1879, to Miss Laura C. Harlow, and has one daughter, Mrs. Dr. F. W. Thomas, and two grandchildren, Randolph and Charlotte. The home of Judge Jones is located at 412 North Wayne street, Piqua.

SETTLEMENT OF THE MIAMI VALLEY

IN no part of the Union are there more objects of archaeological interest than in the Miami valley, in Ohio, and never before were we so well prepared to study them so successfully as at the present time. It is not our purpose, however, in these volumes to go in detail into this subject, but rather to give a brief outline of the evidences extant that this region was once the abode of that mysterious people whom, for want of a better name, we call "Mound Builders." In the Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, published in October, 1883, Prof. F. W. Putnam, of Cambridge, Mass., who has taken great interest in the archaeology of Ohio, has this to say of the fortified hill in Butler county:

"Fort Hill, of which an accurate description and figure are given by Squier and Davis, is in several respects one of the most remarkable of the prehistoric works in the State of Ohio, and has not yet suffered much by the hand of man, thanks to its being difficult of access. Nature has held almost undisputed sway over the works since they were deserted, and forest trees of great age are growing upon the walls and within the enclosure. The walls of this fort are formed of stones taken from the top of the hill and from the ditch made on the inside of the walls. These walls are from eight to fifteen feet high and from twenty to thirty or more feet in width, and they enclose an area of nearly fifty acres. They are carried around the very brow of the hill, forming a continuation of its steep sides. Some conception of the antiquity of the place may be derived from the size of a decayed oak stump still standing upon the summit of the wall, which measures seven by nine feet in its two diameters, nearly three feet from the ground. This is probably the same stump which thirty-seven years ago Squier and Davis reported as having a circumference of twenty-three feet."

With the exception of Ross county, Butler contains more antiquities than any other in the State. Prof. S. F. Baird pronounces it one of the most interesting spots on this continent. When it is considered that within its borders are less than three hundred thousand acres of land, the claims put forth appear to be exaggerated. And yet there are over 250 artificial mounds and seventeen enclosures. All of the latter have been surveyed and described save one. Add to these over three hundred thousand various kinds of stone implements which have been picked up, and no mean appearance is presented. Of these remains, the most celebrated is the one already mentioned and known as Fortified Hill, located in Ross township, on Section 12, and less than two and one-half miles from the Miami. The plan of the work with accompanying description was first printed in Squier and Davis' Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley, published by the Smithsonian Institution in the year

1848. Passing over such works as contain only a description, the following books may be named which contain a delineation of Fortified Hill. Appletons' Cyclopoedia, 1873; Baldwin's Ancient America, 1872; Bancroft's Native Races of the Pacific Slope, vol. IV., 1875; MacLean's Mound Builders, 1879; Larkin's Ancient Man in America, 1880; Smithsonian Report, 1883; History of Butler County, 1883; and Allen's Pre-historic World, 1885. It is thus seen that great prominence has been given to this work.

The following bibliography of earthworks in the Miami valley is taken from an article prepared by Mrs. Cyrus Thomas, under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution, and published in Volume I of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society publications:

Butler County

Ancient earthworks six miles southeast from the town of Hamilton. Surveyed and described in 1842 by Jas. McBride, J. B. MacLean in Sm. Rep., 1881, pp. 600, 603. Diagram on page 602. These works are located partly in Fairfield township, Sec. 15, 8, and 16, and partly in Union township, Secs. 8 and 14.

Fortified Hill, on the west side of the Big Miami, three miles below Hamilton. Described and figured, Anc. Mon., pp. 16, 18, Pl. vi.; also by MacLean in Mound Builders, pp. 184-187, fig. 53, and brief notice and figure by same in Sm. Rep., 1883, p. 850. Explored, described, and figured by John P. Rogan, Thomas MS.

The A. McCormick mound, Fairfield township, on farm of Mrs. A. McCormick. Described and figured by John P. Rogan, Thomas MS.

The Wm. M. Cochran mound, one mile northeast of Bunker Hill, Reily township. Explored, described, and figured by John P. Rogan, Thomas MS.

The John Hoffman group of mounds near the central portion of the county. Explored, described, and figured by John P. Rogan, Thomas MS. Probably the same one mentioned by John P. MacLean, situated in St. Clair township, Mound Builders, p. 214.

The George Warwick mound, two miles north of Hamilton, in St. Clair township. Explored, described, and figured by John P. Rogan, Thomas MS. Noticed by J. P. MacLean, Mound Builders, p. 216.

Large circular enclosure on the west side of the Big Miami, about seven miles below Hamilton, Ross township. Described and figured, Anc. Mon. pp. 85, 86, Pl. xxx, No. 2; also by MacLean, Mound Builders, pp. 190, 191, fig. 55.

Group of six mounds in Ross township, mentioned and figured, Anc. Mon., p. 170, fig. 57, No. 1. More fully described and figured, MacLean, Mound Builders, pp. 194, 195, fig. 56.

Mound on land of J. and G. Meescopf in the southern portion of the county; one mile east of the R. Cooper mounds. Explored, described, and figured by John P. Rogan, Thomas MS.

Mound on farm of Robert Cooper, Fairfield township. Explored, described, and figured by John P. Rogan, Thomas MS. Noticed by J. P. MacLean, Mound Builders, p. 181.

The Samuel Lamdon mound, Reily township. Explored, described, and figured by John P. Rogan, Thomas MS. Brief description by John P. MacLean, Mound Builders, p. 202.

The Henry Schwarm mound, a mile and a half northwest of the village of Reily. Explored, described, and figured by John P. Rogan, Thomas MS. Probably the one in Reily township, mentioned by J. P. MacLean, Mound Builders, p. 202.

Enclosure, ditch, and mound on Seven Mile creek, near Somerville, Milford township. Described and figured by MacLean, Mound Builders, pp. 207, 209, fig. 59. Brief notice and figure, Anc. Mon., p. 90, Pl. xxxi, No. 2.

Mound from which was taken a frog pipe and charred cloth. Reported by Thomas Dover.

Mound one mile south of Post Town station and two miles north of Middletown in which were found rolls of cloth and other relics. Reported by John S. Earhart, O. T. Mason, Sm. Rep., 1880, pp. 443, 444.

Ancient work (enclosure) on Four Mile Creek, in Oxford township. Described and figured, Anc. Mon. pp. 29, 31, Pl. xi, No. 2 and also by MacLean Mound Builders, pp. 204, 205, fig. 58.

Ancient work (enclosure) on the bank of Seven Mile creek in St. Clair township, about five miles north of Hamilton. Described and figured, Anc. Mon., p. 29, Pl. xi, No. 1; also by MacLean in Mound Builders, pp. 212, 213, fig. 60. The mound explored by John P. Rogan, Thomas MS.

Ancient fortification in Fairfield township. Described and figured by MacLean, Mound Builders, pp. 177, 178, fig. 49. Brief description and figure, Anc. Mon., p. 22. Pl. viii, No. 2.

Ancient inclosure near the preceding. Brief notice and figure, MacLean, Mound Builders, p. 178, fig. 50.

Enclosure with oblong mound inside on the bank of Nine Mile creek, in Wayne township. Described and figured by MacLean, Mound Builders, pp. 217-220, fig. 61. Briefly noticed and figured in Anc. Mon., p. 90, Pl. xxxi, No. 3.

Square enclosure and mounds on east side of the Big Miami, about four miles below Hamilton, in the southwest part of Fairfield township. Described and figured, Anc. Mon., p. 85, Pl. xxx, No. 1.

Circular earthwork on east side of the Big Miami, southwest corner Fairfield township. Described and figured by MacLean, Mound Builders, p. 178, fig. 50. Brief notice and figure in Anc. Mon., pp. 90, 91, Pl. xxxi, No. 4.

Enclosure with double walls; mounds and ditch on the west bank of the Big Miami, four miles southwest of Hamilton, in Ross township. Described and figured Anc. Mon. pp. 30, 31, Pl. xi, No. 3; also by MacLean, Mound Builders, pp. 188, 190, fig. 54. The mound explored, described at length and figured by J. P. MacLean, Sm. Rep., 1883, pp. 848, 849.

Mounds in Liberty township (only ancient works in this township) are mentioned by MacLean as follows: In Sec. 20, on the farm of S. Rose, one, and on the farm of D. B. Williamson, one;

in Sec. 26, on the farms of Stephen Clawson and C. Bandle, three; one in Sec. 15 and another on Sec. 34 (Mound Builders, p. 176).

Group of small works (square and oval enclosure and mound) in Union township. Described and figured in Anc. Mon., pp. 91, 92, Pl. xxxii, No. 1. More complete description by MacLean, Mound Builders, pp. 171, 172, fig. 46.

On the adjoining section (8), same township, is a small circular enclosure described and figured by MacLean, Mound Builders, pp. 172, 174, figs. 47, 48.

Ancient Fortification on the east bank of the Big Miami about six miles above Hamilton, in northeast corner Fairfield township. Described and figured, Anc. Mon., pp. 21, 22, Pl. viii, No. 1; also by MacLean, Mound Builders, pp. 181, 183, fig. 52.

Maps and diagrams of Butler county showing location of signal mounds with explanatory notes, J. P. MacLean, Sm. Rep., 1882, pp. 752, 758. A thorough description of the various ancient works of this county, a separate description being given of each work with fig. of most of them. J. P. MacLean, Mound Builders, pp. 153, 228, figs. 46, 64 and map of the county showing location of the several works. Those described by others are mentioned separately in this catalogue under "Butler County, Ohio."

General description of the mounds of the county with special notices of the group on Sec. 21 in Ross township (same group figured in Anc. Mon., p. 170), figured, one opened. Brief description of the group on the Miami described in Anc. Mon., p. 30, Pl. xi, fig. 3; one opened and figured. J. P. MacLean, Sm. Rep., 1883, pp. 844, 851.

Hamilton County

The Langdon Mound, near Red Bank; brief notice of the mound and contents, and of another near by.

Mound on the farm of Mr. Gould, two miles from Reading. Brief description of the mound and contents, 16th Rep. Peab. Mus., pp. 175, 176.

Large enclosure, with outside ditch, on the right bank of the great Miami, near the village of Colerain. Described and figured Anc. Mon., pp. 35, 36, Pl. xiii, No. 2. (See also C. Pl. iii.) Possibly one of the works alluded to by Hugh Williamson, Obs. on Climate of America, Appendix D, pp. 189, 190.

Ancient cemetery near Madisonville. Mentioned in Anc. Nat., Jan. 1881, Vol. XV, pp. 72-73. A lengthy and illustrated description by T. W. Langdon in the Jour. Cin. Soc. Nat. Hist., V. III, pp. 40-68, p. 139, pp. 203-220, and pp. 237-257. Partial notices also in 15th Rep. Peab. Mus., pp. 63-67 and 77, and 16th Rep., pp. 165-167; pp. 196 and 199. Brief notice from C. L. Metz, Sm. Rep., 1880, p. 445.

A square enclosure and parallel lines, opposite side of Little Miami river from the Milford Works; nearly opposite Milford, Clermont county. Brief description Anc. Mon., p. 95, Pl. xxxiv, A, No. 2. Also figured in Hugh Williamson's work on Climate, p. 197, fig. 2.

Ancient works in Anderson township. Notices and partial de-

scriptions, 16th Rep. Peab. Mus., pp. 167-174 and p. 202; also 17th Rep., pp. 339-346, 374 and 376. Noticed by C. L. Metz, Sm. Rep., 1879, p. 439.

Two circular enclosures in Sycamore township. Reported by J. P. MacLean, Sm. Rep., 1881, p. 683.

Fortified Hill, at the mouth of the Great Miami. Described and figured, Pres. Harrison in Trans. Hist. Soc. Ohio, Vol. I, pp. 217-225. Brief notice and figure (copy from op. cit.) Anc. Mon., pp. 25-26, Pl. ix, No. 2.

Four mounds on the present site of Cincinnati; opened; the articles obtained described by Dr. Drake in "Pictures of Cincinnati," p. 204, etc. Mentioned by Caleb Atwater, Trans. Am. Antiq. Soc., Vol. I, (1820) pp. 156-160.

Mound and grave at Cincinnati. Opened by Col. Winthrop Sargent, and the articles taken from them described by him in a letter to Dr. Benj. L. Barton, in 1794. Illustrated, Trans. Am. Phil. Soc., Vol. IV, (1799), pp. 177-180, and Vol. V (1802), p. 74.

The following ancient works have been found "in the precincts of the town of Cincinnati:"

Three circular embankments, two parallel convex banks, an excavation, and four mounds of unequal dimensions. Described with measurements in Western Gazetteer or Emigrant's Directory, pp. 282-283.

Mound at Sixth and Mound streets, Cincinnati. Reported by H. H. Hill, Sm. Rep., 1879, p. 438.

Aboriginal vault or oven at the junction of the two branches of Duck creek, near the Red Bank station, in the vicinity of Madisonville.

Old roadway on Sec. 11, Columbia township. Reported by C. L. Metz, Sm. Rep. 1879, p. 439.

Miami County

Mound on Corn Island, near Troy. Opened. Described and contents noted by George F. Adye in a letter in Cincinnati Gazette, and quoted in Hist. Mag., Nov. 1869, Vol. VI, 2d Ser., from the Christian Intelligencer.

Earthworks and mounds in Concord and Newton townships. Brief descriptions by E. T. Wiltheiss, Papers Relating to Anthropology, from Sm. Rep. 1884, p. 38.

Embankment of earth and stone on the left bank of the Great Miami, two miles and a half above the town of Piqua. Described and figured, Anc. Mon., p. 23, Pl. viii, No. 3. Noticed also by Drake, View of Cin. Described and figured by John P. Rogan, Thomas MS. Notice by John P. MacLean, Mound Builders, p. 27.

Below the preceding a group of works (circles, ellipses, etc.), formerly existed on the site of the present town of Piqua. Described in Long's "Second Expedition," Vol. I, pp. 54-66. Mentioned in Anc. Mon., p. 23.

Mounds and earthworks in Washington and Spring Creek townships, on the Great Miami and its tributaries. Full description and diagram by E. T. Wiltheiss, Papers Relating to Anthropology from Sm. Rep. 1884, pp. 35-38.

Tablets of burnt clay found on farm of W. Morrow near Piqua. Reported by E. T. Wiltheiss, Sm. Rep. 1879, p. 440.

Graded way at Piqua. Described in Long's Sec. Expd., Vol. I., p. 60. Noticed in Anc. Mon., p. 88.

Montgomery County

Nest of flint implements, found two miles west of Centreville. Described by S. H. Binkley, Am. Antiq., Vol. III., (1881), p. 144.

Earthworks on the east bank of the Great Miami river, three miles below Dayton. Described and figured, Anc. Mon., pp. 23-24, Pl. viii, No. 4.

Small stone mound near Alexandersville. Opened, described, and contents noted at length by S. H. Binkley, Am. Antiq. Vol. III, (1881), pp. 325-328. Young Mineralogist and Antiquarian, April, 1885, pp. 79-80.

Enclosure, partly of stone, on the bluff, two miles south of Dayton. Described by S. H. Binkley, Am. Antiq. Vol. VII (1885), p. 295. (Possibly the same as mentioned in Anc. Mon., pp. 23-24.)

Group of ancient works consisting of square, circles, and mounds, near Alexandersville and six miles below Dayton. Described and figured, Anc. Mon., pp. 82-83, Pl. xxix, No. 1. S. H. Binkley, Am. Antiq., Vol. III (1881), pp. 192-193 and 325-328. Young Mineralogist and Antiquarian, April, 1885, pp. 79-80.

The great mound at Miamisburg. Western Gazetteer (1847), p. 295. Howe's Hist. Coll. Ohio (1847), p. 375. Anc. Mon. (1848), p. 5, fig. 1. Ohio Centen. Rep. (1877), Pl. ii. MacLean's "Mound Builders," (1879), pp. 59-60, fig. 1.

Ancient manufacturing village on the farm of M. T. Dodds, near West Carrollton. Described by S. H. Binkley, Am. Antiq., Vol. I (1879), pp. 256-258.

Aboriginal cemetery on the bank of the Miami river, close to Dayton. Full description of the explorations by Aug. A. Foerste, Sm. Rep., 1883, pp. 838-844. Also noticed by S. H. Binkley, Am. Antiq., Vol. VII (1885), pp. 295-296.

Shelby County

A mound in the northern part of Van Buren township. Explored; contained balls and burnt human bones. Described by C. Williamson, "Science," Vol. IX (1887), p. 135.

Warren County

Fort Ancient, on a bluff in Washington township, overlooking the Little Miami, six miles east of Lebanon. Described and plan given in the "Portfolio" (Phila., 1809). Described and figured by Caleb Atwater, Trans. Amer. Antiq. Soc., Vol. 1 (1820), pp. 156-159, Pl. ix. Howe's Hist. Coll. Ohio, pp. 503-505. Drake's "Pictures of Cin." (1815), p. 2. Western Gazetteer, p. 292. Anc. Mon. (1847), pp. 18-21, Pl. vii. Drake's Inds. N. A. (15th Ed.), p. 58. Amer. Antiq., Vol. I (1878), pp. 49-51, and Vol. V (1883), pp. 238-239. Statement of present condition, Sixteenth Rep. Peab. Mus.

(1884), Vol. III, pp. 168-169; also by Prof. Cyrus Thomas, with figures, in "Science," Vol VIII (1886).

A mound on N. W. Quar. Sec. 23, Franklin township. Opened and briefly described.

Two mounds on the S. W. Quar. Sec. 22, Franklin township, between the turnpike and the township line. Opened. Briefly noticed by J. P. MacLean, Sm. Rep., 1883, p. 851.

Ancient forks (fortifications and mounds) near Foster's Crossing, on the hills west of the Little Miami. Brief notice by Josiah Morrow, Sm. Rep., 1879, p. 439. Reported also by J. D. Blackburn.

The Miamisburg mound is the second most important one of its character perhaps in the United States. It is of perfect conical shape, some seventy feet high with the circular base of 300 feet in diameter. It is located just outside the city on one of the highways. In 1869 a number of citizens sunk a shaft from the top to two feet below its base. So far as startling revelations are concerned, the exploration was not a success. About eight feet below the summit a human skeleton was discovered in a sitting posture. A cover of clay several feet in thickness and a deposit of ashes and charcoal seemed to be the burial. At a depth of twenty-four feet was found a number of flat stones, set at an angle of forty-five degrees, and overlapping like shingles on a roof, and this may have been the top at one time. Several theories have been advanced regarding the object of the builders of this mound. It is thought to have been a place for sacrifice, or a burial mound. The failure to discover a large number of human bones within it seems to disprove these theories. It was in all probability used as a place of signaling, as it is one of a chain of similar earthen structures through this part of Ohio. Fires on its summit, which rises above the top of the surrounding forests, could be seen at a great distance. The trees which now cover it have grown since the settlement of the country by the whites.

Of the historic fortifications of the Miami valley that known as Fort Ancient is the most imposing. It is located in Warren county, on the Little Miami river, about ten miles east of Lebanon. It is on a promontory 270 feet above the river bottoms, and commands a magnificent prospect of the fertile valley below. Two ravines head near each other on the tableland to the east of the river. Along the margin of the summit of the jagged outline eroded by these streams earth has been piled all around to strengthen the natural fortification. So irregular is the line, that though enclosing but 150 acres, it measures nearly four miles in length (18,712 feet, not counting any detached works). A moderate estimate of the amount of material removed to constitute this earth wall is 9,000,000 cubic feet. Its construction would require the continuous labor of several hundred men, with primitive tools, as much as ten years. In the words of Prof. Orton, "We cannot be mistaken in seeing in the work of Fort Ancient striking evidence of an organized society, of intelligent leadership, in a word, of a strong government. A vast deal of labor was done and it was done methodically, systematically and with continuity. Here again we must think of the conditions under which the work was accomplished. * * * Not only were

the Mound Builders without the aid of domestic animals of any sort, but they were without the service of metals. They had no tools of iron; all the picks, hoes and spades that they used were made from chipped flints, and mussel shells from the river must have done the duty of shovels and scrapers. In short, not only was the labor severe and vast, but was all done in the hardest way. * * * Can we be wrong in further concluding that this work was done under a strong and efficient government? Men have always shown that they do not love hard work, and yet hard work was done persistently here. Are there not evidences on the face of the facts that they were held to their tasks by some strong control?"

If it is desired to go further into the unknown and largely conjectured past, it may be stated that the Miami valley is located well within the glaciated region of Ohio. And it is of great interest to know that when man, in a state of development similar to that of the Eskimo, was hunting the mastodon, and the reindeer, and the walrus in the valley of the Delaware, the ice-front extended in Ohio as far south as Cincinnati. At that time the moose, the caribou, the musk-ox, and reindeer ranged through the forests and over the hills of Kentucky. And, if the theory of a glacial dam at Cincinnati can be entertained, there was for a period a long, irregular lake occupying the valley of the Ohio and its tributaries, rising to the top of the bluffs in all the lower portions of the valley above Cincinnati, and being as much as three hundred feet deep at Pittsburgh. The explorer at that time, coming up from the south, would have encountered an ice wall along the line which marked the glacial margin; and upon ascending it would have had before him naught but such icy wastes as Commodore Peary and Dr. Cook found while engaged in their polar expeditions. The forests and flowers south of this margin were then also very different from those now covering the area. From the discoveries of Prof. Orton and others, it may be inferred that red cedar abounded all over the southern part of Ohio. There is record of preglacial red cedar wood in Butler county, specimens of which can be seen in the cabinet of the State university. Excavations made in these glacial terraces have disclosed evidences of a preglacial race of men, which opens a new realm of conjecture. The chief value of this fact, in this connection, is to show that the work of the Mound Builders is very recent, as compared with the glacial period. The mounds and earthworks of the lost race which inhabited the Miami valley before its discovery by Europeans, are all upon the surface, being built like our present cities, upon the summits of the glacial terraces, or upon the present flood plains. Without doubt, where the antiquity of the Mound Builders is counted by hundreds of years, that of preglacial man must be counted by thousands.

To what degree of civilization the Mound Builders attained will perhaps ever remain a matter of conjecture, as they have left naught, save the mounds and the articles found in them, upon which we can base an opinion. But whatever their status as a civilized people, certain it is that the region of which we write was later allowed to become an unclaimed and unbroken wilderness. At the

time of early explorations in this region there were no permanent settlements by the white race within what is now a populous territory, and with the exception perhaps of a few French traders and a few captives among the Indians, there were within it no white people. Within this valley there are now several populous and prosperous cities, many prosperous towns and villages, and a population of approximately a million people, living under conditions of prosperity and happiness, of morality and intelligence not surpassed by any community of equal magnitude which has ever existed in the history of the world. But we must not forget that another people—another race—occupied this territory between the exodus of the Mound Builders and the entrance of the Anglo-Saxons, and that here they lived and energized for many centuries, before the advent of the white man. And in this introduction to the marvelous record of development in the Miami valley it is fitting that mention be made of our immediate predecessors, the Indians.

The Miamis, of the Algonquin linguistic family, occupied all the western portion of Ohio, all of Indiana and a large portion of what is now the State of Illinois. This tribe had long occupied that territory and was once the most numerous and powerful of the tribes in the Northwest. They had no tradition of ever having lived in any other portion of the country and so they must have occupied this territory for many generations. Their principal villages were along the headwaters of the two Miamis of the Ohio, and the Miami of the Lake (now the Maumee) and along the waters of the Wabash in Indiana as far south as the vicinity of Vincennes. At the time of the treaty of Greenville they had been greatly reduced in numbers and in power, but were the oldest occupants of the Ohio territory. They claimed the right of possession in the territory between the Scioto and the Miamis, and they were at one time in possession of and entitled to the same, but in time the Wyandots seem to have been accorded the right thereto. In the traditions which the Miamis gave of their own history they stated that they had been at war with the Cherokees and Chickasaws for so long a period of time that they had no account of any time when there had been peace between them.

As illustrating the fierce nature of the conflicts between the tribes north of the Ohio and those south of it in times past, it is an important fact that no tribes lived along the banks of that river or permanently occupied the contiguous territory. The Ohio as it flowed through the wilderness was and has always been considered one of the most beautiful rivers on the globe and its banks presented every allurement to, and advantages of permanent occupation. Yet, there was not on it from its source to its mouth, a distance of more than a thousand miles, a single wigwam or structure in the nature of a permanent abode. Gen. William Henry Harrison, in an address before the Historical Society of Ohio, said:

"Of all this immense territory, the most beautiful portion was unoccupied. Numerous villages were to be found on the Scioto and the headwaters of the two Miamis of the Ohio; on the Miami of the Lake (the Maumee) and its southern tributaries and throughout the whole course of the Wabash, at least as low as the present

town of Vincennes; but the beautiful Ohio rolled its amber tide until it paid its tribute to the "father of waters" through an unbroken solitude. At and before that time and for a century after its banks were without a town or single village or even a single cottage, the curling smoke of whose chimneys would give the promise of comfort and refreshment to a weary traveler."

There is every reason to believe that it was the ambition and effort "of the five nations to subdue, disperse or assimilate all the tribes of the Ohio valley," as stated by Dodge, in his "Indians in the Ohio valley." But they seem to have been successful only along the lake shore. In the hundred years preceding 1750, it is certain that many Indian tribes were gravitating towards the navigable rivers, rich valleys and fertile fields of Ohio. That was the most accessible and advantageous territory between the Great Lakes and the "beautiful river." There were easy portages connecting the sources of the rivers emptying into the Erie and those debouching into the Ohio; short transfers from the Cuyahoga to the Tuscarawas; the Sandusky to the Scioto; the Maumee to the Miami or to the Wabash. Thus the canoes of traffic and travel from the St. Lawrence to the Mississippi would traverse the natural water channels of the Ohio country. All roads led to Rome. All rivers led to and from Ohio. The cunning red man selected in peace and war these avenues of least resistance. Hence the Ohio country was a chosen center for the western tribes and in the early half of the eighteenth century the tide of permanent settlement was Ohioward. The Miamis, chief occupants of Indiana and portions of Illinois, spread into the valleys of the Maumee and the Miamis. They were divided into three tribes: the Twigtwees, or Miamis, the Piankeshawes and the Weas. Their limits were well defined and doubtless correctly described by Little Turtle: "My father kindled the first fire at Detroit; from thence he extended his lines to the headwaters of the Scioto; from thence to its mouth; from thence down the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash, and from thence to Chicago, over Lake Michigan. These are the boundaries within which the prints of my ancestor's houses are everywhere to be seen." The Miamis, who belonged to the Algonquin family, were a powerful nation and were undoubtedly among the earliest immigrants into Ohio. In their prime, they could command two thousand warriors, and it is claimed were the forces that met and repelled the inundating waves of the Iroquois. It must be kept in mind that the settlements of the various tribes, which came into the Ohio country, were not permanent, but were more or less shifting as tribal wars, white immigration and changing conditions required. The Indian above all else is migratory, and if he did not descend from the lost tribes of Israel, as many ethnologists claim, he certainly had the characteristics of the "wandering Jew."

It is not quite 170 years since the first white man of which we have knowledge visited the locality of the Miami valley. In 1751 Christopher Gist, accompanied by George Croughtan and Andrew Montour, passed over the Indian trail from the forks of the Ohio to the Indian towns on the Miami. Gist was the agent of an English and Virginia land company. On January 17, 1751, he and his party

were at the great swamp in what is now Licking county, known to us as the "Pigeon Roost," or "Bloody Run Swamp," which is five miles northwest from the Licking reservoir and one-half mile south of the line of the National road. Thence they proceeded to the Miami towns, which were in the region of Xenia and Springfield.

In 1780, while the Revolutionary war was still in progress, Col. Bird, with a detachment of 600 Indians and Canadians, and with four pieces of artillery, left Canada, passed up the Maumee over to Loramie creek, thence to the Miami, down the same, passed the site of what eleven years later was Fort Hamilton, all a wilderness, to the Ohio, up the Ohio to the Licking, reduced several American frontier stations and returned by the same route with prisoners and plunder. And in the same year, Gen. Rogers Clark, with his Kentuckians, took up his line of march from the site of Cincinnati for the Shawnee towns on Little Miami and Mad rivers, which towns he destroyed. On this campaign he erected two blockhouses on the north side of the Ohio. These were the first structures known to have been built on the site of the city of Cincinnati.

The beautiful country between the Miamis had been so infested by the Indians that it was avoided by the whites, and its settlement might have been procrastinated for years, but for the discovery and enterprise of Major Benjamin Stites, a trader from New Jersey. In the summer of 1786 Stites happened to be at Washington, just back of Limestone, now Maysville, where he headed a party of Kentuckians in pursuit of Indians who had stolen some horses. The pursuit continued for some days, and the Indians escaped, but Stites gained a view of the rich valleys of the Great and Little Miami as far up as the site of Xenia. With this knowledge, and charmed by the beauty of the country, he hurried back to New Jersey and revealed his discovery to Judge Cleves Symmes, of Trenton, a man of great influence. Symmes was about forty-four years old, a native of Long Island, had been a colonel of militia in the Revolution, and had rendered public service as lieutenant-governor of New Jersey, judge of the supreme court of that State, and member of the council and of Congress. Stites was of a speculative turn of mind and became enthusiastic over the possibilities of the Miami valley. He had but little trouble in arousing the interest of Symmes, and with the latter was associated Gen. Jonathan Dayton, Elias Boudinot, Dr. Witherspoon, and other worthies of that day. An association resembling the Ohio, or Marietta, company, was formed, Congress was asked (August, 1787) for a grant on the same terms given Rufus Putnam and his associates in the Muskingum country. The territory asked for was the lands between the two Miamis, as far back as the north line of the proposed purchase of the Ohio company. Symmes encountered considerable delay on the part of the government, but being of an enthusiastic nature, he seems to have taken it for granted that his enterprise would be approved, and began disposing of the country, in November, by covenanting to deed Stites 10,000 acres of the best lands in the valley. This he followed with a glowing prospectus, inviting settlers to select lands and avail themselves of the low price, two-thirds of a dollar per acre, before it was raised on May

1, 1888, to one dollar. On his own behalf he reserved the nearest entire township to the mouth of the Great Miami, as well as fractional townships about it, as the site of a proposed city. There was a rush for the land bargains, and Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, also with a town in view, took up an entire section opposite the mouth of Licking river.

While the settlers at Marietta were busy clearing fields and building log houses, in 1788, they were visited, Aug. 27, by the advance guard of the Miami colony, led by Symmes, who stopped at Marietta for a few days to perform his duties as a lawmaker for the territory. He had been appointed judge the preceding February, and thus was one of the lawmaking body of the Northwest territory. The Miami valley was, naturally, a more inviting field for settlement than the Muskingum, but it had been avoided on account of the Indian hostilities. So frequent were the forays of Kentuckians, Shawanees and Wyandots through this beautiful valley and among its verdant hills that it had become known as the "Miami slaughter house," and future events were to confirm the aptness of the title. As late as March, 1788, while Putnam and his Marietta colony were coming down the Ohio, a considerable party of explorers, including Samuel Purviance, of Baltimore, and some French mineralogists and botanists, were nearly all killed or captured by the Indians at the mouth of the Great Miami.

Stites and a party of settlers landed, Nov. 18, 1788, just below the Little Miami, and founded a town called Columbia. Symmes and party were on the way, but waited at Limestone (Maysville, Ky.) for a military escort, and Denman, without a following, went to Lexington, Ky., and formed a partnership with the founder of that city, Col. Robert Patterson, a Pennsylvanian who had visited Ohio as an officer in the Indian campaigns, and John Filson, a Pennsylvania schoolmaster who had become a Kentucky surveyor and the first of Kentucky historians. In the deal between these three, Denman received $100 in Virginia currency, and the Kentuckians each a third interest in the section opposite the mouth of Licking, where the partners proposed to found a town and call it Losantiville. Free lots being offered as an inducement to immediate settlement, a large company of Kentuckians followed Patterson and Filson to the city cite, where they met Denman, Symmes and Israel Ludlow, chief surveyor of the Miami company, Sept. 22, 1788. A plat had been made by Filson, and the city of Cincinnati then had its dedication. But the survey and location of lots could not be made until Ludlow had ascertained if this section were within twenty miles of the mouth of the Great Miami.

Symmes, in his headlong course as a promoter, had been brought to a sudden check by the fact that the treasury board did not favor his application for such a great river front, and in view of his unauthorized procedure, was disposed to have nothing to do with the project. Through the intercession of Gen. Dayton and Daniel Marsh, representing Symmes' associates, the board was brought to consent to the sale of a twenty-mile front, eastward from the mouth of the Great Miami, and running back far enough to contain one million acres, and this tract was not formally contracted

for until three weeks after the preliminary location of Cincinnati (October 15, 1788.) The matter was finally settled by a patent to Symmes and his associates, September 30, 1794, for the land between the two Miamis, and far enough inland to include 311,682 acres, from which Sections 16 and 29 were reserved for the support of education and religion, and 8, 11 and 26 for disposal by Congress; also the Fort Washington reservation, and one complete township for a college. The latter was finally selected in Butler county, though not quite complete, and is the site of Oxford.

While awaiting the survey, a large part of the adventurers, as they called themselves in that day, made an excursion into the interior to view the promised land and encountered an encampment of Indians, from which they turned back. The historian, Filson, becoming separated from the party, probably was killed by the Shawanese, as he was never again heard from. The adventurers all returned to Kentucky or the east. Ludlow became the successor of Filson in the partnership. Symmes went to Limestone, and waited for the conclusion of a new treaty with the Indians to insure peace. This desired treaty was concluded by Gov. St. Clair at Fort Harmar, January 8, 1789, reaffirming the bounds set by the treaty of Fort McIntosh, as the fruit of conquest. The Iroquois chief, Joseph Brant, approached the council place, but did not participate, and it afterward appeared that the Indians present were unauthorized to bind their tribes to cede any lands northwest of the Ohio. Romance has it that Brant was met in the forest by his former acquaintance, the Governor's daughter, Louisa St. Clair, whose horsemanship and skill with the rifle was the admiration of the frontier.

Meanwhile, about Christmas, 1788, or New Year's, 1789, Patterson and Ludlow and a small party returned to Losantiville, and began laying out town lots, and the first settlers of that city gathered to select their property. "On the 24th of December, 1788," says Symmes, in one of his letters, "they left Maysville to form a station and lay a town opposite the Licking." The river was filled with ice "from shore to shore," but "perseverance triumphing over difficulty, they landed safe on a most delightful high bank of the Ohio, where they founded the town of Losantiville, which populates considerably." James H. Perkins, in his Annals of the West, points out that the day of the settlement is unknown. "Some, supposing it would take about two days to make the voyage, have dated the being of the Queen City of the West from December 26. This is but guesswork, however, for as the river was full of ice, it might have taken ten days to have gone the sixty-five miles from Maysville to Licking. But, in the case in chancery, to which we have referred, we have the evidence of Patterson and Ludlow that they landed opposite the Licking in the month of January, 1789; while William McMillan testifies that he 'was one of those who formed the settlement of Cincinnati on the 28th day of December, 1788.'"

But it is quite certain that Symmes and his party were delayed until late in January. Then, on coming down the river to Fort Finney, the country about it was found under water. The disgusted military officer abandoned the fort to go to Louisville, but

Symmes landed upon the nearest dry spot and began a town, which was given his name. With the advent of pioneer recruits, North Bend was established a few miles up the river. Which of the various locations should be the center of development was in doubt until Symmes' appeal for military protection led to the placing of an army post. Ensign Luce and eighteen men built a stockade at North Bend and occupied it several months, but there was an Indian attack in the spring of 1789 that stampeded the inhabitants. Then Major Doughty came down with a larger force and in the summer of 1789 selected Losantiville as the best position and built a stockade that he called Fort Washington. The story was told by Judge Jacob Burnet that the commanding officer became "enamored with a beautiful, black-eyed female," at North Bend, whom her husband took to Cincinnati, whereupon the officer decided that the latter was the best strategic position. "This anecdote was communicated by Judge Symmes," said Burnet, "and is unquestionably authentic," but Judge Symmes was much offended at the officer.

Gen. Josiah Harmar, commanding the regular army of the United States, which was composed of his regiment of infantry and Major Doughty's battalion of artillery, occupied this fort with the main part of his command, December 29, 1789, and Gov. St. Clair, stopping there on his way to the Wabash and Mississippi, established, January 2, 1790, a new county, which Symmes named in honor of Alexander Hamilton. The name of the town St. Clair changed to commemorate the title of the new military order, the Cincinnati. This county included the country between the Miamis back to the Standing Stone forks of the larger river. Cincinnati, as the seat of an unsettled county, began, in a squalid and barren fashion, its history as the metropolis of the Ohio valley. In 1792 (February 11), Gov. St. Clair extended the county jurisdiction to include all west of the Scioto and a line north from the lower Shawanee down to Sandusky bay, and east of a line from Standing Stone forks of the Great Miami to Lake Huron, including all Eastern Michigan.

In 1795, Gen. Wayne had made a treaty with the Indians, at Greenville, by which the line of the lands of the United States had been extended from Loramie's, westward to Fort Recovery, and thence southward to the mouth of the Kentucky river. The boundary of Hamilton county was extended westward, June 22, 1798, to make it correspond with this change in the boundary of the government territory. The line between Hamilton and Knox counties then became: "The western boundary of the county of Hamilton shall begin at the spot, on the bank of the Ohio river, where the general boundary line of the United States and the Indian tribes, established at Greenville the third day of August, 1795, intersects the bank of that river, and run with that general boundary line to Fort Recovery, and from thence by a line to be drawn due north from Fort Recovery, until it intersects the southern boundary line of the county of Wayne, and from thence to the southern boundary of the county of Wayne, shall also be the eastern boundary of the county of Knox." Hamilton county in this way got a part of Knox county, and a part of what is now Indiana.

The settlements mentioned were not to enjoy peaceful conditions for a number of years. The Miami valley, as a part of the Northwest territory had passed to the United States and had been opened to their people. But the Indians were still in a large measure its occupants and in some degree its owners. They began to feel the pressure of the white settlements, and they began to commit depredations and destroy property and even lives of the settlers.

Gen. Josiah Harmar, a Revolutionary veteran, was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the United States army, September 29, 1789, and was at once directed to proceed against the Indians. He centered a force of some fifteen hundred men at Fort Washington (Cincinnati). His army consisted of some three hundred regulars and eleven hundred "militia," which really meant indiscriminate volunteers mostly from Kentucky, aged men and inexperienced boys, many of whom had never fired a gun. "There were guns without locks and barrels without stocks, borne by men who did not know how to oil a lock or fit a flint." With this "outfit" Gen. Harmar proceeded (September 30, 1790), into the heart of the Indian country, around the headwaters of the Maumee and the Miami. The Indians, less than two hundred, say the historians, led by the Miami warrior, Chief Little Turtle, divided the army, defeated and routed them, and Harmar, chagrined and humiliated, retreated to Fort Washington after suffering great loss of men. It was a stunning blow and created dismay and terror among the Miami valley settlers. The Indians were highly elated and emboldened to further and more aggressive attacks upon their white enemies.

It was now evident to the government that large measures must be taken to establish the authority of the United States among the Indians and protect their Ohio settlements. Washington called Gov. St. Clair to Philadelphia, and with the approval of Congress placed him in command of an army to be organized for a new Indian expedition. On October 4, 1791, Gen. St. Clair, at the head of some three thousand troops, hardly better in quality than those under Harmar, set out from Fort Washington. The plan was to proceed northward along the present western line of the state and establish a line of Forts to be properly maintained as permanent points for military operation and protection. Forts Hamilton, St. Clair and Jefferson, the latter near Greenville, were erected. But when the expedition, now about twenty-five hundred strong, had reached a branch of the Wabash in what is now Mercer county, some thirty miles from Fort Jefferson, it was attacked by an allied force of Indians, fifteen hundred strong, under Little Turtle. It was a desperate, irregular combat, the troops were completely demoralized and panic stricken, and indulged in "a most ignominious flight," with the woeful loss of over six hundred killed and two hundred and fifty wounded, a loss equal to that of the American army at Germantown, when Gen. Washington suffered one of the worst defeats and greatest losses of the Revolution.

The Indian question had now become more serious than ever before, and there was great danger of the disaffection spreading among the Six Nations, with whom the whites had been at peace since the treaty of Fort Harmar. Washington anxiously scanned

the list of officers for a reliable successor to St. Clair. The choice finally fell upon Anthony Wayne, the dashing, intrepid hero of Ticonderoga, Germantown, Monmouth and the storming of Stony Point. Wayne arrived at Fort Washington in April, 1793, and by October had recruited his army and was ready to move. He cautiously crept his way into the interior as far as Fort Greenville, which he erected, and where he spent the winter, and whence he forwarded a detachment of several hundred to build Fort Recovery, in commemoration of the defeat of St. Clair, at that point. This fortification was attacked by the advancing Indians, one thousand strong, under their puissant general, Little Turtle, who made a desperate charge only to be repulsed and compelled to retreat. It was their first serious check. In August, 1794, Wayne with his "Legion," as his army was called, reached the confluence of the Auglaize and Maumee. Here he established another link in the chain of forts, named Defiance. The Indian allies had concentrated about thirty miles down the river at the rapids of the Maumee, near the British fort, Miami, one of the post retained by the English at the close of the Revolutionary war and then recently reoccupied by an English garrison from Detroit, under the direction of John G. Simcoe, lieutenant-governor of Canada. The field chosen for battle was at the Falls of the Maumee on the wind swept banks, covered with fallen timber. The savages were outwitted and overwhelmed. They fled in wild dismay toward the British fort. Wayne's triumph (August 20, 1794), was complete, the brilliant and dashing victory of Stony Point was won again. The Indian warfare was shattered, and the red man began to realize his critical condition. The famous Greenville treaty was entered into in August, 1795, between Gen. Wayne for the United States and the representatives, over eleven hundred in all, of some eleven leading Indian tribes. This treaty removed that influence which for six years had prevented the development of the colony planted in the Miami valley, and it was now possible to extend settlements uninterrupted into that region.

At the time of the Treaty of Greenville there were gathered under the protection of Fort Washington and close to the stockades of Columbia, North Bend, and the dozen or more stations in that vicinity, several hundred anxious settlers who hailed that event as the beginning of an era of peace and security and an opportunity for better times. "The return of peace gave them new ambitions and new hopes." They removed from their forts into the adjacent country, selected farms, built cabins, and began to subdue the forests. So decisive was this movement that, for a time, the curious phenomenon presented itself of settlements like Cincinnati, North Bend and Columbia, in a new and growing country, actually losing a large part of their population. In evidence of this, Miller, in his Cincinnati's Beginnings, says that Judge Symmes wrote to Jonathan Dayton, August 6, 1795, that North Bend was reduced more than one-half in its number of inhabitants since he had left to go to New Jersey, in February, 1793; that the people had spread themselves into all parts of the purchase below the military range since the Indian defeat on August 20, and that the cabins were

deserted by dozens in a street. Another thing that had in some measure contributed to this exodus was the demand that Symmes had made on all volunteer settlers to go out and improve on their forfeitures in the course of the year, as the truce with the Indians afforded a very favorable opportunity for the purpose.

News of the treaty also accelerated the westward movement and deflected to the northwest territory many of those who otherwise probably would have gone into Kentucky. And many people who had settled below the Ohio river when the Indian wars were raging north of it now crossed the river and became numbered with the settlers in the future states of Ohio. Four important centers of settlement within the present limits of the state received the newcomers, the Western Reserve in the neighborhood of Cleveland, the Marietta district, the Scioto district in the neighborhood of Chillicothe, and the Miami valley.

These settlers were engaged for a time almost exclusively in the primitive occupations of the wilderness. They built their own cabins and made for themselves a rude sort of necessary furniture and utensils. Preparatory to the development of a clearing the trees were deadened and soon a crop of Indian corn was planted to supply the necessities of the family. And the pioneer was a hunter as well as a primitive farmer. His time was occupied for several seasons with clearing the forest, securing a sufficient food supply, and possibly improving his cabin so that it would be more habitable. His limitations under such circumstances did not permit him to produce a surplus, and so he was enabled to buy little or nothing. He and his family were compelled to be manufacturers of a primitive sort, as store goods were necessarily denied them. They dressed in clothing made of skins or flax raised and spun and woven at home. An important step in advance was made when a few sheep were secured and linsey woolsey was substituted for cloth of pure flax. In some instances the pioneer was only a squatter, while in others he had enough money to make the first payment on his land and thus held the title in his own name.

From the very beginning of this great rush of individual settlers "men of capital and enterprise in the older settlements became interested in securing claims and titles to extensive bodies of land and in leading forth colonies for their occupation," says Monette, in his History of the Mississippi Valley. Seventeen days after the conclusion of the treaty of Greenville, a company composed of a number of gentlemen who were prominent in the affairs of the Northwest territory made a joint purchase of land from John Cleves Symmes and subsequently laid out the town of Dayton at the junction of the Great Miami and Mad rivers. Those interested were: Winthrop Sargent, Secretary of the Territory; Gen. James Wilkinson, Jonathan Dayton, who was one of the original owners of the Miami purchase, and Israel Ludlow. The last named had already identified himself with the early history of Cincinnati by surveying the town site and also establishing Ludlow's Station, now Cumminsville. In December, 1794, he had laid out the town of Hamilton, under the protection of Fort Hamilton on the Great Miami, and now he was called upon to lay out what was to become

the first city of importance in the Miami valley, north of Cincinnati.

But Judge Turner seems to have anticipated the founders of Dayton, for on the day before they had completed their purchase from Symmes the Centinel of the Northwest Territory published an advertisement, saying that, "Encouragement will be given to the first ten families who will go and form a station on a township of land lying with a front of several miles upon the eastern bank of Mad river." And in the following March, Robert Benham, who appears to have been agent for Turner, advertised in the same periodical a sale of lots in the town of Turnerville on Mad or Chillekothi river.

An unusual thing in that early day was an editorial in a frontier newspaper, but following Wayne's treaty with the Indians the rush of population to the Mad river country was of such importance as to induce Editor Maxwell, of the Centinel, to produce the following, in his issue of April 2, 1796:

"It is with great satisfaction that we can announce to our readers the rapid strides of population and improvement on the frontiers of this country. The banks of the Mad (or as called by the Indians) Chillekothi river, display at this moment hopeful appearances. But yesterday that country was a waste, the range of savages and prowling beasts; today we see stations formed, towns building, and the population spreading. At the mouth of the river on the eastern side now stands the town of Dayton, in which are already upwards of forty cabins and houses, with the certain prospect of many more. Three and twenty miles above this in the forks of the river, a town called Turnerville will shortly be laid out on an admired plan, and from whose situation many advantages may be expected, as roads to the lakes and Pittsburgh intersect at this point. Stations in the neighborhood are already in forewardness, and a mill will shortly be built on a fine never failing seat within a mile or two from town. Two stores of goods will be opened there in the course of the Spring. * * * Thus we have a certain prospect of a flourishing frontier, that in the case of a renewal of Indian hostilities, will be a shield to the older and more popular settlements within the Miami Purchase."

Individual settlements were pushing up the valley of the Little Miami and in 1798 the town of Waynesville was located in the wilderness on the banks of that river. In the opening year of the new century we find Judge Symmes again active in a personal endeavor to extend the frontier. The Western Spy, published at Cincinnati, of March 26, 1800, contains a communication from him calling a meeting at John Lyon's tavern on Millcreek of those gentlemen who intended to become adventurers on "Scioto and Whetstone waters" to enter into articles of regulation, elect a foreman and inform each other who would furnish wagons, oxen or horses, for the purpose of transporting utensils of husbandry and provisions to the new settlement. In one week after the meeting the party was to march in a body to the place of settlement with their wagons, pack horses, cattle, sheep and hogs.

But before their dreams could be realized these ambitious town

builders were compelled to wait for a further agricultural development. At first the best that they could hope for was a limited population of the squatter class and possibly an occasional farmer, who settled in or near one of these proposed towns in hopes of a larger social intercourse, than could be secured on a wilderness farm.

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The area of unoccupied land was so great, notwithstanding the great movement of population to the Northwest territory, that for many years after the treaty of Greenville most of the country was sparsely settled and large areas of native forest remained untouched. In 1797, a traveler passing in a northwesterly direction from Manchester to the Little Miami river found but one cabin on the trace between those points. That one was built by a Mr. Van Metre, about seven miles from where Newmarket, Highland county, is now located. A man by the name of Wood had built a mill on the little Miami and there were several cabins in that vicinity. On the return trip the same traveler passed but two homes between Cincinnati and Chillicothe. Bailey, in his Journal of a Tour, tells of passing down the Ohio in 1797 and remarks that "this tract of country lying between the two Miamis is the only properly settled country on the north side of the Ohio; for though there are a few scattered plantations along the banks of the Ohio, and on some of the rivers which run into it, yet they are too widely diffused to assume any corporate form." But at this time the whole southern bank of the Ohio, from Limestone to Louisville, had begun to assume a civilized appearance, according to the same writer.

About 30,000 settlers found their way into Ohio in the first five years following the treaty of Greenville, and thus the population was increased from about 15,000, in 1795, to about 45,000, in 1800, a gain of 200 per cent. Of this number, 14,629 were living in Hamilton county. However, it must be remembered that at that time Hamilton county included practically the entire Miami valley. Its eastern boundary was identical with the present eastern boundary of Clermont county to the northeast corner of that county, and from there it extended north to the Indian treaty line. The treaty line formed both its northern and western boundaries, and Hamilton county thus included a small part of what is now Southeastern Indiana. This gave Hamilton county at that time an area of about 4,000 square miles and a population of a little over three and a half persons per square mile. That part of the Miami valley west of the river and north of the latitude of Dayton was almost entirely unoccupied.

That speculation in land became a flourishing business is indicated by the numerous newspaper advertisements of the time, and the land law of 1800 did much to accelerate the movement of population into the Miami valley. For the next few years almost every edition of the Cincinnati papers contained numerous advertisements of land for sale. Small tracts were sometimes offered, but generally the advertisements were for tracts of from 500 to 2,000 acres. Proximity to a mill site or a navigable stream, or on a road recently laid out, or near a community already somewhat settled added much to the value of the land. Notwithstanding that a large area had

been opened to settlement by the land law of 1800, and the minimum price had been fixed at $2 per acre, the price continued to advance, according to the Western Spy and Miami Gazette of November, 1815, especially near the few towns that were beginning to become local centers of industry and trade. And Melish, in his Travels in the United States, says that in 1805 good land near the mouth of the Great Miami was offered at $6.50 per acre, and that as late as 1809 uncleared land could be purchased as low as $5 per acre.

By 1805 immigration to Ohio and the Miami valley was truly astonishing. Says the American Pioneer: "New settlements and improvements were springing up along the banks of the Ohio; and the busy hum of civilization was heard where silence had reigned for ages, except when broken by the scream of the panther, the howl of the wolf or the yell of the savage." There were no less than twelve towns in the distance between Cincinnati and Limestone, and some of them were of considerable importance. Espy, in his Memorandum of a Tour, estimated that from 20,000 to 30,000 immigrants had come into Ohio within that year. Many of them who settled in Southern Ohio came from the southern states, whence they had emigrated to escape the environment of slavery. The Western Spy and Miami Gazette of January 8, 1806, says that one ferry at Cincinnati, within eight months of 1805, transported 2,629 immigrants from the southern states. Of that number North Carolina furnished 463, South Carolina 669, Kentucky 568, Tennessee 200, Virginia 465, and Georgia 264. It is difficult to say what proportion of this population from the south settled in the Miami valley, but it must have been small in comparison with the number of settlers arriving from the free states. According to the Cincinnati directory for 1825, the immigrants from the southern states and their descendants then living in Cincinnati formed but 14 per cent of the inhabitants.

The most important centers of population in the interior at this time were Dayton and Lebanon. In 1806 Dayton contained about forty houses, was situated in the midst of a prosperous farming community, and an excellent beaten public road, the borders of which were sprinkled with settlements and neat and improved farms, connected that town with Hamilton. And Ash, in his Travels in the United States, says that Lebanon was situated in the midst of a fine agricultural region that had been settled within five years, and that it had a church and schoolhouse and a population of about 200 inhabitants, living in neat log and frame houses. Other towns not heretofore mentioned that were marked on Rufus Putnam's map, which was published in 1804, were Newtown, Williamsburg, and Deerfield. This map, prepared by the Surveyor-General of the United States, near the beginning of the last century, located but ten towns in the Miami valley, and none of them, except Cincinnati, was much more than a collection of log cabins.

This great increase in population in the Miami valley between 1795 and 1805 must have meant considerable agricultural development and the production of a surplus that the farmer would desire to exchange for commodities that he could not produce. This sur-

plus was the basis of the early commerce of the Miami valley; and the improvement in means of transportation and the building of a commercial system were two most important questions that the pioneers had to meet. And this surplus called for a trade center to which the produce of the region might be brought for export and from which also imported goods could be distributed. The building of Fort Washington at Cincinnati had given that place an advantage over other points in the Symmes purchase during the Indian wars, and to the remainder of the Miami valley, it was the most accessible point on the Ohio. It at once became the metropolis.

In early settlements there have always been a number of the well-to-do among the settlers who were prepared to buy some of the conveniences of life, even at frontier prices. To accommodate such as these, traders followed closely the advance line of the frontier; therefore, soon after the founding of Columbia and Losantiville, there were merchants in the Miami valley who were prepared to furnish to the army and to the settlers whiskey and tobacco and some of the more necessary articles of eastern and foreign production. Although such commercial operations must have been limited because of the small number of immigrants who were prepared to indulge in the luxury of store goods, there were several merchants advertising groceries and dry goods for sale in Cincinnati before the time of Wayne's victory. Judging by an advertisement which appeared in the Centinel of Northwest Territory on November 29, 1793, and again on January 4 and February 22, 1794, one enterprising tradesman even considered that this frontier community had so far advanced in the scale of civilization as to be a market for imported wines. And in the same newspaper, on Nov. 30, 1793, another advertised that he would receive corn, beef, pork, butter, cheese, potatoes, furs and skins at his store in Columbia, in exchange for merchandise, groceries, etc.

But beyond the sale of a few commodities to the settlers under the protection of the guns at Fort Washington, there was no opportunity for an extension of commercial operations before the treaty of Greenville, but following that, trade was much stimulated by the rush of population to the Miami valley, as most of the immigrants to this region landed at Cincinnati, and perhaps not a few of them bought some necessaries before breaking into the wilderness. It was also increased by the fact that Cincinnati became the grand depot for stores that came down the Ohio, bound for the forts that were located near the Indian treaty line, as we are informed by Bailey, in his Journal of a Tour.

These pioneer merchants were usually young men with abundant energy and small capital. McBride, in his Pioneer Biography of Butler county, says that such a one would purchase a stock of goods in Philadelphia or Baltimore and transport it in wagons over rough roads to Pittsburg at a cost of from $6 to $10 per hundredweight. There he would buy a flatboat or a keel-boat, load his goods in it, and float them down the river. He was usually unacquainted with the stream, and if the water was low he would be frequently in danger from sand bars, snags and other obstructions. If fortunate he would reach Cincinnati within fifteen or

twenty days. Perhaps he would stop there, or maybe hire a team and haul his goods to one of the inland settlements.

Referring again to the Centinel of the Northwest Territory, issue of May 23, 1795, one of those pioneer merchants, having established himself, advertised that he had just arrived from Philadelphia with a large assortment of dry goods and groceries which he would sell on very low terms for cash only. These merchants usually found, however, that frontier conditions were unfavorable to the maintenance of cash sales; yet the general impression prevailed that these early dealers made enormous profits and generally were able to increase their stock as rapidly as the expanding business of the country demanded. But this early business of supplying eastern goods to settlers admitted of little expansion, for any considerable commercial development must depend upon the production of a surplus of agriculutral products. As the Miami valley was rich in agricultural possibilities, the energetic pioneer farmer did not keep trade waiting long for those products that were to furnish the basis of early commerce.

But for the first ten years following the treaty of Greenville, the growth of Cincinnati was slower than for any succeeding period of its early development, nor did it in any way keep up with the development of the Miami valley. In 1795 the population was about 500. By 1805 it had increased to about 960. This was an average increase of forty-six persons, or less than 10 per cent per year. In all it amounted to 90.2 per cent in ten years, whereas the increase of the Miami valley for the same period was about 480 per cent. This relatively slow increase may be easily understood when we remember that in 1795 the Miami valley, outside of the few settlements on or near the Ohio, was an uninhabited region and could supply nothing as a basis of commercial life. Agriculture must be developed before there could be any considerable growth in the towns of the region. So, while the preliminary house-raising, and clearing and planting was going on, Cincinnati in a great measure seemed to have been playing a waiting game. She could do nothing else. She received great numbers of immigrants and retained but a few of them. A few incomplete pictures have been left, in the Cincinnati directory of 1819 and in Burnet's Notes on the Settlement of the Northwest Territory, that may in some degree assist us in an appreciation of the growth of Cincinnati during the first decade following the treaty. In 1795 the 500 inhabitants were housed in ninety-four log cabins and ten frame houses, and the public improvements, aside from Fort Washington, consisted of an unfinished frame schoolhouse, a strong log building occupied as a jail and a Presbyterian church. The jail was ornamented with a pillory, stocks, and whipping post. The church was a building, 40x30, enclosed with clapboards, neither lathed, plastered nor ceiled. The floor was of boat plank laid loosely on sleepers and the seats were of the same material supported by blocks of wood.

In the work called American Pioneer it is stated that by 1805 the log cabins of Cincinnati had decreased to fifty-three and the frame buildings then numbered 109. There were also six brick and four stone houses. The town boasted of two churches, a court-

house and a prison. Large warehouses had arisen near the water for the storing of groceries and merchandise, brought up in barges and keel boats from New Orleans. The abandonment of Fort Washington, which occurred in 1803, was probably the most significant change to be noticed. Like all other frontier forts of its kind, when no longer needed, it was falling into decay. In 1808 the government sold the property and the land was soon afterward divided into city lots. Says Mansfield in his Memoirs of Dr. Daniel Drake: "The enlivening notes of the fife and drum at Reveille were no longer heard, and the loud booming of the morning gun as it rolled its echoes along the hills and the winding shores along the river had ceased to awaken the inhabitants from their slumbers. * * * The enlivening hum of commerce was now beginning to be heard on the landings, while the hustle and hurry of hundreds of immigrants thronged the streets as they took their departure for the rich valleys on the banks of the Miamis."

However, the streets were yet in a state of nature and the roads consisted of traces of narrow pathways, almost impassable on account of mud, stumps and roots. According to the Cincinnati directory for 1819, in what is now the very heart of the city many of the forest trees were still standing and the trunks of others which had been cut down encumbered the ground for several years afterward. Such in brief, was the metropolis of the Miami valley ten years after the treaty of Greenville. (Treaty signed in 1795.)

We have seen that the decade between 1795 and 1805 was a period of locating first setlements and clearing new farms. A few towns were located and the more important roads were marked out. The production of a surplus was begun, a commercial system had been organized and the manufacture of a few articles had commenced on a small scale. Yet the entire region retained its former character and the development of the Miami valley was only begun. After the demands of the home were met, those farmers who were near Cincinnati or some other center into which the settlers were moving, found a limited market among the newcomers. A little later the surplus corn, wheat, pork, whiskey, etc., began to demand a larger market, and no place in the Mississippi valley could furnish such a market, as the entire region was agricultural in character. The long and expensive haul prevented sending this surplus over the mountains to the east, and so the only outlet was by flat-boat down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans, there to reshipped to the eastern seaboard or to a foreign market. But the attitude of Spanish officials toward this trade was unsettled and wavering. High tariffs for the privilege of deposit and reshipment were the rule, and it was not uncommon for whole cargoes to be confiscated. This situation, however, had existed prior to the Spanish treaty of Oct. 27, 1795, which gave Americans the free navigation of the Mississippi and allowed them to use New Orleans as a place of deposit and reshipment. The adjustment of this difficulty with Spain was of much importance to the older settlements south of the Ohio, and it came at an opportune moment for the Miami valley. Two months before that event, the Treaty of Greenville had been signed, and by 1805 all of those western influences

that affected immigration were in full force. The first break into the wilderness had been made, it was seen that the land would produce abundantly, favorable land laws had been passed, Ohio had become a state, and the annexation of Louisiana had removed every obstacle to the free navigation of the Mississippi river. These influences, combined with the decline of commerce and the hard times that followed as a result of the embargo of 1807, sent an increasing number of settlers into the west, and no section profited by this more than did the Miami valley.

But other problems presented themselves for solution in the matter of marketing the surplus products of the farms. In the first place, there were no roads over which produce might be transported. As centers of population grew, trails were made which later were developed into wagon routes, but it was many years before any of these were passable for loaded wagons, except in the most favorable seasons. The forest must be cleared, improvements on the farms must be made, and population must be increased before highway construction could proceed on any considerable scale. Before 1809 roads had been located connecting the principal towns of this region, and four principal routes extended from Cincinnati through Southwestern Ohio and one through Kentucky to Lexington. One of these roads led up the Ohio to Columbia and from there through Williamsburg, Newmarket and Bainbridge to Chillicothe; another led down the river to Cleves. Two roads led to the north—one to Lebanon and the other through Hamilton and Franklin to Dayton. Dayton was also connected with Springfield, Urbana and Piqua. The road to Hamliton followed the old military trail used by St. Clair and Wayne. From Hamilton a road led northwest to Eaton and another led eastward through Lebanon to Chillicothe. Those highways connecting points in the Miami valley with Chillicothe were of particular importance, as they joined, some miles east of that point, with the main road to the east. Melish, in his Travels in the United States, says that this was originally the trace located by Ebenezer Zane, in 1795, extending from Wheeling to Maysville via Zanesville, Lancaster and Chillicothe.

Between 1800 and 1810 Hamilton county had been subdivided by the admission of Ohio and by the formation of new counties. Eight of these new counties lie entirely within the original boundaries of Hamilton county and in 1810 returned a population of 75,349, or more than one-third of the population of the entire state. This was an average of a little more than twenty-one persons per square mile, whereas the average of the entire state was 5.8 per square mile. Hamilton county showed a density of 38 persons per square mile; Butler county 36; Warren 23; Montgomery 15; and Miami 9.9. Within the present boundaries of Hamilton county alone there were living 629 more people than occupied the whole Miami country a decade before.

Although numerous roads had been laid out in Southwestern Ohio before the beginning of the War of 1812, no effort had been made to improve them, and they were impassable for a loaded wagon the greater part of the year. This condition must have retarded the agricultural development of the country, and during the

war it so seriously interfered with the movements of the northwestern army as to bring about a proposal for a series of military roads. And the war seems to have retarded immigration to some extent, as an estimate made in 1815 gave the average density of population in the Miami country as but twenty-three to the square mile. Generally speaking, the growth of the towns was hardly keeping pace with the development of the country, although a few of them were growing rapidly. In Dayton the number of houses was doubled within three years, and in 1809 it contained a brick courthouse and four other brick buildings. South of Third street was called Cabin Town, while on Main street were located thirteen log cabins, two frame and two small brick houses, a tavern and a courthouse. Within the same period the number of houses in Lebanon had increased from about forty to about one hundred; while Franklin had about sixty houses and was rapidly increasing. Columbia and Hamilton both seemed to suffer by the influence of more favorably situated Cincinnati. Columbia, although established more than twenty years, contained but forty houses, and Hamilton, the first town to be laid out in the interior of the Miami valley after Wayne's victory, had ten or fifteen, according to Cutler, in his description of Ohio. By 1815 there were about ten towns in the Miami country that contained forty or more houses, but Kilbourn, in the Ohio Gazetteer, says that not more than four of them, except Cincinnati, contained as many as 100. Troy was as yet only a village of a few cabins.

The general advance of the section is probably well indicated in the rise in value of real estate. The following estimate was made by Dr. Drake in 1815: Within three miles of Cincinnati the price of good unimproved land was between $50 and $150 per acre. From this limit to the extent of twelve miles from the city land ranged in value from $10 to $30 per acre. Near the principal villages of the Miami valley the price was from $20 to $40 per acre, and in more remote sections from $4 to $8. An average for the settled portions of the valley, for fertile and uncultivated land, may be stated at $8 per acre, and if cultivated at $12 per acre.

The rapid development of the valley soon brought about the production of an ever increasing surplus that furnished the basis of a commerce that was to build up Cincinnati as a metropolis. The very slow growth of that city during the first decade following the treaty of Greenville has already been noted, but by 1805 products were flowing in that direction for export in such quantity as greatly to increase the commerce and accelerate the growth of population. The census of 1810 returned a population of 2,320, which showed a gain of 201 per cent within five years; while within the preceding decade the gain had been but 90 per cent. The War of 1812 seems to have retarded slightly the growth of population in the metropolis, as well as in the tributary region, but regardless of that the population had grown to about 6,000 by 1815. This was a gain of 158 per cent, or about 43 per cent less than for the preceding five years.

In Cuming's Tour, Thwaite's Travels, a traveler of the year 1808 described Cincinnati as covering more ground and seeming to con-

tain nearly as many houses as Lexington. Many of the houses were of brick, generally well built, and had an air of neatness about them that was characteristic of Connecticut and New Jersey, from which many of the settlers came. Some of the new brick houses were three stories high, with flat roofs, and one four stories high was then building. The Burnet residence, at Third and Vine, and the Suydam residence, where Sedamsville was afterward located, were the most imposing.

For a knowledge of Cincinnati immediately before and after the War of 1812, we are largely indebted to Dr. Daniel Drake, one of the most honored citizens in the early days of the city. As a boy he settled there when it was a small village composed largely of log cabins. He continued to reside in Cincinnati, with the exception of a brief interval, until the time of his death, some time in the fifties; and in his time no man surpassed him in promoting the economic and intellectual welfare of the community of his adoption. In 1810 he published Notices Concerning Cincinnati, the first of a long line of books, describing the Queen City of the West. This little book gives but a brief glimpse of the frontier metropolis, as the most of it is taken up with topographical and other physical conditions of the Miami valley. Five years later he published A Natural and Statistical View of Cincinnati, which gives a good picture of the then youthful western city. It was written for the purpose of encouraging immigration, but its evident honesty and sincerity is in striking contrast with pamphlets that have been issued by some boom towns of a more recent period. This booklet states that in 1810 the residents of Cincinnati were domiciled in 360 dwelling houses, chiefly of brick and wood; about two-thirds of them were in the bottom and the rest were "on the hill." Main street, the principal thoroughfare, was well built up to Sixth or Seventh, but as yet all of the streets were unimproved. The town contained a courthouse, three market houses, two printing offices, a bank of issue and about thirty mercantile stores.

To the same source we turn for the chief facts about the subject of our study at the close of the War of 1812. By this time the population of Cincinnati was not far from that of Pittsburg, and by 1820 it exceeded that of Pittsburg by 2,359. It extended a half mile back from the river and occupied nearly a mile of the river front. Of its 1,110 houses, twenty were stone, 250 brick and 800 wood. There were four places of public worship and the Cincinnati Lancaster Seminary was housed in a commodious building that would accommodate 900 students.

There was a regular influx of immigrants to Cincinnati for some years after the close of the War of 1812, and for a period of five years the increase in population was more than 700 annually. A visitor has left us the following flattering description of conditions in 1817: "Cincinnati * * * a most thriving place, backed as it is already by a great population and a most fruitful country, bids fair to be one of the first cities of the west. We are told and we cannot doubt the fact, that the chief of what we see is the work of four years. The hundreds of commodious, well finished brick houses, the spacious and busy markets, the substantial public build-

ings, the thousands of prosperous, well dressed individuals with industrious habits, the numerous wagons and drays, the gay carriages and elegant females, * * * the shoals of craft on the river, the busy stir prevailing everywhere, house building, boat building, paving and leveling streets, the numbers of country people, constantly coming and going, with the spacious taverns, crowded with travelers from a distance." Another said that the "general appearance is clean and handsome; indeed elegant and astonishing when we reflect that less than forty years ago it was the resort of Indians and the whole surrounding country a wilderness full of wild beasts and savages."

Between 1815 and 1820 immigration to the Miami valley was rapid, and it was stated that the growth of population had been so rapid that many good towns and villages had arisen on different streams, but a few miles distant from each other, between which there was hardly any road or communication. This statement was made by Palmer in his Journal of Travels in the United States, and the same author, in describing the road leading from Cincinnati to Lebanon, said: "We pass through a thickly, but lately settled country, frame and log houses, and cabins, and fine farms of corn, wheat, rye and oats; * * * the smoke of the fire made in burning trees and underwood rising around us, and large fields of naked trunks and branches of the girdled trees meet the eye at every turn of the road."

The west was too new and too sparsely settled to be interested when the rage for turnpikes spread over the east in the latter part of the first decade of the nineteenth century, but when the great rush of population into Ohio began after the close of the War of 1812, and an increasing agricultural product had to be marketed, there was an agitation for better roads, and several turnpikes companies were chartered to build roads connecting Cincinnati with towns in the interior of the state. It was not uncommon, in the advertisements of new town sites, to see presented as one of the advantages of the location that the new town was on proposed turnpike road. Dr. Drake remarked that the policy of constructing from Cincinnati toward the sources of the Miamis a great road which should at all times be equally passable, had been for some time in agitation. He further said: "The benefits which an execution of this plan would confer, cannot be fully estimated, except by those who have traveled through the Miami country in the winter season and have studied the connections in business between that district and Cincinnati. The salt, the iron, the castings, the glass, the cotton and foreign merchandise of eight counties would be transported on this road." But those who hoped for immediate improvement in road construction in the west were doomed to disappointment, as it was not until early in the thirties that turnpike construction was seriously undertaken in Ohio.

This lack of good roads, combined with the long journey to New Orleans, made the cost of transporting goods to market so high as practically to prevent shipment from a large part of the interior, thus precluding the development of a surplus that would otherwise have swelled the volume of trade. It has been estimated

that in the early part of the last century the average cost of transportation by land was $10 per ton per hundred miles, and that grain and flour could not stand the cost of transportation more than 150 miles at such rate. This estimate was made by McMaster, in his History of the People of the United States, but taking into consideration the cost of river transportation and the cost of marketing, it is doubtful if such articles in the Miami valley could have been hauled profitably more than fifty miles to the place of export. A record of what was actually charged for transportation has been preserved in some instances. Referring to the Centinel of the Northwest Territory, issue of April 4, 1795, it appears that goods for the army were being shipped from Fort Washington to Fort Hamilton by water in private boats, and that the rate was $1.10 per barrel for flour, $1.30 per barrel for whiskey, and fifty cents per hundredweight for corn. And Curwen's History of Dayton is authority for the statement that in 1799 the cost of transportation from Cincinnati to Dayton was $2.50 per hundredweight. In 1805 a four-horse stage coach furnished weekly service between Cincinnati and Yellow Springs, and passengers were charged $5 per single trip. Way passengers paid at the rate of six cents per mile. The line passed through Hamilton, Franklin and Dayton, and two days were required to make the trip.

As the result of these difficulties in the matter of transportation, according to Burnet's Notes, it was not uncommon for corn and oats to sell as low as 10 and 12 cents per bushel, beef at $1.50 per hundredweight, and pork at $1 to $2 per hundredweight. Ash, in his Travels in the United States, tells of a farmer—a Mr. Digby —well situated with an improved farm about forty miles northeast of Cincinnati, who stated that the price of produce was so low and the price of labor so high that very little profit attended the most laborious exercise of industry. Indian corn carried so mean a value that he never offered to sell it, and wheat made into flour sold for $3 per barrel. This farmer could not wait for roads to be built, and in consequence he was about to abandon a system so little advantageous and take to grazing cattle, breeding hogs, and raising horses for distant market where money was to be obtained. In fact, he had already attempted one such venture, having sent his son with a cargo of 200 live hogs to New Orleans, and in the spring he proposed taking a drove of cattle and horses over the mountains to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Mr. Ash's contemporaries speak most disparagingly of his veracity, and his writings are chiefly noted for the all too evident intent to misrepresent and ridicule the pepole of the United States. But his statements in regard to economic conditions are in accord with more authoritative writers, and Farmer Digby may be not entirely a myth. Certain it is that the prairies of the upper Miami country and the Scioto valley furnished pasture for droves of cattle that were driven over the mountains to Philadelphia or Baltimore, and the mast of the woods furnished free food for hogs that were in some instances driven northward to Detroit. In 1817 Morris Birkbeck met a drove of very fat oxen on their way from the banks of the Miami to Philadelphia, and as late as 1819, according to Mc-

Bride's Pioneer Biography, Jeremiah Butterfield, of Butler county, drove a large number of hogs through the woods to Detroit to market.

Of course, it was impracticable to feed all the surplus product of the farm to live stock and send it to market on its own legs, and so the farmers, in common with other frontier communities of the time, solved the problem of reducing bulk and weight for purposes of shipment by turning their grain into whiskey and their fruit into brandy. Beers' History of Montgomery County states that during this early period a large number of the well-to-do farmers each had his own small still and thus turned his surplus fruit and sometimes grain into a marketable product. Larger distilleries began to be erected about the time that water-power gristmills came into use, and whiskey became an important article of export.

Lebanon seems to have been a particularly attractive town for settlers and travelers alike. Birkbeck, who visited it in 1817, describes it as one of those wonders which are the natural growth of the back woods. In fourteen years it had grown from two or three cabins of half savage hunters to be the residence of a thousand persons, with habits and looks in no way different from their brethren from the east. At this time Lebanon contained a courthouse, a jail, two churches, a school, a postoffice, a printing office, a public library, and a bank with a capital of $250,000. Franklin, with fifty-five families, and Waynesville, were the other towns of importance in Warren county. Dayton claimed 130 dwellings and contained a courthouse, two churches and an academy, a library, a postoffice, a printing office, and several grist and sawmills were located near the town. Hamilton had become a place of seventy-five buildings and the other chief towns of Butler county were Rossville, Oxford and Middletown. Besides Cincinnati, the chief towns in Hamilton county were: Columbia, Newtown, Reading, Montgomery, Springfield, Colerain, Harrison, Crosby, and Cleves.

The section of country bordering on the Ohio river in the vicinity of Cincinnati and extending back about one hundred miles was described by Fearson, in his Sketches of America, as being an excellent body of land, well settled, though but small improvements had been made, except in a few places near the towns. The price of land varied much according to situation. Farms which were called improved could be bought at from $8 to $30 per acre. The improvements, however, often consisted of rough log buildings and from twelve to twenty acres under partial cultivation. A better class of farms had from twenty to fifty acres under cultivation. Grazing was still the chief occupation on the prairies near the headwaters of the Miamis.

There was a noticeable evolution in social and intellectual conditions along with this economic advance. Fast disappearing were the manners that had been acquired and the ignorance that had been induced while settlers were living in forts and getting their bread and meat at the peril of their lives, and even later when almost all of the people were battling with the wilderness. Schools and even libraries were established, and a limited education and some culture took the place of the ignorance and rude life of the

frontier, as cultivated farms took the place of forests and towns came into existence. In the interior, of course, there continued to be found the various types of settlers characteristic of the frontier. Travelers have generally divided them into three classes: First, the squatter, or man who "sets himself down" upon land which is not his own, and for which he pays nothing; cultivates to a sufficient extent to supply himself and family with the necessaries of life; remains until he is dissatisfied with his choice, had realized a sufficiency to become a land-owner, or is expelled by the real proprietor. Second, the small farmer who had recently immigrated, had barely sufficient to pay the first installment for his 80 or 160 acres of $2 land; cultivates, or what he calls improves, ten to thirty acres; raises a sufficient "feed" for his family; has the females of it employed in making or patching the wretched clothing of the whole domestic circle; is in a condition which, if compelled by legislative acts, or by external force to endure, would be considered truly wretched; but from being his own master, having made his own choice, from the having "no one to make him afraid," joined with the consciousness that, though slowly, he is regularly advancing towards wealth; the breath of complaint is seldom heard to escape from his lips. Third, the wealthy or "strong-handed" farmer, who owns from five to twelve hundred acres, has one-fourth to one-third under cultivation, of a kind much superior to the former; raises live stock for the home and Atlantic city markets; sends beef, pork, cheese, lard, and butter to New Orleans; is perhaps a legislator, at any rate a squire (magistrate); is always a man of plain businesslike sense, though not in possession, nor desirous of a very cultivated intellect; understands his own interest, and that of his country; lives in sufficient affluence, and is possessed of comfort; but, in conclusion, and a most important conclusion it is, the majority of this class of men were, ten or fifteen years ago, inhabitants of the eastern states, and not worth, upon their arrival in Ohio, $20.

The platting of new towns was another characteristic of western development, especially between the years 1814 and 1820. In the territory immediately contiguous to Cincinnati more than thirty towns were laid out within that time. Some have long since been forgotten, while others still exist as prosperous towns or villages. Among the towns established within that period that are still thriving communities is Carthage. An enterprising proprietor of a tract of land that was situated in a region already somewhat settled and favorably located on a navigable stream, near a mill site, or on an established highway, would see a chance for increasing his wealth by the rise in value of real estate. He would employ a surveyor and have a portion of his land laid out in town lots, then advertise in a Cincinnati newspaper, setting forth the advantages of the proposed town and announcing that on a certain day lots would be sold at auction on the premises, usually on a credit of six months or a year.

Some of these land owners dreamed of towns on a magnificent scale that were never realized; but while many of the speculations failed, many prospered and are today the centers of thriving com-

munities. Birkbeck has given a most interesting account of the rise and development of these frontier towns: "A storekeeper builds a little framed store, and sends for a few cases of goods; and then a tavern starts up, which becomes the residence of a doctor and a lawyer, and the boarding house of the storekeeper, as well as the resort of the weary traveler; soon follow a blacksmith and other handicraftsmen in useful succession; a schoolmaster, who is also the minister of religion, becomes an important accession to this rising community. Thus the town proceeds, if it proceeds at all, with accumulating force, until it becomes the metropolis of the neighborhood. * * * Thus trade begins and thrives, as population grows around these lucky spots; imports and exports maintaining their just proportion. * * * The town being fairly established, a cluster of inhabitants, small as it may be, acts as a stimulus on the cultivation of the neighborhood; redundancy of supply is the consequence, and this demands a vent. Water mills, or in defect of water power, steam mills, rise on the nearest navigable stream, and thus an effectual and constant market is secured for the increasing surplus of produce. Such are the elements of that accumulating mass of commerce; in exports, and consequent imports, which will render the Mississippi the greatest thoroughfare in the world."

Mr. Birkbeck wrote in a prophetic vein and the fulfillment of his prophecy in regard to transportation on the Mississippi and on the Ohio river as well is an interesting story. But the navigation of the great Miami deserves mention in this connection. Beers' History of Montgomery County says the first flatboat that navigated the Great Miami was built by David Loury at Dayton, in 1800, and was sent to New Orleans loaded with grain, pelts, and 500 venison hams. From that time till the completion of the canal between Cincinnati and Dayton, in 1829, flatboats continued to navigate the Great Miami river. The stream was navigable during the greater part of the year, but boats were usually built and launched with the spring floods and loaded with flour, bacon, whiskey and other staple products, bound for New Orleans. McBride, in his Pioneer Biography, says it was not uncommon for one of the more prosperous farmers on the Ohio or Great Miami to load a flatboat with his own produce. These boats frequently carried as much as 300 or 400 barrels and were five to six days in passing from Dayton to the Ohio river. And Dana, in his Geographical Sketches of the Western Country, says that in April, 1818, 1,700 barrels of flour were shipped from Dayton to New Orleans.

That the navigation of the Great Miami was not all that could be desired appears from the narrative of Thomas Morrison, left by him in the form of unpublished manuscript. He left Dayton with a boat load of produce, Nov. 17, 1822, and on the evening of the second day his boat struck a rock and upset near Franklin, but he was fortunate in saving the cargo. The boat was repaired, but he did not feel safe in continuing down the river with the full cargo. Two wagon loads were hauled to Cincinnati at a cost of $1 per hundredweight, put on another flatboat and floated to the mouth of the Great Miami, while the balance was floated to the Ohio. The boat

from Cincinnati was then lashed to the one from Dayton and they proceeded down the Ohio. In 1825 Mr. Morrison made another trip to the south with a cargo of flour; but this time he hauled his flour from Dayton to Cincinnati, floated his boat empty down the Great Miami to its mouth, ran her up to Cincinnati and loaded there.

From the foregoing it will be apparent to the reader that during the earlier period of development in the Miami valley disintegrating conditions existed to a considerable extent. The movement of live stock over the mountains or to Detroit, and the transportation of produce down the Great Miami cannot be regarded otherwise. But from the beginning Cincinnati was the natural metropolis of this whole region of country. These disintegrating tendencies were gradually overcome as the city grew and roads were improved, and by 1829 the completion of the Miami canal definitely gave Cincinnati control of the entire trade of the Miami valley.

A matter which is entirely germane to the subject of this chapter—the settlement of the Miami valley—is the Great Kentucky revival, and its subsequent camp-meetings, which lasted for a period of over fifty years. Owing to the rapidity of the increase in population and the advent of foreigners with their variant sectaries, it is difficult to measure the depth of the influence of the enthusiasm resultant from that religious upheaval, but certain it is that the effort of the reformers made a marked impression upon the people of the valley. The settlements were almost wholly communities of farmers. Books and newspapers were but sparingly supplied to them, and religion was their chief intellectual food. Without the advantages enjoyed by their descendants, scattered, though naturally gregarious, a religious revival naturally held out its allurements to all alike.

The early settlers, for the most part, were Christians by profession, and different denominations were early in the field, employing their zeal in making proselytes and propagating their respective tenets. The great majority ranked among the Presbyterians, Baptists, and Methodists. The first church organized in Ohio was the Baptist church at Columbia, near Cincinnati, in 1790, and the building, erected in 1793, stood until 1835. In 1797, besides the Presbyterian church at Cincinnati, there were preaching points at (a short distance south of Franklin), Turtle creek (now Union, or Shaker village, west of Lebanon), Bethany (two miles east of Lebanon), and Big Prairie (at the mouth of Dick's creek in Butler county, afterward called Orangedale). Of these country congregations the largest and most influential was Turtle Creek.

Acknowledging one another as of the same parent stock, the various sects "stood entirely separate as to any communion or fellowship, and treated each other with the highest marks of hostility; wounding, captivating and bickering another, until their attention was called off by the appearance of deism." As early as 1796 a religious apathy appears to have pervaded the pulpit. One writes, "the dead state of religion is truly discouraging here, as well as elsewhere"; another says, "I have this winter past preached with difficulty, my heart but little enjoyed," and still another, "I

see but little prospect of encouragement." But however dark the picture may be painted, the despondent were soon awakened to what they deemed a season of refreshment.

In the year 1800, on the Gaspar, in Logan county, Kentucky, there began a religious revival which was the precursor of the most wonderful upheaval ever experienced in Christian work. The excitement commenced under the labors of one John Rankin, and almost immediately James McGready, also a Presbyterian clergyman, was seized with the same spirit. McGready has been described as a homely man, with sandy hair and rugged features, and was so terrific in holding forth the terrors of hell that he was called a son of thunder. He pictured "the furnace of hell with its red-hot coals of God's wrath as large as mountains"; he would open to the sinner's view "the burning lake of hell, to see its fiery billows rolling, and to hear the yells and groans of the damned ghosts roaring under the burning wrath of an angry God." Under his preaching the people would fall down with a loud cry and lie powerless, or else groaning, praying, or crying to God for mercy. The news of the excitement spread not only over Kentucky, but also into Ohio and Tennessee, and people rushed to the Gaspar to witness the scenes, and returned to their homes carrying a measure of the enthusiasm with them.

Out of the Kentucky revival there originated three sects, or religious denominations entirely new to the western country. The one which exerted the most power in the Miami valley is generally called New Lights, and sometimes Schismatics. The sect repudiates both these names, and styles itself The Christian church, which name it assumed in 1804. In 1802, Richard McNemar took charge of the Turtle Creek church (near Lebanon, Ohio), where his labors met with abundant success. At the meeting of the Presbytery in Cincinnati, Oct. 6, 1802, an elder entered a verbal complaint against him, as a propagator of false doctrine. The accused insisted the question was out of order, for charges must be made in writing. Nevertheless the Presbytery proceeded to examine him "on the fundamental doctrines of the sacred scriptures," which were election, human depravity, the atonement, etc. The finding was that McNemar held these doctrines in a sense different from that in which Calvinists generally believe them, and that his sentiments were "hostile to the interests of all true religion." Notwithstanding this condemnation he was appointed one-half his time at Turtle Creek, until the next stated session; two Sabbaths at Orangeville, two at Clear Creek, two at Beulah, one at the forks at Mad river, and the rest at discretion.

At the next session at Springfield (now known as Springdale, some eleven miles north of Cincinnati, in April, 1803, a petition from a number of persons, in the congregations of Beulah, Turtle Creek, Clear Creek, Bethany, Hopewell, Dick's Creek, and Cincinnati, was presented, praying for a re-examination of McNemar, and that Rev. John Thompson undergo a like examination. The Presbytery refused to acquiesce. A petition, signed by sixty persons of the Turtle Creek congregation, asked for the whole of McNemar's time, which was granted. The matter was brought before the

Synod, held at Lexington, Ky., in September, 1803, with the result that McNemar and others were suspended and their parishes were declared as being without ministers.

Up to the time of these charges of heresy being made against him McNemar has been described to have been a mild and unassuming man. But his trials appear to have awakened all the resources of his strong nature. With enthusiasm he began his work at Turtle Creek, and in summer his congregations were so large that the meetings were held in the grove near the church. Strange physical phenomena of the revival attended his ministrations in Warren county. At Turtle Creek almost all the adult persons in a large congregation would fall to the ground in a short time and lie unconscious, with hardly a sign of breathing or beating of the pulse.

At the same meeting of the Presbyterian Synod at Lexington, when McNemar was suspended, the dissolution of the Springfield Presbytery was ordered, and this launched a new denomination in the west. The preachers carried their churches with them. Every Presbyterian church in southwestern Ohio was swept into this new organization, with one or two exceptions, and even the church at Cincinnati was fairly tainted with the new doctrines and methods. The Turtle Creek church, with uplifted hands, was constituted a schismatic church. The influence of Richard McNemar was irresistible. Before the close of the year 1804, Turtle Creek, Eagle Creek, Springfield (Springdale), Orangedale, Clear Creek, Beaver Creek, and Salem had joined the new movement. A demand for more preachers was made. Camp meetings were popular and were used to extend the general influence. The names of "brother" and "sister" were applied to church members, and the custom of giving the right hand of fellowship was introduced. The spirit of the Kentucky revival, especially in camp meetings was kept aflame. "Praying, shouting, jerking, barking, or rolling; dreaming, prophesying, and looking as through a glass, at the infinite lories of Mount Zion, just about to break open upon the world." A history of the Kentucky Revival says: "They practiced a mode of prayer, which was as singular as the situation in which they stood, and the faith by which they were actuated. According to their proper name of distinction, they stood separate and divided, each one for one; and in this capacity they offered up each their separate cries to God, in one united harmony of sound; by which the doubtful footsteps of those who were in search of the meeting, might be directed, sometimes to the distance of miles."

Troubles, however, rapidly accumulated on the infant sect. Notwithstanding the fact that it started with established churches and possessed with unbounded enthusiasm, yet the leaders were not equal to the occasion. The early preachers inveighed against a hireling ministry, which forced into the ranks many whose minds were diverted to the question of sufficient support; there was a want of organization and a wise administration of government. The power of other churches forced them into intellectual lines, which they were not slow, in the later years, to take advantage of. But the Miami valley owes much to the Christian church, and the showing of that church, contrasted with other sects, will compare

favorably. A Presbyterian may not regard the coloring as of the brightest hue, for, in all probability, had it not been for the Kentucky Revival, Presbyteriansm in Southwestern Ohio would be relatively as strong as it is today in Western Pennsylvania.

In March, 1805, there arrived at Lebanon the forerunners of another religious movement, John Meacham and his associates, who came to found a community of the Shaking Quakers, started in England about sixty years before, in the delusions of a woman, Ann Lee, who claimed to be a reincarnation of Christ. She was put in a madhouse in the old country, but came to America and found favor. The sect had much success at Lebanon, and founded the Shaker town at Union village. In 1810 feeling against this sect became very strong and in August of that year occurred a most extraordinary and unwarranted attack upon the resident believers in that peculiar creed. The believers were told in effect that they must renounce their faith and practice—their manner of living, preaching, and mode of worship, or, as an alternative, leave the country. Refusal to comply with the demands meant a resort of violence, they were told. The threat was not carried out, however, and the Shakers continued to worship according to the dictates of their conscience; but they gradually grew fewer in numbers.

If any excuse is desired for the above mentioned proceeding it must be that it was in accord with the spirit of that early day. Religious belief and practices frequently developed into fanaticism and the feeling of enmity between the followers of different creeds became in some instances extremely bitter. But in the Miami valley, as elsewhere, the ecclesiastical development kept pace with the development of the country and exercised a marked influence on the character of its population. Dr. Drake, in writing of the population of the valley in 1815, says that Cincinnati then had about one thousand houses, a stone courthouse with dome, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, and Friends' meeting-houses, two banks, two newspapers, a library, a two-story building in process of erection for the accommodation of the newly founded Lancastrian Seminary, and a number of manufacturing establishments, including one stone mill. Hamilton had seventy houses, chiefly log, a postoffice and printing office, but no public buildings save a stone jail. Lebanon was a considerable village with houses of brick and wood, a courthouse and a schoolhouse, Baptist and Methodist churches, a stone jail, a printing office, a library, a bank, and several manufactories. Franklin had forty-five families, grist and sawmills and a postoffice. Dayton had one hundred dwellings, principally wood, a courthouse, a Methodist meeting-house, a brick academy, a library of 250 books, a bank, a postoffice and a printing office. Oxford was described as a sparsely populated village, located on the frontier of the state, that had gained notoriety from having been fixed on as the seat of a university.

The first churches were planted to the northward of the Ohio a full quarter century before Dr. Drake penned his description of the Miami country. A little more than a year after the coming of the first settlers steps were taken to effect a religious organization. The initiative was taken by the Baptists who, at Columbia,

on Jan. 20, 1790, organized the first Protestant church in the northwest territory. The officiating clergyman was Rev. Stephen Gano, and the number of charter members was nine, though this was shortly added to. The following May, Elder John Smith, later a member of the Constitutional Convention, and United States Senator from Ohio, took charge of the congregation. This church grew rapidly, but after Wayne's Treaty, in 1795, many of its members moved into the interior, and in 1797 was recorded the founding of Miami Island, Carpenter's Run and Clear Creek churches.

In December, 1790, a Presbyterian congregation was organized at Cincinnati by the Rev. David Rice, of Danville, Ky. A few months later James Kemper, a licentiate, was sent to supply this congregation and to establish preaching stations at Columbia, North Bend, and Round Bottom. He arrived at his field of labor a few days before St. Clair's defeat, and proved a tower of strength to the disheartened settlement in those troublous days.

Although the Baptists have the honor of organizing the first congregation, to the Presbyterians belong the credit of erecting the first house of worship in the Miami country, and this by the Cincinnati church. In January, 1792, subscriptions were made by 116 persons, totaling $289 plus 3 pounds and six pence in English money, 170 days' work, 71 days' work with team, 23 pounds of nails, 450 feet of boards, and 65 boat planks. The church erected at that time is described as a good frame house, 30x40 feet, but "neither lathed, plastered, nor ceiled." The floor was of boat plank laid loosely upon the joists. The seats were of the same material, supported by blocks of wood. There was a breastwork of unplaned cherry boards called a pulpit, behind which the clergyman stood on a piece of boat plank resting on a block of wood. This church, somewhat improved a few years later, served the congregation until 1812, when a more commodious edifice was erected.

While there may have been some prior sporadic preaching, it was not until 1798 that a definite effort was made to establish Methodism in the Miami valley. In that year, Rev. John Kobler, acting under appointment of Bishop Asbury, crossed the Ohio at Columbia and made his way to the cabin of Francis McCormick, near Milford. Here he organized a class of twenty-one members. A few days later, accompanied by McCormick, he set out on a tour of the settlements between the Miamis, visiting among other points, Dayton, Franklin, Hamilton, and Cincinnati. The few score of Methodists whom he found he organized into eight or ten classes which he sought to visit every two weeks. After such a ministry of several months, he retired from the circuit, reporting ninety-nine members. It was not, however, until five years after the close of his ministry in the Miami valley that Methodism gained a foothold in Cincinnati, as on his visit to the place in 1798 he could find no one interested in his ministry, and so did not include it in his list of appointments. It was in 1804 that John Collins, a local preacher residing in Clermont county, while on a business trip to Cincinnati, learned of the presence there of a number of Methodists. These he at once gathered together, and after preaching to them organized them into a class, and a little later secured their inclusion

in the appointments of the Miami circuit. However, there was no regular place of preaching until about 1807, when a stone meeting-house was erected. By 1812 this church had so grown that it had 209 names upon the roll of its members.

It will give some idea of the growth in population, as well as interest in religious work to note the establishment of church organizations in the Miami valley, prior to 1816. The years given are the time of establishment: In 1790, at Columbia, a Baptist, and at Cincinnati a Presbyterian; 1795, Presbyterian at Springfield; 1796, Presbyterian at Pleasant Ridge; 1797, Baptist churches at Clear Creek, Miami Island, and Carpenter's Run; 1798, Methodist at Dayton, United Presbyterian at Sycamore, and Baptist at Turtle Creek; 1799, Presbyterian at Beulah and also the first church of that denomination at Dayton; 1800, Baptist at Trenton and United Presbyterian at Clear Creek; 1802, Presbyterian at Hamilton and United Presbyterian at Monroe; 1803, Evangelical Lutheran and also German Lutheran at St. John's, and a Friends' church at Waynesville; 1804, Methodist at Duck Creek, Baptist at Muddy Creek; 1805, Presbyterian at Hamilton, Methodist at Lebanon, Friends at Middleburg, Congregational at Paddy's Run, German Reformed at Springboro, Shaker at Shaker village; 1807, Friends at Goshen, Baptist at Troy, and Friends at West Milton; 1808, United Presbyterian at Hopewell, and Presbyterian at Unity; 1809, German Reformed and Lutheran, both at Germantown; 1810, Presbyterian at Collinsville, Baptist at Indian Creek, Methodist at Rossburg, and Baptist at Bethel; 1811, United Brethren at Poasttown, Presbyterian at Harrison, Baptist at Todd's Fork, Methodist at McKendree Chapel, and Baptist at Bethel, in Hamilton county; 1813, Presbyterian at New Jersey, Baptist at Cincinnati, and Methodist at Zane; 1814, Presbyterian at Bethel in Warren county, Friends at Cincinnati, Lutheran at Cincinnati, and Baptist at Little Creek; 1815, Lutheran at Ellerton, United Presbyterian at Hamilton, Presbyterian at Bethel in Butler county, and Lutheran at Samuels. The churches herein named are still in existence and are therefore all more than one hundred years old. It is noteworthy that among them there is found neither a Catholic nor Episcopal church nor a Jewish synagogue.

Resuming the story of the Shakers, it may be stated that on a beautiful elevation near the old church at Shaker village they erected their community buildings, some of which are still standing, more than a hundred years old. There, in 1810, they erected their chapel, which is a fine example of pioneer architecture, and it is perhaps the oldest building devoted to religious services now standing in the Miami valley. Here the Shakers led their life, introducing new methods of agriculture, developing new breeds of stock, providing garden seeds and remedial agents to the general public, and engaging in certain forms of manufacturing. For many years the community flourished until it numbered several hundred people. North and south villages were erected on the Turtle Creek property, while additional communities were established on Whitewater and near Dayton. In time, however, the community declined, and as numbers decreased they centralized at Union village. Finally,

in 1912, recognizing that they must soon become extinct, they disposed of their buildings and farm lands amounting to about six thousand acres to the United Brethren church, reserving a life interest in one of the buildings and its grounds. Here, enjoying the comforts of life, the remnant of this interesting community calmly await the ultimate call.

As early as 1802 J. W. Brown, of Cincinnati, preached at various points in the region of Paddy's Run, Butler county. The Christians of the community were from England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and New England; they were of various denominations, but in order to properly maintain the ordinances of the church decided to drop personal predilections and organize on the broad basis of Christian love. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and rules of discipline. The report of the committee was, after due deliberation, adopted, and the church was formally organized on September 3, 1803, at the home of John Templeton, and given the name of The Congregational Church of Whitewater, but it has been commonly known as the Paddy's Run church. The first members were Benjamin McCarty, Asa Mitchell, Joab Comstock, Andrew Scott, Margaret Bebb, Ezekiel Hughes, William and Ann Gwilyne, David and Mary Francis. In 1804 a committee of their own members set apart the aforementioned John W. Brown to the office and work of the ministry. The relation thus established continued until 1811, when Mr. Brown was sent on a mission to the eastern states by Miami university. The church received large accessions to its membership, among whom were many Welsh. These soon became numerous and, in 1817, a minister was secured, Rev. Rees Lloyd, who could hold services in both English and Welsh, which custom was continued for many years.

The members of this congregation early evinced an interest in education, and in 1807 erected a schoolhouse and started a subscription school. In 1821 the co-pastor, Rev. Thomas Thomas of the congregation, opened a high school with a boarding department. This school soon acquired considerable distinction. In 1821 a Union Library association was formed and chartered, and it is still flourishing. In 1823-25, a brick meeting house, 43x30 feet, was erected. In 1856 a new church was built and the old one was given over to community purpose. This congregation continues to flourish, and recently has, at very considerable expense, remodeled its building in order to better adapt it to its present needs.

It is but natural that a congregation with such a spirit should send forth a due compliment of its sons and daughters to achieve distinction in the world's work. Among them have been Gov. William Bebb, Murat Halstead, Dr. Griffin Shaw, Alfred Thomas, legal adviser in the United States Treasury department; Rev. Thomas E. Thomas, at one time a professor in Lane theological seminary; Rev. Mart Williams, of the China mission; Prof. S. W. Williams, of Miami university, and many others.

Among the pioneers who came into the Miami valley in the early years of the last century were many Germans from Pennsylvania, Maryland, and the valley of Virginia. Judging by churches founded these settled almost wholly within the valley of the Great

Miami, and for the most part within the upper half of the west slope of the valley. One important center was about Germantown, German township, Montgomery county. Here they organized a United Brethren church, in 1806, and Evangelical Lutheran and Reformed congregations in 1809. These latter two, as they frequently did throughout the valley, united in erecting a house of worship and used it alternately. As the congregation grew in strength each built its own house of worship, and today both are flourishing congregations with well appointed buildings. Many of the German churches endeavored to continue the exclusive use of the German language in their church services. They found in time that they could not do this and retain their young people. Thus they were led to use the English in part or in whole in their services.

After 1800 a number of families settled in the vicinity of Franklin. On August 14, 1813, a number of them met at the home of William P. Barkalow and resolved to form themselves into a congregation, to apply to Presbytery for one-half of the ministerial services of Rev. Francis Montfort, and to raise him $150 in half yearly payments. The following year ruling elders were chosen and Mr. Montfort was ordained as their pastor. In 1815 steps were taken to build a frame church. This was used until 1867, when it gave place to a handsome brick structure that cost $16,365 and is well adapted to religious services, Bible school work and the social work of the community. This congregation today numbers more than two hundred members who look well to the comfort and support of their pastor and are deeply interested in all missionary activities.

Within half a mile of this church stands the Tapscott Baptist church, founded in 1814 by people of the same general stock but with different religious ideals. A little later a brick meeting-house, which still stands, was erected and for a time the church prospered. But in 1835 dissension arose in the Baptist churches as to the propriety of undertaking missionary work, establishing Bible schools and joining in evangelistic effort. In 1836 a majority of this congregation decided in opposition to those agencies. Those favoring withdrew and formed the Franklin Baptist church. Today the Tapscott church numbers a very few members, holds an occasional service, and is without any vital hold on the community life. Of similar history is the Clear Creek Baptist, founded in 1797, but which stands today practically unused and with trees growing about its doors.

It would be interesting to study the lives of the men who pioneered in the religious and other developments of the Miami valley. And in this connection it will be not out of place to mention a few of the early preachers:

Stephen Gard, 1776-1839, was born in Essex county, New Jersey, and educated in a classical academy near his home. He arrived at Columbia, in 1798, and located at Trenton, where, in 1801, he was married to Rachel Pierce. He founded Baptist churches at Trenton, Middletown, Carlisle, Dayton and Hamilton.

James Kemper, 1755-1784, was born at Warrentown, Fauquier

county, Virginia. Though reared in the Episcopal church he was led to espouse the Presbyterian faith. In 1735, at the solicitation of Rev. David Rice, he moved to Kentucky to take a position as teacher in the Transylvania seminary. In 1791 he was licensed and appointed to supply in the churches of the Miami. The same year he came to Cincinnati where, after a year, he was ordained and installed pastor of the Presbyterian church at that place. Later he ministered to the Turtle Creek Presbyterian church, but his work here was cut short on account of the disapproval by the plain dressing pioneers of his wife's elaborate headdress. Later he founded the Second Presbyterian church of Cincinnati. He was a man of ambitious plans and promoted the Kentucky academy, the Walnut Hills academy, the Cincinnati college, and Lane theological seminary.

James Hughes was born of English parentage in York county, Pennsylvania. About 1780 he moved with his parents to Washington county, where he received his classical and theological education, in part at least, under the tuition of Rev. John McMillan in the log college which he erected near his house, and which still stands on the campus of old Jefferson college. He was licensed in 1788, and two years later was ordained and installed as pastor of the Short Creek and Lower Buffalo churches. He was probably the first Presbyterian clergyman ordained west of the Alleghenies. In these fields he labored until 1814. In 1815 he settled at Urbana, where he founded the Presbyterian church, to which he ministered until 1818, when he was elected principal of the grammar school of Miami university. On moving to Oxford he organized the Presbyterian church at that place. Here he died in 1821.

Robert H. Bishop (1777-1855) was born near Edinburgh, Scotland, graduating in the university at that place in 1798, and from the theological seminary at Selkirk in 1802. In that year he, with four others, was induced to migrate to America to minister to the Associate Presbyterian churches there. With another of these, he was sent to the Ohio valley to labor. After ministering for a time to churches in Southern Ohio, he located at Lexington, Ky., where he occupied a professorship in Transylvania university, and the pastorate of two congregations near that place. In 1819 he connected with the Presbyterian church and became pastor of McChord church, Lexington. In 1820 he was made first president of Miami university. In this connection he served for a time as pastor of the Presbyterian church at Oxford. In Kentucky he was reckoned as one of her best pulpit orators. In 1844 he severed his connection with Miami and became president of Farmers' college at College Hill, where he served until his death.

The pioneer Methodist preacher of the Miami valley was Francis McCormick, who was born in Frederick county, Virginia, June 4, 1764. In 1790 he became a local preacher. In 1795 he moved to Kentucky and two years later crossed the river into Ohio, locating at Milford in Clermont county. At his suggestion, Bishop Asbury sent Rev. John Kobler to Ohio, and it was at his cabin that the first class was organized. He acted as guide to Kobler on his first tour of the Miami country. He was instrumental in organizing a

class near Lockland and another near Columbia, where he located in 1807.

Rev. John Kobler was born in Virginia in 1768. At twenty-one he entered the ministry, and in 1798 he was appointed to the work in Ohio where he formed the Miami circuit, being the first regularly appointed Methodist preacher in the northwest territory. He is described as tall and well proportioned, with long black hair, and unusual intellectual powers. The arduous work of the frontier undermined his health and he died after rendering eighteen years of ministerial service.

Rev. John Collins was born of Quaker parentage in New Jersey, in 1789. At an early age he was licensed as a local preacher. In 1803 he moved to Ohio and settled on the east fork of the Little Miami where he purchased a tract of land. In 1807 he became an itinerant and attached to the Miami circuit. He was a man of prepossessing appearance, gentle spirit and great eloquence. He was the founder of the churches at Cincinnati, Columbia, Dayton, Hillsboro, and other places. He died in 1845.

One thing of much importance that retarded the settlement of the Miami valley was the want of an organized commercial system. It has already been noted that a few well-to-do farmers met this difficulty occasionally by taking their own cargoes to New Orleans, but the greater number did not produce in sufficient quantity to dispense with the services of the middleman in finding a market. Probably the earliest exporters of the products of the Miami valley were the pioneer merchants who followed in the wake of the settlers. It would appear that Cincinnati did very little exporting before 1800, when her merchants seemed to have become active in the purchase of the products of the surrounding country. From that time advertisements similar to the following appeared in increasing number: "Wanted: A quantity of corn-fed pork." "Good flour will be taken by the barrel, whiskey and corn at market prices." "The subscriber will pay cash for 100,000 weight of good corn-fed pork." "Wanted: 5,000 bushels of wheat, at 50 cents per bushel." Advertisements for contracts for future delivery of wheat and pork were frequent. Trade was principally by barter. Store goods were exchanged for country produce. This growing commercial spirit was also evidenced by frequent quotations of Cincinnati and New Orleans prices in the local papers.

On August 31, 1802, John Wilkins, jr., through the Pittsburg Gazette, issued an address to the farmers, millers, traders and manufacturers of the western country, setting forth the difficulties of the Mississippi trade and proposing the organization of an exporting company in order to more effectually meet them. The Pittsburgh district soon acted upon the suggestion, and near the close of the following winter the idea was taken up in Cincinnati, when Jesse Hunt, an experienced merchant and pioneer, suggested the formation of an exporting company to handle the entire exports of the Miami country. The organization, which was known as the Miami Exporting company, was chartered to do an exporting and an importing business, and it also was privileged to engage in business as a banking institution. It was the business of the direc-

tors to build or purchase boats, employ superintendents and boatmen, transport to New Orleans produce entrusted to their care, sell it and make returns to the owners. That there was an effort to interest the entire Miami valley in the enterprise is shown by the fact that every important center of population in that region was represented on the committee appointed to receive subscriptions. In 1807 it ceased to engage in the exporting business, but continued to do business as a banking institution until 1822, when it was carried down by the financial crisis that began in 1835. It is needless to say that the exporting business continued to grow without the assistance of a co-operative company and that commercial firms continued to rise that met the demands of the rapidly increasing trade of the Miami valley.

The organization of the Miami Exporting company was hastened by the closure of the Mississippi river by the Spanish intendant at New Orleans, early in November, 1802. On January 19, 1803, the Western Spy published an extract from a New Orleans letter, dated November 12, saying that the orders of the intendant were rigidly enforced and that Americans had nothing to hope from his clemency. That the people of the valley were deeply interested in the situation is shown by the fact that from that time until the following July, when the Western Spy published in large type the news of the purchase of Louisiana, nearly every edition of a Cincinnati paper contained some communication on the subject. The whole thing was irritating, but trade was not entirely stopped; as exporters continued to advertise for "corn-fed pork," "good flour," "good whiskey," "country linen," "sugar," and "good merchantable wheat."

The opening of the Mississippi by the purchase of the Louisiana territory and the admission of Ohio to the Union doubtless greatly accelerated immigration to the west and did much to increase the volume of exports. By 1805 it was estimated that 30,000 people a year were settling in Ohio, and a goodly portion of them were finding homes in the Miami valley. The development of the Miami country and the growing export business soon brought about a corresponding import business, and very frequently both branches of commerce were carried on by the same firm. By 1805 there were twenty-four merchants and grocers doing business in Cincinnati, and in 1809 upwards of thirty merchants were selling from $200,000 to $250,000 worth of imported goods. The prosperity of the region and its advance in civilization is evidenced by the fact that its citizens were demanding some of the luxuries of life. As early as 1805, the merchants of this frontier metropolis were selling fine coatings and cassimeres, white and colored satins, silk stockings, silk and leather gloves, Irish linens, Morocco and kid shoes, umbrellas and parasols, and fine wines.

The wholesale business of Cincinnati began not later than 1806. Dealers were then offering special inducements to country merchants, in order to divert their trade from eastern markets to Cincinnati. Some were offering to take at New Orleans market prices three-fourths of the amount of the purchase price in produce delivered at that point, and the balance cash.

The merchants of today can little appreciate the difficulties encountered by these early dealers. In order to sell their goods they were compelled to attend not only to the ordinary duties of a merchant and to incur ordinary responsibilities and risks, but also they were compelled to be the produce merchants of the country as well. They must take the farmers' produce and send or convey it to New Orleans, the only market for the west. It was necessary for the western merchant to buy pork and pack it, to buy wheat and have it ground into flour, to have barrels made to hold the flour, and then to build flat-bottomed boats and with considerable expense and great risk, float it down the Ohio and the Mississippi to New Orleans. Having arrived at New Orleans and disposed of the cargo, the dangers were not over, as there was the long journey home. In returning there was the choice of routes. The merchant could either return home by land, a distance of 1,100 miles over the Natchez trace, 500 miles of which was through the Indian country, or go by sea to Philadelphia or Baltimore and thence home by land. The latter route was frequently chosen when the merchant wished to lay in a new stock of goods. One merchant of the Miami valley made fourteen such trips. On the first trip he had charge of five flatboats loaded with produce. Thirteen trips were made on flatboats and one on a barge. Eight times he traveled home by land and was usually about thirty days in making the journey from New Orleans to Cincinnati.

A large part of the imports continued to come from Philadelphia or Baltimore until, and even after, the introduction of the steamboat. Once or twice in the year the merchant would go to one or both of those cities to buy goods. If, after selling his produce at New Orleans, he did not go by sea from that place, he would start from his home and travel on horseback, a distance of 600 miles, or go by keel-boat to Pittsburg and thence over land to one of the coast cities. When the goods were purchased he must engage wagons to haul them over a bad road to Pittsburg at a cost of from $6 to $10 per hundredweight; and after a journey of from twenty to twenty-five days over the mountains, he must buy flatboats or keel-boats and employ hands to take his goods to Cincinnati. The round trip from Cincinnati to Pittsburg usually consumed about three months, says McBride in his Pioneer History of Butler County. This growing business soon brought about the construction of large warehouses near the river and storage and commission firms began to appear.

There is little evidence showing the influence of the War of 1812 on the settlement of the Miami valley, but it is probable that the export of products, under existing conditions, were somewhat interfered with. However, the demands of the northwestern army for sustenance doubtless compensated in this respect for any such loss. According to market quotations in the Western Spy, wheat was worth 62½ cents per bushel in October, 1812, and rose to $1 per bushel by the middle of the following December. John H. Piatt, the principal western army contractor, had frequent advertisements in the Cincinnati papers for pack horses, beef, cattle, hogs, flour, and whiskey. After the war the development of this region and its

growing commerce is indicated by what appears to have been a great extension of the flatboat business. Under the head of Ship News, Cincinnati papers published the arrival and departure of barges. The following are some of the typical notices of the time:

"Arrived on the 6th inst. the barge Cincinnati from New Orleans. Cargo, sugar, cotton and molasses."

"Arrived June 1, the barge, Nonesuch, Capt. M. Baum, from New Orleans. Cargo, cotton and sugar. Also, two large keel-boats, cargo same."

"Arrived on Wednesday last, the barge Fox, Capt. Palmer, from New Orleans to Messrs. Marsh & Palmer; cargo, sugar, cotton, and coffee."

On the first anniversary of St. Jackson's Day, Liberty Hall published the following:

"Sailed for New Orleans:

"Barge Nonesuch, 100 tons flour and pork.

"Barge Cincinnati, 115 tons flour and pork.

"Barge Fox, 40 tons flour and pork.

"Ten to 12 flat boats, each carrying 300 to 400 barrels, have sailed from Cincinnati within two months, loaded with pork, flour, lard and other products."

In 1817 this extensive flatboat trade was carrying down the river for export from Cincinnati the surplus produce of about 100,000 people, situated in what was then probably the richest and most productive agricultural section of the west. Flour, pork, and whiskey were the chief articles of export. Dr. Drake assures us that in 1815 the city exported annually several thousand barrels of flour to New Orleans, and it follows that a goodly portion of this export business was the product of the Miami valley. Richard Foster had given the people of the valley their first lessons in pork packing, and droves of swine were beginning to move toward Cincinnati for slaughter and shipment down the river. Nor did the commercial basis continue to be entirely agricultural. Local manufacturers were beginning to contribute their share to the general development. Within the twenty-two years since the Treaty of Greenville, Cincinnati had increased from a village of 500 inhabitants to a city of a population of about 7,000; Dayton and other villages in the interior were rapidly increasing in size, and a considerable number of the inhabitants were engaged in manufacturing. Their principal business, of course, was to supply the local demand, but there had already begun a limited export of manufactured goods to regions farther west and south. Chief among these exports were beer, porter, cheese, soap, candles, spun yarn, lumber and cabinet furniture.

With the beginning of the steamboat era, in 1817, a new impetus was given to the varied industries of the Miami valley and this influence caused the population to increase more rapidly. A rich agricultural region, under frontier conditions and primitive means of transportation, had developed until in some portions there was already a population of nearly forty-five inhabitants to the square mile, according to McMaster, in his History of the People of the United States. And this population was growing rapidly and de-

manded an increasing quantity of manufactures and imported goods, for which it would be ready to exchange a large surplus of farm products. Raw material for manufacturing purposes was convenient, and all the necessary advantages were present to make the Miami valley the center of a prosperous and progressive civilization.

Taking them in chronological order, Hamilton was the first settled of the seven counties that are considered in this work as forming the territory of the Miami valley. And Hamilton was the second county settled in the state of Ohio. On November 18, 1788, the first settlement was made at Columbia by Major Benjamin Stites, with a party of eighteen or twenty frontiersmen. The site of the village was a little below the mouth of the Little Miami and is now within the limits of the city of Cincinnati, five miles east of Fountain Square. Henry Howe, in his Historical Collections, says of these settlers that they were superior men. Among them were Col. Spencer, Major Gano, Judge Goforth, Francis Dunlavy, Major Kabbey, Rev. John Smith, Judge Foster, Col. Brown, Mr. Hubbell, Capt. Flinn, Jacob White, and John Riley, and for several years the settlement was the most populous and successful.

Two or three blockhouses were first erected for the protection of the women and children, and then log cabins for the families. The boats in which they had come from Maysville, then Limestone, were broken up and used for the doors, floors, etc., to these rude buildings. They had at that time no trouble from the Indians, which arose from the fact that they were then gathered at Fort Harmar to make a treaty with the whites. Wild game was plentiful, but their breadstuffs and salt soon gave out, and as a substitute they occasionally used various roots, taken from native plants, the bear grass especially. When the Spring of 1789 opened their prospects grew brighter. The fine bottoms on the Little Miami had long been cultivated by the savages, and were found mellow as ash heaps. The men worked in divisions, one-half keeping guard with their rifles while the others worked, changing their employments morning and afternoon.

Turkey Bottom, on the Little Miami, one and a half miles above Columbia, was a clearing in area of a square mile, and had been cultivated by the Indians for a long while, and supplied both Columbia and the garrison at Fort Washington at Cincinnati with corn for that season. From nine acres of Turkey Bottom, the tradition goes, the enormous crop of 963 bushels were gathered the very first season. Before this the women and children from Columbia early visited Turkey Bottom to scratch up the bulbous roots of the bear grass. These they boiled, washed, dried on smooth boards, and finally pounded into a species of flour, which served as a tolerable substitute for making various baking operations. Many of the families subsisted for a time entirely on the roots of the bear grass, and there was great suffering for provisions until they could grow corn.

The facts connected with the settlement of Cincinnati are given substantially as follows by Henry Howe: In September, 1788, a large party, embracing John Cleves Symmes, Benjamin Stites, Den-

man, Patterson, Filson, Ludlow, with others, in all about sixty men, left Limestone to visit the new Miami purchase of Symmes. They landed at the mouth of the Great Miami and explored the country for some distance back from that and North Bend, at which point Symmes then decided to make a settlement. The party surveyed the distance between the two Miamis, following the meanders of the Ohio, and returned to Limestone. On December 24, 1788, Denman and Patterson, with twenty-six others, left Limestone in a boat to found Losantiville. After much difficulty and danger from floating ice in the river, they arrived at the spot on or about the 28th, the exact date being in dispute. The precise spot of their landing was an inlet at the foot of Sycamore street, later known as Yeatman's Cove. Ludlow laid out the town. On January 7, ensuing, the settlers by lottery decided on their choice of donation lots, the same being given to each in fee simple on condition that he raised two crops successively, and not less than an acre for each crop; that he built within two years a house equal to twenty-five feet square, one and a half stories high, with brick, stone, or clay chimney, each house to stand in front of the respective lot. The following is a list of settlers who so agreed, thirty in number: Samuel Blackburn, Sylvester White; Joseph Thornton, John Vance, James Dumont, a man named Fulton, Elijah Martin, Isaac Van Meter, Thomas Gissel, David McClever, a man named Davidson, Matthew Campbell, James Monson, James McConnell, Noah Badgely, James Carpenter, Samuel Mooney, James Campbell, Isaac Freeman, Scott Traverse, Benjamin Dumont, Jesse Stewart, Henry Bechtle, Richard Stewart, Luther Kitchell, Ephraim Kibbey, Henry Lindsey, John Porter, Daniel Shoemaker, Joel Williams. The thirty in-lots in general terms comprised the space back from the landing between Main street and Broadway, and there the town was started.

The North Bend settlement was the third within the Symmes purchase, and was made under the immediate care of Judge Symmes. The party, on their passage down the river, were obstructed, delayed and exposed to imminent danger from floating ice, which covered the river. However, they reached the bend, the place of their destination, in safety, early in February. The first object of the Judge was to found a city at that place, which had received the name of North Bend from the fact that it was the most northern bend in the Ohio river below the mouth of the Great Kanawha. The water-craft used in descending the Ohio, in those primitive times, were flatboats made of green oak plank, fastened by wooden pins to a frame of timber, and caulked with tow or any other pliant substance that could be procured. Boats similarly constructed on the northern waters were then called arks, but on the western rivers they were denominated Kentucky boats. The materials of which they were composed were found to be of great utility in the construction of temporary buildings for safety, and for protection from the inclemency of the weather, after they had arrived at their destination.

Gen. Harmar, at the earnest solicitation of Symmes, sent Capt. Kearsey with forty-eight rank and file to protect the improvements just commencing in the Miami valley. This detachment reached

Limestone in December, 1788, and a few days later Capt. Kearsey sent a part of his command in advance, as a guard to protect the pioneers under Major Stites, at the Little Miami, where they arrived soon afterward. Accompanied by Capt. Kearsey, Mr. Symmes and his party landed at Columbia, on their passage down the river, and the detachment previously sent to that place joined their company. They then proceeded to the bend and landed, about the first or second of February. When they left Limestone it was the purpose of Capt. Kearsey to occupy the fort built at the mouth of the Miami by a detachment of United States troops who afterward descended the Ohio river to the falls at Louisville, but that purpose was defeated by the high water, which had spread over the low grounds and rendered it difficult to reach the fort. Thus disappointed, the captain resolved that he would not build a new fort, but would leave the bend and join the garrison at Louisville. In pursuance of that resolution, early in March, he descended the river with his command. Symmes immediately wrote to Major Willis, commandant of the garrison at the Falls, complaining of the conduct of Capt. Kearsey, representing the exposed situation of the Miami settlement, stating the indications of hostility manifested by the Indians, and requesting a guard to be sent to the bend. This request was promptly granted, and before the close of the month Ensign Luce arrived with seventeen or eighteen soldiers, which, for a time, removed the apprehensions of the pioneers at that place. However, it was not long before the Indians made an attack on the settlement, and one soldier was killed and four or five others were wounded, including Major J. R. Mills, from Elizabethtown, New Jersey, who was a surveyor and an intelligent and highly respected citizen. Although he recovered from his wounds, he felt their disabling effects to the day of his death.

The surface of the ground where Symmes and his party had landed was above the reach of the water and sufficiently level to admit of a convenient settlement. Therefore he determined, for the immediate accommodation of his party, to lay out a village at that place and to suspend, for the present, the execution of his purpose as to the city of which he had given notice until satisfactory information could be obtained in regard to the comparative advantages of different places in the vicinity. However, the determination to lay out such a city was not abandoned, but was executed in the succeeding year on a magnificent scale. It included the village and extended from the Ohio across the peninsula to the Miami river. This city, which was certainly a beautiful one, on paper, was called Symmes, and for a time was a subject of conversation and of criticism; but it soon ceased to be remembered—even its name was forgotten, and the settlement continued to be called North Bend. Since then, that village has been distinguished as the home of William Henry Harrison, soldier and statesman, whose remains now repose in an humble vault on one of its beautiful hills.

In conformity with a stipulation made at Limestone, every individual in the party received a donation lot, which he was required to improve as the condition of obtaining a title. As the number of these adventurers increased, in consequence of the pro-

tection afforded by the military, Symmes was induced to lay out another village, six or seven miles higher up the river, and which place he called South Bend, where he disposed of some donation lots; but that project failed, and in a few years the village was deserted and converted into a farm.

In the midst of these transactions, Symmes was visited by a number of Indians from a camp in the neighborhood of Stites' settlement. One of them, a Shawnee chief, had many complaints to make of frauds practiced on them by white traders, who fortunately had no connection with the pioneers. After several conversations, and some small presents, the chief professed to be satisfied with the explanation he had received and gave assurances that the Indians would trade with the white men as friends. In one of their interviews, Symmes told the chief that he (Symmes) had been commissioned and sent out to their country, by the thirteen fires, in the spirit of friendship and kindness, and that he was instructed to treat them as friends and brothers. In proof of this he showed them the flag of the Union, with its stars and stripes, and also his commission, which bore the great seal of the United States, exhibiting the American eagle with the olive branch in one claw, emblematical of peace, and the instrument of war and death in the other. He explained the meaning of those symbols to the satisfaction of the Indians, though at first the chief seemed to think they were not very striking emblems, either of peace or friendship; but before he departed from the bend he gave assurances of the most friendly character. Yet, when they left their camp to return to their towns, they carried off a number of horses belonging to the Columbia settlement, to compensate for the injuries done them by wandering traders who had no part or lot with the pioneers. These depredations having been repeated, a party was sent out in pursuit, and the trail of the Indians was followed a considerable distance, when they discovered fresh signs and sent Capt. Flinn, one of their party, in advance to reconnoitre. He had not proceeded far before he was surprised, taken prisoner, and carried to the Indian camp. Not liking the movements he saw going on, which seemed to indicate personal violence in regard to himself, and having great confidence in his activity and strength, at a favorable moment he sprang from the camp, made his escape and rejoined his party. Fearing an ambuscade, the Indians did not pursue. The party possessed themselves of some horses belonging to the Indians and returned to Columbia. In a few days the Indians brought in Capt. Flinn's rifle and begged Major Stites to restore their horses, alleging that they were innocent of the depredations laid to their charge. After some further explanations, the matter was amicably settled and the horses were given up.

Although they had one general object and were threatened by one common danger, there existed a strong spirit of rivalry among these three settlements—the first in the Miami valley; each person feeling a pride in the prosperity of the little colony to which he belonged. That spirit had a strong influence on the pioneers of the different villages and produced an esprit du corps, scarcely to be expected under circumstances so critical and dangerous as those

which threatened them. At first it was a matter of doubt which of the rivals—Columbia, Cincinnati, or North Bend—would eventually become the chief seat of business. However, the doubt lasted but a short time. The garrison having been established at Cincinnati, that fact made it the headquarters and the depot of the army, and as soon as the county courts of the territory were organized it was made the seat of justice of Hamilton county. These advantages convinced everybody that it was destined to become the metropolis of the Miami country.

A large number of the original adventurers to the Miami purchase had exhausted their means by paying for their land and removing their families to the country. Others were wholly destitute of property and came out as volunteers, under the expectation of obtaining, gratuitously, such small tracts of land as might be forfeited by the purchasers, under Judge Symmes, for not making the improvements required by the conditions stipulated in the terms of sale and settlement of Miami lands, published by Symmes in 1787. The class of adventurers first named was comparatively numerous, and had come out under an expectation of taking immediate possession of the lands and of commencing the cultivation of them for subsistence. Therefore, their situation was distressing. To go out into the wilderness to till the soil appeared to be certain death; to remain in the settlements threatened them with starvation. The best provider of the pioneers found it difficult to obtain subsistence; and, of course, the class now spoken of were not far from total destitution. They depended on game, fish, and such products of the earth as could be raised on small patches of ground in the immediate vicinity of the settlements. Small lots of provisions were brought down the river by immigrants, occasionally, and sometimes were transported on packhorses from Lexington, at a heavy expense, and not without danger. But supplies, thus procured, were beyond the reach of the destitute.

Having endured these privations as long as they could be borne, the more resolute of them determined to brave the consequences of moving on to their lands. To accomplish the object with the least exposure, those whose lands were in the same neighborhood united as one family, and on that principle a number of associations were formed, amounting to a dozen or more, who went out resolved to maintain their positions. Each party erected a strong blockhouse, near to which their cabins were put up, and the whole was enclosed by strong log pickets. This being done, they commenced clearing their lands and preparing for planting their crops. While they were at work, during the day, one person was placed as a sentinel to warn them of approaching danger. At sunset they retired to the blockhouse and their cabins, taking everything of value within the pickets. They proceeded in this manner from day to day and week to week till their improvements were sufficiently extensive to support their families. They depended for subsistence during this time on wild game, obtained at some hazard, more than on the scanty supplies they were able to procure from the settlements on the river. In a short time these stations gave protection and food to a large number of destitute families. After

they were established, the Indians became less annoying to the settlements, as part of their time was employed in watching the stations. However, the former did not escape, but endured their share of the fruits of savage hostility. In fact, no place or situation was exempt from danger. The safety of the pioneer depended on his means of defense and on perpetual vigilance. The Indians viewed those stations with great jealousy, as they had the appearance of permanent military establishments, intended to retain possession of their country. In that view they were correct, and it was fortunate, as the settlers lacked either the skill or the means of demolishing them. The great error of the Indians consisted in permitting those works to be constructed. They might have prevented it with ease, but they appeared not to be aware of the serious consequences until it was too late to act with effect. However, several attacks were made, at different times, with an apparent determination to destroy them; but they failed in every instance. The assault made on the station erected by Capt. Jacob White, a pioneer of much energy and enterprise, at the third crossing of Mill creek from Cincinnati, on the old Hamilton road, was resolute and daring; but it was gallantly met and successfully repelled. The attack was in the night, and in the fight which ensued Capt. White shot and killed a warrior, who fell so near the blockhouse that his companions could not remove his body. The next morning it was brought in, and judging from his stature, as reported by the inmates, he might have claimed descent from a race of giants. The appearances of blood on the ground in the vicinity of the blockhouse indicated that the assailants had suffered severely.

In the winter of 1790-1, a strong party, estimated at probably four or five hundred, made an attack on Dunlap's Station, at Colerain. The blockhouse at that place was occupied by a small number of United States troops, commanded by Col. Kingsbury, then a subaltern in the army. The fort was furnished with a piece of artillery, which was an object of terror to the Indians; yet that did not deter them from an attempt to effect their purpose. The attack was violent, and for some time the station was in imminent danger. The savages were led by the notorious Simon Girty and outnumbered the garrison at least ten to one. The works were entirely of wood, and the only obstacle between the assailants and the assailed was a picket of logs that might have been demolished with a loss probably not exceeding twenty or thirty lives. The garrison displayed unusual gallantry, frequently exposing their persons above the pickets to insult and provoke the assailants; and judging from the facts reported their conduct was as much folly as bravery. Col. John Wallace, of Cincinnati, one of the earliest and bravest of the pioneers, and as amiable as he was brave, was in the fort when the attack was made. Although the works were completely surrounded by the enemy, the Colonel volunteered to go to Cincinnati for reinforcement. The fort stood on the east bank of the Big Miami, and late in the night he was conveyed across the river in a canoe and landed on the opposite shore. Having passed down some miles below the fort, he swam the river and directed his course for Cincinnati. The next day he met a body of men from that

place and from Columbia, proceeding to Colerain. They had been informed of the attack by persons hunting in the neighborhood and who had been sufficiently near the fort to hear the firing when it began. The Colonel joined the party and led them to the station by the same route he had traveled from it; but before they arrived the Indians had gone. Abner Hunt, a respectable citizen of New Jersey, who was on a surveying tour in the neighborhood of Colerain at the time of the attack, was killed before he could reach the fort. His body was found, shockingly mangled. The Indians had tied him to a sapling within sight of the garrison and built a large fire so near as to scorch him, inflicting the most acute pain. And he was thus literally roasted to death.

The route of St. Clair, in his disastrous campaign of 1791, passed through Butler county, and in September of that year Fort Hamilton was built at the crossing of the Great Miami on the site of the present city of Hamilton. It was intended as a place of deposit for provisions and to form the first link in the communication between Fort Washington and the object of the campaign. It was a stockade of fifty yards square, with four good bastions and platforms for cannon in two of them, with barracks. In the summer succeeding an addition was made to the fort by order of Gen. Wilkinson, which consisted in enclosing with pickets an area of ground on the north part, so that it extended up the river to about the north line of the present Stable street. The southern point of the work extended to the site afterward occupied by the Associate Reformed church. From manuscript left by the late James McBride and published in Howe's Collections, the following items of early history are gleaned:

Late in the fall of 1792, an advance corps of troops, under the command of Major Rudolph, arrived at Fort Hamilton, where they wintered. They consisted of three companies of light dragoons, one of rifle, and one of infantry. Rudolph was a major of dragoons from lower Virginia. His reputation was that of an arbitrary and tyrannical officer. Some time in the spring seven soldiers deserted to the Ohio river, where, procuring a canoe, they started for New Orleans. Ten or fifteen miles below the falls of the Ohio they were met by Lieut. (afterward Gen.) Clark and sent back to Fort Hamilton, where a court-martial sentenced three of them to be hung, two to run the gauntlet, and the remaining two to lie in irons in the guardhouse for a stipulated period. John Brown, Seth Blinn, and a man named Gallagher were the three sentenced to be hanged, and the execution took place the next day. Five hundred soldiers were drawn up in arms around the fatal spot to witness the exit of their unfortunate comrades. Immediately after the sentence had been pronounced on these men, a friend hastened to Fort Washington, where he obtained a pardon from Gen. Wilkinson. But he was too late. The execution had been hastened by Major Rudolph, and the friend arrived at Hamilton fifteen minutes after the spirits of these unfortunate men had taken their flight to another world. Their bodies were immediately committed to the grave under the gallows. The two other deserters were sentenced to run the gauntlet sixteen times between two ranks of soldiers, and this punish-

ment forthwith was carried into execution. The lines were formed in the rising ground east of the fort, where afterward Front street was laid out, and extended to the intersection of Ludlow street.

Some time afterward Gen. Wayne arrived at the post, and although frequently represented as an arbitrary man, he was much displeased with the cruelty of Major Rudolph and gave him his choice, either to resign or be cashiered. He chose the former, returned to Virginia, and subsequently, in company with another gentleman, purchased a ship and went on a trading voyage to Europe. It is related that they were captured by an Algerian cruiser and that Rudolph was hanged at the yardarm of his own vessel.

In the summer of 1792 two wagoners were watching some oxen, which had been turned out to graze on the common below the fort. A shower of rain coming on, they stepped under a tree for shelter, and some Indians, who had been watching from under the covert of the adjoining underbrush, rushed suddenly upon them, killed one, and took the other prisoner. The latter was Henry Shafer, who afterward returned and lived for many years a few miles below Rossville, on the river.

In September, 1793, the army of Wayne marched from Cincinnati to Fort Hamilton and encamped in the upper part of the prairie, about half a mile south of the present city, nearly on the same ground on which Gen. St. Clair had encamped in 1791. Here they threw up a breastwork, the remains of which may yet be traced at the point where the present road strikes the Miami river. A few days afterward they continued their march toward the Indian country. Gen. Wayne detailed a strong guard of men for the defense of the fort, the command of which was given to Major Jonathan Cass, of the army of the Revolution, and father of the Hon. Lewis Cass, later prominent as a United States Senator from Michigan. Major Cass continued in command until the treaty of Greenville.

On December 17, 1794, Israel Ludlow laid out, within Symmes' purchase, the original plat of the town of Hamilton, which he at first, for a short time only, called Fairfield. Shortly afterward a few settlers came in. The first settlers were Darius C. Orcut, John Green, William McClennan, John Sutherland, John Torrence, Benjamin F. Randolph, Benjamin Davis, Isaac Wiles, Andrew Christy, and William Hubbert. Previous to 1801 all the lands on the west side of the Great Miami were owned by the United States, consequently there were no improvements made on that side of the river, except by a few squatters. There was one log house built at an early period near the west end of the bridge. On the first Monday in April, 1801—at the first sale of United States lands west of the Miami, held at Cincinnati—a company purchased the site of Rossville, on which, March 14, 1804, they laid out the town. John Reily was the agent for the proprietors.

The first settlers of Hamilton suffered much from the fever and ague, and, being principally disbanded soldiers, without energy, and many of them dissipated, but little improvement was made for the first few years. In those early times horse-racing was a favorite amusement and an affair of all engrossing interest. On public days,

indeed on almost every other Saturday, the streets and commons in the upper part of the town were converted into race-paths. The race course comprehended the common from Second to Fourth street. On grand occasions the plain within the course and near it was occupied with booths erected with forks and covered with boughs. Here everything was said, done, eaten, sold and drunk. Here was Black Jack with his fiddle, and his votaries making the dust fly with a four-handed, or rather four-footed reel; and every fifteen or twenty minutes was a rush to some part to see a "fisticuff." Among the bustling crowd of jockeys were assembled all classes. Even judges of the court mingled with the crowd, and sometimes presided at the contests of speed between the ponies of the neighborhood.

Soon after the formation of Butler county Hamilton was made the county seat. The first sessions of the court were held in the tavern of Mr. Torrence, and later sessions were held in the former messroom of the fort. In 1810 the court was removed to a room over the stone jail, and in 1817 transferred to a newly erected court-house. At their July term, in 1803, the court selected the old magazine within the fort as a county jail. It was a heavy-built log building, about twelve feet square, with a hipped roof coming to a common center, and surmounted by a ball. The door had a hole in the center shaped like a half-moon, through which air, light, and food were conveyed, while on the outside it was secured by a padlock and hasp. It was very insecure, and escapes were almost as frequent as committals. It was the only jail for Butler county from 1803 to 1809. A small log house, formerly a settler's store, was used as a clerk's office. The house erected by Gen. Wilkinson, in 1792, for officers' quarters, was converted into a tavern, kept by the county sheriff, William McClennan, while the barracks and artificers' shops were used as stables.

On September 21, 1795, William Bedle, from New Jersey, set out from one of the settlements near Cincinnati with a wagon, tools and provisions, to make a new settlement in the Third or Military range. This was about one month after the fact had become known that Wayne had made a treaty of peace with the Indians. He traveled with a surveying party under Capt. John Dunlap, following Harmar's trace to his lands, where he left the party and built a blockhouse as a protection against the Indians, who might not respect the treaty of peace. This was the first attempt at permanent occupation in what is now Warren county, and Bedle's Station came to be a well-known place in its early history. It was located five miles west of Lebanon and nearly two miles south of Union village. There several families lived in much simplicity, the clothing of the children being made chiefly out of dressed deerskin, some of the larger girls being clad in buckskin petticoats and short gowns. About the time of the settlement of Bedle's Station, however, or not long afterward, William Mounts and five others established Mounts' Station, on a broad and fertile bottom on the south side of the Little Miami, about three miles below the mouth of Todd's Fork, building their cabins in a circle around a spring as a protection against the Indians. But South Lebanon, originally called

Deerfield, is probably the oldest town in the county. Its proprietors gave a number of lots to those who would erect houses on them and become residents of the place. On January 25, 1796, the proprietors advertised in the Centinel of the Northwest Territory that all the lots they proposed to donate had been taken, and that twenty-five houses and cabins had been erected. Benjamin Stites, sr., Benjamin Stites, jr., and John Stites Gano were the proprietors. The senior Stites owned nearly ten thousand acres between Lebanon and Deerfield. Andrew Lytle, Nathan Kelly, and Gen. David Sutton were among the early settlers at Deerfield. The pioneer and soldier, Capt. Ephraim Kibbey, died there in 1809, aged 55 years. In the spring of 1796 settlements were made in various parts of the county. The settlements at Deerfield, Franklin, and in the vicinities of Lebanon and Waynesville, all date from the spring of 1796. A few cabins may have been erected at Deerfield and Franklin in the autumn of 1795, but it is not probable that any families were settled at either place until the next spring. Among the earliest white men who made their homes in the county were those who settled on the forfeitures in Deerfield township. They were poor men, destitute of means to purchase land, and were willing to brave dangers from savage foes and to endure the privations of a lonely life in the wilderness to receive gratuitously the tract of 106⅔ acres forfeited by each purchaser of a section of land who did not commence improvements within two years after the date of his purchase. In a large number of the sections below the third range there was a forfeited one-sixth part and a number of hardy adventurers had established themselves on the northeast corner of the section. Some of these adventurers were single men, living alone in little huts and supporting themselves chiefly with their rifles. Others had their families with them at an early period.

The site of the present city of Dayton was selected in 1788 by some gentlemen who designed laying out a town by the name of Venice. They entered into an agreement with John Cleves Symmes, for the purchase of the lands. But the Indian wars which ensued prevented the extension of settlements from the immediate neighborhood of Cincinnati for some years, and the project was abandoned. Soon after Wayne's treaty, in 1795, a new company, composed of Gens. Jonathan Dayton, Arthur St. Clair, James Wilkinson, and Col. Israel Ludlow, purchased the lands between the Miamis, around the mouth of Mad river, of Judge Symmes, and on November 4th laid out the town. Arrangements were made for its settlement in the ensuing spring, and donations of lots were offered, with other privileges, to actual settlers. Forty-six persons entered into engagements to remove from Cincinnati to Dayton, but before spring most of them had scattered in different directions and only nineteen fulfilled their engagements. The first families who made a permanent residence in the place arrived on April 1, 1796. The first nineteen settlers of Dayton were William Gahagan, Samuel Thomson, Benjamin Van Cleve, Solomon Goss, Thomas Davis, John Davis, James McClure, John McClure, Daniel Ferrell, William Hamer, Solomon Hamer, Thomas Hamer, Abraham Glassmire, John Dorough, William Chenoweth, James Morris, William New-

com, and George Newcom. Judge Symmes was unable to complete his payments for all the lands he had agreed to purchase of the government, and those lying about Dayton reverted to the United States, by which the settlers were left without titles to their lots. Congress, however, passed a pre-emption law, under which those who had contracted for lands with Symmes and his associates had a right to enter the same lots or lands at government price. Some of the settlers entered their lots and obtained titles directly from the United States; and others made an arrangement with Daniel C. Cooper to receive their deeds from him, and he entered the residue of the town lands. He had been a surveyor and agent for the first company of proprietors, and they assigned him certain of their rights of pre-emption, by which he became the titular proprietor of the town. In 1803, on the organization of the state government, Montgomery county was established and Dayton was made the seat of justice, at which time only five families resided in the town, the other settlers having gone onto farms in the vicinity or removed to other parts of the country. The increase of the town was gradual until the war of 1812, when it became a point on the thoroughfare for the troops and stores on their way to the frontier. Its progress was then more rapid until 1820, when the depression of business put an almost total check to its increase, but the commencement of the Miami canal, in 1827, renewed its prosperity.

Among the first settlers who established themselves in Miami county was John Knoop. He removed from Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1797. In the spring of that year he came down the Ohio to Cincinnati and cropped the first season on a farm, four miles above Cincinnati. That summer he made two excursions into the Indian country with surveying parties and at that time selected the land he afterward occupied. Early the next spring, in 1798, he removed to near the present site of Staunton village and, in connection with Benjamin Knoop, Henry Garard, Benjamin Hamlet, and John Tildus, established there a station for the security of their families. Mrs. Knoop there planted the first apple tree introduced into Miami county. They remained at the station two years, during which time they were occupied in clearing and building on their respective farms. At this time there were three young single men living at the mouth of Stony creek, and cropping on what was afterward called Freeman's Prairie. One of these was D. H. Morris, and at the same time there resided at Piqua, Samuel Hilliard, Job Garrard, Shadrach Hudson, Jonah Rollins, Daniel Cox, Thomas Rich, and a man named Hunter. These last three had removed to Piqua in 1797, and together with the company at a nearby station, comprised all the inhabitants of Miami county from 1797 to 1799. In the latter year John, afterward Judge Garrard, Nathaniel and Abner Garrard; and the year following, Uriah Blue, Joseph Coe, and Abraham Hathaway came in with their families. From that time all parts of the county began to receive numerous immigrants. For many years the citizens lived together on footings of the most social and harmonious intercourse. For their accommodation they sought the mill of Owen Davis, afterward known as Smith's Mill, on Beaver creek, a tributary of the Little Miami, some twenty-seven

miles distant. Two days were consumed in the trip. Only one man was killed in the settlement from 1797 to 1811. This person was one Boyier, who was shot by a straggling party of Indians, supposedly through mistake.

For some time the most popular milling was at Patterson's, below Dayton, and with Owen Davis, on Beaver; but the first mill in Miami county is thought to have been erected by John Manning, on Piqua bend. Nearly the same time Henry Garrard erected on Spring creek a corn and sawmill.

Staunton was the first place of permanent settlement in the county and the nucleus from which its civilization spread. It was the first platted town. Among the earliest settlers of Staunton were Levi Martin and Andrew Dye. Most of the pioneers wore buckskin pantaloons. One was Tom Rogers, a great hunter, who lived in two sycamore trees in the woods. He had long gray whiskers, a skull cap and buckskin pantaloons. The first survey of Troy was made by Andrew Wallace, in 1807, with additions from time to time. On December 2nd of that year Robert Crawford was appointed town director, and he gave bonds to the county commissioners to purchase the land for the seat of justice and lay it off into streets and lots.

The first white family who settled in Shelby county was that of James Thatcher, in 1804, who settled in the west part on Painter's run, and Samuel Marshall, John Wilson, and John Kennard came soon afterward. The first court was held in a cabin at Hardin, May 13 and 14, 1819. Hon. Joseph H. Crane, of Dayton, was the president judge; Samuel Marshall, Robert Houston, and William Cecil, associates; Harvey B. Foot, clerk; Daniel V. Dingman, sheriff, and Harvey Brown, of Dayton, prosecutor. The first mill was a sawmill, erected in 1808 by Daniel McMullen and Bilderbach.

Logan county was first settled about the year 1806. The names recorded of the early settlers are Robert and William Moore, Benjamin and John Schuyler, Philip and Andrew Mathews, John Makimson, John and Levi Garwood, Abisha Warner, Joshua and Samuel Sharp, David and Robert Marmon, Samuel and Thomas Newell, and Benjamin J. Cox. In the War of 1812 the settlements in this county were on the verge of civilization and the troops destined for the northwest passed through this region. There were several blockhouse stations in the county: Manary's, McPherson's, Vance's and Zane's. Manary's, built by Capt. James Manary, of Ross county, was three miles north of Bellefontaine; McPherson's stood three-fourths of a mile northwest, and was built by Capt. Maltby, of Green county; Vance's, built by ex-Gov. Vance, then captain of a rifle company, stood on a high bluff on the margin of a prairie, about a mile east of Logansville; Zane's blockhouse was at Zanesfield.

The Maimi valley is rich to excess in names of men known to the nation as possessed of rare intellect, wide attainments and great force of character; and it would seem to be fitting in this connection to give biographical mention of some of the noted characters:

Othniel Looker was born in New York, in 1757. He was a

private in the war of the revolution and a man of humble origin and calling. His history is little known, but, being speaker in the Ohio Senate, by virtue of that office he became acting governor for eight months when Gen. Meigs resigned to go in President Madison's cabinet. He was later defeated as a candidate for governor by Thomas Worthington.

John Reily was born in Pennsylvania, in 1763. In 1791 he removed to Cincinnati, and in 1803 settled in Hamilton. He served as a member of the first constitutional convention of Ohio. His friend, Judge Burnet, in his Notes, refers to Reily's character and services. He was clerk of the supreme court of Butler county from 1803 to 1842, and died at the age of eighty-seven years. He was a man of clock-work regularity of habits and system, and could in a few minutes find a paper he had not seen in twenty years. In every respect he was a first-class man.

Jeremiah Morrow was born in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, October 6, 1771. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, the family name being originally Murray. In 1795 he removed to the northwest territory and settled at the mouth of the Little Miami river, but soon moved up to what is now Warren county. In 1801 he was elected to the territorial legislature; was a delegate to the first constitutional convention, in 1802; was elected to the state senate in 1803, and in the same year to Congress, serving for ten years as the sole representative of Ohio in the lower house. In 1814 he was commissioner to treat with all of the Indians west of the Miami river. From 1813 to 1819 he was a member of the United States senate and served as chairman of the committee on public lands. In 1822 he was elected governor and at the end of his term was re-elected. He served as canal commissioner in 1820-22, and he was also the first president of the Little Miami railroad company. In 1841 he was again elected to Congress, and he died March 22, 1852. While in Congress, Mr. Morrow drafted most of the laws providing for the survey and disposal of public lands. He introduced measures which led to the construction of the Cumberland road, and in February, 1816, presented the first report recommending a general system of internal improvements.

Daniel C. Cooper was born in Morris county, New Jersey, November 20, 1773. He came to Cincinnati about 1793, as the agent for Jonathan Dayton, of New Jersey, who was interested in the Symmes purchase. He obtained employment as a surveyor, and his business gave him an opportunity to examine lands and select valuable tracts for himself. In 1794-1795, he accompanied the surveying parties led by Col. Israel Ludlow through the Miami valley. As a preparation for the settlement of Dayton, by the direction of the proprietors, in September, 1795, he marked out a road from Fort Hamilton to the mouth of Mad river. In the fall and winter he located 1,000 acres of fine land in and near Dayton. In the summer of 1796 he settled there, building a cabin at the southeast corner of Monument avenue and Jefferson street. About 1798 he moved out to his cabin on his farm, south of Dayton. There, in the fall of 1799, he built a distillery, "corn cracker" mill, and a sawmill, and made other improvements. St. Clair, Dayton, Wilkinson, and

Ludlow, on account of Symmes' inability to complete his purchase from the United States, and the high prices charged by the government for land, were obliged to relinquish their Mad river purchase. Soon after the original proprietors retired Mr. Cooper purchased pre-emption rights and made satisfactory arrangements with land owners. Many interests were involved, and the transfer was a work of time. He was intelligent and public-spirited, and to his enlarged views, generosity, and integrity, and business capacity, much of the later prosperity of the city was due. He induced settlers to come to Dayton by donations of lots, gave lots and money to schools and churches, provided ground for a playground and a public common, later known as Cooper park, and built the only mills erected in Dayton in the first ten years of its history. He was appointed justice of the peace for Dayton township, Oct. 4, 1799, and served till May 1, 1803, the date of the formation of Montgomery county. In 1810-1812 he was president of the Select Council of Dayton, and he was seven times elected a member of the state legisature. Mr. Cooper died, July 13, 1818.

Benjamin Stanton was born of Quaker parentage on Short Creek, Belmont county, Ohio, March 4, 1809. He was bred a tailor, which appears to have been a favorite trade for young Friends, probably from its humanitarian aspects—"clothing the naked." He studied law and was admitted to the bar at Steubenville, in 1833; came to Bellefontaine in 1834, and was successively prosecuting attorney, state senator, member of the Ohio Constitutional Convention in 1851, and served several terms as a member of Congress. In 1861 he was elected lieutenant-governor of Ohio, on the same ticket with Gov. David Tod. In 1866 he removed to West Virginia, where he practiced law until his death.

Ethan Allen Brown was born in Darien, Conn., July 4, 1766. He studied law with Alexander Hamilton, and settled in Cincinnati, in 1804. From 1810 to 1818 he was a supreme judge, and then was elected governor and began agitating the subject of constructing canals. In 1820 he was re-elected over Jeremiah Morrow and Gen. William Henry Harrison. In 1822 he was elected to the United States senate, and from 1830 to 1834 he was United States minister to Brazil. Later, he served as commissioner of public lands and then retired to private life. He died in Indianapolis, in 1852, after a long and useful career.

The governor of Ohio during the Mexican War, 1846-48, was William Bebb. He was born of Welsh stock, in 1802, on the Dry Fork of Whitewater, in Morgan township, Butler county. He removed to the Rock river country, in Illinois, early in the fifties, where he had a large farm, and he later went to Europe and led a colony of Welsh colonists from Wales to the wilderness of Scott county, Tennessee. He lived to be a pension examiner under Lincoln and help in the election of Grant; and he died at his home in Rockford, Ill., in 1873.

Judge Francis Dunlevy, who died at Lebanon, Warren county, in 1839, was born in Virginia, in 1761. When he was ten years of age his family removed to Western Pennsylvania. At the early age of fourteen years he served in a campaign against the Indians.

and continued mostly in this service until the close of the revolution. He assisted in building Fort McIntosh, about the year 1777, and was afterward in the disastrous defeat of Crawford, from whence, with two others, he made his way alone through the woods without provisions, to Pittsburgh. In 1787 he removed to Kentucky, in 1791 to Columbia, and in 1797 to Warren county. By great perserverance he acquired a good education, mainly without instructors, and part of the time taught school and surveyed land until the year 1800. He was elected from Hamilton county a member of the convention which formed the state constitution. He was also a member of the first legislature, in 1803, and at the first organization of the judiciary he was appointed presiding judge of the first circuit. This place he held fourteen years, and though his circuit embraced ten counties, he never missed a court, frequently swimming his horse over the Miamis rather than fail being present. On leaving the bench he practiced at the bar fifteen years and then retired to his books and study.

Benjamin Van Cleve was a typical man, and, as a good representative of the best pioneer character, is worthy of especial notice. He kept a journal, from which the following facts pertaining to his career have been mainly drawn. He was the eldest son of John and Catherine Benham Van Cleve, and was born in Monmouth county, New Jersey, Feb. 24, 1773. When he was seventeen years old the family removed to Cincinnati, Jan. 3, 1790, and settled on the east bank of the Licking, where Major Leech, in order to form a settlement and have a farm opened for himself, offered 100 acres for clearing each ten-acre field, with the use of the cleared land for three years. John Van Cleve, the father, intended to assist his son in this work, but was killed by the Indians. Benjamin by hard work as a day laborer, paid his father's debts, sold his blacksmith's tools to the quartermaster-general, and tried to the best of his ability, though a mere boy, to fill his father's place. Much of the time, from 1791 till 1794, he was employed in the quartermaster's department, whose headquarters were at Fort Washington, earning his wages of fifteen dollars a month by hard, rough work. He was present at St. Clair's defeat, and gives in his journal a thrilling account of the rout and retreat of the army, and of his own escape and safe return to Cincinnati. In the spring of 1792 he was sent off from Cincinnati at midnight, at a moment's notice, by the quartermaster-general, to carry despatches to the war department at Philadelphia. In the fall of 1795 he accompanied Capt. Dunlap's party, to make the survey for the Dayton settlement. On April 10, 1796, he arived in Dayton with the first party of settlers that came. In the fall of that year he went with Israel Ludlow and William G. Schenck to survey the United States military lands between the Scioto and Muskingum rivers. In the winter of 1799-1800 he taught in the blockhouse the first school opened in Dayton. From the organization of Montgomery county in 1803, till his death in 1821, he was clerk of the court. He was the first postmaster of Dayton and served from 1804 until his death. In 1805 he was one of the incorporators of the Dayton library, and in 1809 he was appointed by the legislature a member of the first board of trustees

of Miami university. He was an active member of the First Presbyterian church.

Logan county is rich to excess in names of men who have been known to the nation as possessed of rare intellect, wide attainments and great force of character. High on this list unquestionably stands the name of William H. West. Mr. West was born at Millsborough, Washington county, Pennsylvania, and with his parents came to Knox county, Ohio, in 1830. He graduated at Jefferson college, Pennsylvania, in 1846, dividing the honors with Gen. A. B. Sharpe. He taught school in Kentucky until 1848, when he accepted a tutorship in Jefferson college, and a year later was chosen adjunct professor at Hampden-Sidney college, Virginia. In 1850 he entered as a student the law office of Judge William Lawrence at Bellefontaine, Ohio, and on his admission to the bar formed a law partnership with his tutor. Judge West was one of the few prominent men who formed the Republican party. It was in 1854 that he joined in an appeal to all parties, after the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, that brought out a convention at Columbus, Ohio, when West was one of the most prominent speakers, and Joseph R. Swan was nominated as a candidate for judge of the supreme court of Ohio, and through the aid of another newly formed political organization called the "Know Nothings" was elected by a majority of more than 75,000. In 1857 and in 1861 Judge West was a member of the state legislature, serving in the House, and in 1863 he was elected to the Senate. Afterward his party in the Logan Congressional district sent him as their delegate to the Chicago convention, when he took part in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln. In 1865 and 1867 he was chosen attorney-general of Ohio, and in 1869 was tendered the position of Consul to Rio Janeiro, but declined. In 1871 he was elected judge of the supreme court of Ohio, and was making his mark as an able jurist, when his failing sight forced him to resign. The marked event of his political life occurred in 1877, when he was nominated by his party, in state convention assembled, its candidate for governor. The great railroad strikes that arrested the wheels of nearly all the locomotives of 150,000 miles of operating railroads was on hand, and the newly named candidate for governor had to meet the issue involved in the strife. It was one Judge West had studied and mastered. He knew what capital and labor meant, and he felt keenly all that it signified. He saw then what has developed since, that it was fated to be the great issue of civilization and had to be faced and solved before the wheels of progress could continue to revolve, and in his first utterance after his nomination he took the side of toil against the corporations. He was defeated at the election, and then retired to his home at Bellefontaine, where he continued in the practice of his profession practically until his death.

Thomas L. Young was born on the estate of Lord Dufferin, in North Ireland, Dec. 14, 1832. He came to this country at fifteen years of age and served ten years as a private in the regular army, entering in the last year of the Mexican War. In 1859 he came to Cincinnati, graduated at its law school, and when the Civil War broke out he was assistant superintendent of the House of Refuge

reform school. On March 18, 1861, he wrote a letter to Gen. Winfield Scott, whom he personally knew, offering his services for the coming war, thus becoming the first volunteer from Hamilton county. He eventually entered the army, was commissioned colonel, and for extraordinary gallantry at Resaca was brevetted general. In 1866 he was elected to the legislature, in 1872 served as senator, and in 1876 was elected lieutenant-governor, succeeding R. B. Hayes, when the latter became President. He died, July 19, 1888, singularly admired for his thorough manliness.

John B. Weller, born in Hamilton county in 1812, had a successful career. When but twenty-six years of age he was elected to Congress and was re-elected for two succeeding terms. He led the second Ohio regiment, as lieutenant-colonel, in the Mexican War, and returning thence led the Democratic party in the bitter gubernatorial fight of 1848, being defeated by Seabury Ford, of Geauga county, the Whig candidate. In 1849 he was commissioned to run the boundary line between California and Mexico. From 1852 to 1857 he was United States senator from California and then was elected governor. In 1860 he was appointed by Buchanan minister to Mexico, and he died in New Orleans, where he was practicing law.

William C. Schenck, father of Gen. R. C. Schenck and Admiral James F. Schenck, was born near Freehold, N. J., Jan. 11, 1773. He studied both law and medicine, undetermined which to make his life profession, and finally adopted that of surveyor. He came to Ohio as agent for his uncle, Gen. John N. Cumming, probably also of Messrs. Burnet, Dayton, and Judge Symmes. He became one of the most competent surveyors in the west. In 1796 he surveyed and laid out the town of Franklin, in Warren county, and in 1797 he set out to survey what was known as the Military Tract. In the winter of 1801-02 he surveyed and laid out the town of Newark, and in 1816 surveyed and laid out Port Lawrence, now known as Toledo. In 1799 Gen. Schenck was elected secretary of the first territorial legislature, and he was a member of the first senate of the state of Ohio. In 1803 he removed from Cincinnati to Warren county, locating in the village of Franklin, where he lived until his death, in 1821. During the war of 1812 he held a commission in the militia, but owing to the confused and imperfect condition of the records in the office of the adjutant-general of Ohio, it has seemed to be impossible to determine just what services he performed with the army or what rank he held. Some time previous to the war he had resigned a commission of brigadier-general of militia, which rank he had held for a long time. At the outbreak of the war he was present with his troops in the field at an early date. Gen. Schenck was one of the early and active promoters of the Ohio canal system, and in 1820 he was appointed by Governor Brown one of the commissioners to survey the route of a canal. In further prosecution of the project, Gen. Schenck made a speech before the legislature, to which he had been elected from Warren county, warmly advocating the immediate construction of the canal. At the close of his speech he left the house and went to his lodgings, where he was seized with a sudden attack of illness and died with-

in a few hours. He was highly esteemed throughout the state as a man of a high order of mental ability, unimpeachable integrity and an active, useful citizen.

John W. VanCleve was born, June 27, 1801, and tradition says he was the first male child born in Dayton. His father was Benjamin VanCleve, heretofore mentioned as one of the band of settlers who arrived in Dayton, April 1, 1796. John W. VanCleve from his earliest years gave evidence of a vigorous intellect and of a retentive memory. At the age of sixteen he entered the Ohio university at Athens, and so distinguished himself for proficiency in Latin that he was employed to teach that language in the college before his graduation. In after life he mastered both the French and German languages and made several translations of important German works. He studied law in the office of Judge Joseph McCrane, and was admitted to the bar in 1828. Not finding the practice of the law congenial, he purchased an interest in the Dayton Journal and edited that paper until 1834. After being engaged in other business for a few years, in 1851 he retired and gave the remainder of his life to his studies and to whatever could benefit and adorn his native city. He was elected and served as mayor of the city in 1831-32. He also served at various times as city civil engineer, and in 1839 compiled and lithographed a map of the city. He was an ardent Whig and entered enthusiastically into the celebrated political campaign of 1840, writing many of the songs and furnishing the engravings for a campaign paper, called the Log Cabin, which attained great notoriety throughout the United States. He was the founder of Dayton Library association, afterward merged in the public library, and the invaluable volumes of early Dayton newspapers, from 1808 to 1847, was his gift to the library. It was his suggestion to plant the levees with shade trees, and the first trees were selected by him and planted under his direction. But the chief work for which the city is indebted to him is the foresight which secured the admirable site for the Woodland cemetery, before it was appropriated to other uses. In 1840, when the cemetery association was organized, public attention had not been generally called to the importance and desirability of rural cemeteries, and the suggestion at that time of a rural cemetery for Dayton was in advance of the times. Woodland cemetery is the third rural cemetery in order of time in the United States, preceding Spring Grove at Cincinnati three years. To Mr. VanCleve the honor is due of suggesting the cemetery and persistently carrying it through to completion. Mr. VanCleve died, Sept. 6, 1858, at the comparatively early age of fifty-seven years.

Edward Henry Knight was born in London, England, June 1, 1824, and died in Bellefontaine, Jan. 22, 1883, at which place he had had legal residence the last twenty-five years of his life, although absent a large part of the time, in Washington, Paris, and England. He was educated in England, where he learned the art of steel-engraving and took a course in surgery. In 1846 he settled in Cincinnati as a patent attorney. In 1864 he was employed in the patent office at Washington, where he originated the system of classification. In 1873 he issued his most important work, the

American Mechanical Dictionary. He was a member of the international juries at the World's Fair in Philadelphia, in 1876, and Paris, in 1878; and he was United States commissioner at the last named exposition, receiving the appointment of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor from the French government, in recognition of his services. He was a member of many scientific societies, both American and European, and in 1876 he received the degree of LL.D. from Iowa Wesleyan university. He compiled what is known as Bryant's Library of Poetry and Song, was the author of a number of valuable scientific and other works, and one of the most useful men in research and literature that America has produced. After death his brain was found to weigh sixty-four ounces, being the heaviest on record, excepting that of Cuvier.

William Henry Harrison was born at Berkley, on the James river, twenty-five miles from Richmond, Va., in 1773. He entered Hampden-Sydney college, which he left at seventeen years of age. He then began the study of medicine, but the death of his father checked his professional aspirations, and the note of preparation which was sounding through the country for a campaign against the Indians of the west, decided his destiny and he resolved to enter into the service of his government. Gen. Washington yielded to the importunities of the youth and presented him with an ensign's commission. With characteristic ardor he departed for Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, where, however, he arrived too late to participate in the unfortunate campaign of St. Clair. In the succeeding year, when Wayne assumed the command, Ensign Harrison was selected by him for one of his aides, and distinguished himself in Wayne's victory. After the treaty of Greenville, in 1795, he was given command of Fort Washington, and shortly afterward he married the daughter of Judge Symmes, the proprietor of the Miami purchase. He resigned his commission and commenced his civil career at the age of twenty-four years, as secretary of the northwestern territory, and in 1799, he was elected its first delegate in Congress. He was appointed chairman of the committee on lands and though meeting with much opposition from speculators, secured the passage of a law for the subdivision of public lands into smaller tracts. To this measure is to be imputed the rapid settlement of the Miami valley, and in fact the entire country north of the Ohio river. Shortly afterward, when Indiana was erected into a separate territory, Mr. Harrison was appointed by President Adams its first governor. While in Congress, he was present at the discussion of the bill for the settlement of Judge Symmes' purchase, and although this gentleman was his father-in-law, he took an active part in favor of those individuals who had purchased from Symmes before he had secured his patent. In 1801 Governor Harrison entered upon the duties of his new office at the old military post of Vincennes. Among his duties was that of commissioner to treat with the Indians, and in this capacity he concluded fifteen treaties and purchased their title to upwards of seventy million acres of land. He applied himself with characteristic energy and skill to his duties. He commanded at the battle of Tippecanoe, and from that time until after the declaration of war against England he was un-

remittingly engaged in negotiating with the Indians and preparing to resist a more extended attack from them. In August, 1812, he received the brevet of major-general in the Kentucky militia, to enable him to command the forces marching to relieve Detroit. The surrender of Hull changed the face of affairs and he was appointed a major-general in the army of the United States, his duties embracing a larger sphere. On Oct. 5, 1813, he brought the British army and their Indian allies, under Proctor and Tecumseh, to action near the river Thames. For this important action Congress presented Gen. Harrison with a gold medal. The northwestern frontier being thus relieved, he left his troops at Sackett's Harbor, under the command of Col. Smith, and departed for Washington by the way of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and on the whole route he was received with enthusiasm. Owing to a misunderstanding with Secretary Armstrong he resigned his commission in the spring of 1814, and retired to his farm at North Bend, in Ohio, from which he was successively called by the people, to represent them in the Congress of the United States and in the legislature of the state. In 1824 he was elected to the Senate of the United States, and in 1828 he was appointed minister to Colombia, which station he held until he was recalled by President Jackson, not for any alleged fault, but in consequence of some difference of views on the Panama question. Gen. Harrison again returned to the pursuits of agriculture at North Bend, and in 1834, on the almost unanimous petition of the citizens of the county, he was appointed prothonotary of the court of Hamilton county. In 1840 he was called by the people of the United States to preside over the country as its chief magistrate, and his death, which took place, April 4, 1841, just a month after his inauguration, caused a deep sensation throughout the country. He was the first President of the United States to die in office.

John Woods was born in Pennsylvania, in 1794, of north Irish stock. He came when a mere child with his parents to Warren county, Ohio. He served in Congress from 1825 to 1829, and then edited and published the Hamilton Intelligencer. From 1845 to 1851 he was auditor of the state, in which office he brought order out of confusion and "left indelible marks on the policy and history of Ohio." Later, he was interested in railroad development, and from his habits of industry and restless energy proved a great power. He died in 1855, aged sixty-one years. It seems that from early boyhood he determined to get an education and become a lawyer. The country all around was a wilderness and he contracted to clear a piece of land for a certain compensation. In this clearing he erected a hut, where he studied nights when others slept, and this after having chopped and hauled heavy timber all day. Then regularly every week he went over to Lebanon to recite and receive instructions from Hon. John McLean, later associate justice of the United States supreme court. In this Woods was, however, but a fair sample of Ohio youth of that day, to whom obstacles served as lures to tempt them to fight their way. The history of Ohio is profusely dotted all over with them. On their brows is stamped "invincibility," and over them flies a banner bearing just two words, "will" and "work."

EDUCATION IN THE MIAMI VALLEY

PHYSIOGRAPHICALLY considered, the Miami valley consists of the whole area drained by the two Miami rivers and their tributaries including the Whitewater river, which stream enters the Great Miami from the west not far above its mouth. Thus considered, it embraces the major part of western Ohio and much of eastern Indiana. Generally speaking, it is delimited on the west by the Ohio-Indiana boundary line and is one of those areas into which Ohio is sometimes subdivided.

This division is justified on other than physiographic grounds Its settlement was due to one of several well defined movements of population into the area now embraced within the state. First there was the advance of individualistic representatives of the Pennsylvania-Virginia frontier population into the eastern section of the state known as the Seven Ranges. Following them were the New Englanders of the Ohio company with their political and social institutions. After them there came into the Miami valley Judge Symmes at the head of a middle states contingent and Patterson and Filson heading the Kentucky advance, to be followed by Scotch-Irish Presbyterians and English Quakers from the Carolinas and Georgia seeking to escape from contact with slavery, and by Germans from Pennsylvania and later direct from Europe in quest of good lands and a larger liberty. Into the Virginia lands, lying between the Little Miami and Scioto rivers, Col. Massie led the veterans of the Virginia regiments while the Western Reserve was occupied by settlers from Connecticut and their fellow New Englanders. These movements of population continued until their vanguards met near the center of the state and then they crossed and interflowed as they moved out to occupy the northwest section of the state. Thus it is that the Miami valley is not only physically different but possesses cultural characteristics that differentiate her from the other areas of the state.

Of the many interesting accounts given us of the valley during the early days of its development that by Dr. Drake written but little more than a century ago is the most graphic. At that time the valley boasted of a population of 90,000.

Cincinnati had about one thousand houses, a stone courthouse with dome, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist and Friends' meeting-houses, two banks, two newspapers, a library, a two-story building in process of erection for the accommodation of the newly founded Lancastrian seminary, and a number of manufacturing establishments, including one stone mill.

Hamilton had seventy houses, chiefly log, a postoffice and printing office, but no public buildings save a stone jail. Lebanon was a considerable village with houses of brick and wood, a courthouse

and a schoolhouse, Baptist and Methodist churches, a stone jail, a printing office, a library, a bank, and several manufactories.

Franklin had forty-five families, grist and saw mills and a postoffice. Dayton had one hundred dwellings, principally wood, a courthouse, a Methodist meetinghouse, a brick academy, a library of two hundred and fifty books, a bank, a postoffice, and a printing office.

Xenia was a group of wooden houses with a courthouse, one church, a postoffice, and printing office. Urbana, having been the base of the recent military operations, had developed into a town of about one hundred houses, with a newspaper and bank, but without any public buildings. West of the Miami river was Greenville, a military post, and Eaton, with thirty dwellings and a postoffice, but with no public buildings. Oxford he describes as a sparsely populated village located on the frontier of the state, that had gained notoriety from having been fixed on as the seat of a university.

During the half decade following the close of the war 1812-15, population moved into this area so rapidly that the census of 1820 reports a total of 166,193. Cincinnati had developed into "a large commercial city" with 10,000 inhabitants. Hamilton now had "a bank, mercantile stores and 100 dwelling houses," while Franklin had increased to 80 families. Dayton had 150 buildings with numerous mills and Urbana had increased to 120 houses with 644 inhabitants. Xenia had added two churches, an academy, several stores and a number of brick and stone houses while its inhabitants had increased to 589. Greenville was now a town of "1,154 inhabitants and four stores," and Eaton had 40 families. Oxford is described as a flourishing post town with a postoffice, three stores, two taverns and a number of useful mechanics.

The census of 1910 reports this area as having a population of more than one million. The joint population of its two largest cities is given at 480,168, while that of Hamilton and Springfield exceeds 82,000. Of cities over 10,000, Middletown and Piqua each have more than 13,000 each, while Xenia, Troy and Sidney approximate 10,000 each. There are numerous other places that have from 2,000 to 5,000 population.

Today this area contains 2 of the 5 cities of Ohio that have a population exceeding 100,000, 2 of the 8 that have from 25,000 to 100,000, 3 of the 19 that range from 10,000 to 25,000, and 7 of the 41 that have from 5,000 to 10,000. The report of the United States commissioner of education for 1916 indicates these 14 cities as having a school population of 165,399, with 3,266 teachers and a total expenditure for school purposes of $5,709,456. It also indicates that this area possesses 12 of the 40 colleges within the state, 7 of the 15 theological seminaries, 2 of the 5 law schools, and 1 of the 4 medical colleges, 2 of the 4 dental colleges and 1 of 4 schools of pharmacy.

Educational Status 100 Years Ago. What of the educational status of the Miami valley 100 years ago. The typical schoolhouse of the Miami valley at the beginning of the last century and its manner of erection has been thus well described. "As the pioneers built their cabins in close proximity, they immediately began to look

after the education of their children, and for this purpose they selected some central point in the woods for a school site. Usually the place chosen was near a branch for the convenience of having water near at hand for the use of the scholars.

This being done, the pioneer settlers, on a day agreed upon, turned out with axes, crosscut saw, broadaxe, plow and some augers, and convened early in the morning at the school site agreed upon. Some went to felling the tall trees overshadowing the site, others cutting logs near by in the woods, others felling a large oak for clapboards, and still others cutting a sightly blue ash tree for puncheons, benches and writing desks. By the time the site was cleared, the logs began to arrive, being snaked through the woods by horses. The foundation was soon laid, and four men were selected as corner men, who took their respective stations and, with axe in hand, saddled and notched down the corners as the logs were delivered to them on skids. When the structure was about eight feet in height, the joists were laid from one side to the other, which consisted of round saplings cut the proper length. This was called the basement. The gable ends were then commenced by shortening the logs, sloping the ends and inserting the rib poles, until the slopes terminated on a pole at the top. The upper log of the basement projected about eight inches, to receive the butting or eave log, against which the slanting roof rested. From this point the clapboards were projected and carefully placed, and the points covered by an additional board. The knees were placed on the roof, with ends resting against the butting or eave log, and the wight pole resting against the upper ends of the knees, and so on until the house was covered.

As the building was going up, the cross-cut saw was heard in the woods, the maul and wedge severing the cuts, and the butts were removed to some fork of a tree near by, where they were rived into boards four feet in length. Not far distant the puncheons were being prepared for the floor, benches, desks and doors. As the work progressed, logs were removed from three sides of the house, and the window styles prepared, which were adjusted in their places, about sixteen inches apart, to which newspapers were pasted, and oiled by "coon" grease to render them transparent in order to afford light for the scholars. The chimney space was made about ten feet in width, by removing the logs in one end of the house, and a wooden mantelpiece and jams adjusted, and a stick and clay chimney built on the outside, projecting higher than the comb of the roof, and the whole structure covered with clay mortar. The cracks were chinked and daubed, the floor laid, the puncheon door hung on wooden hinges, the writing desks attached to the wall, resting on standards slightly inclining towards the scholars, who sat on benches and learned to write in front of the large paper windows. In this way the primitive schoolhouse was reared and usually completed in one day, without a nail or a window glass connected with the structure. Many of these primitive schoolhouses were still standing in Preble county as late as 1826, and the last one was only removed a few years ago. It stood a long time as a memento of the past, but finally, with all the pioneer settlers, it passed away,

and the site where it stood has long since been plowed over, and not a vestige of it now remains.

However, school buildings of better construction soon began to be erected. The schoolhouse first erected on the college township in 1811 was a hewed log building, 20x30 feet in size, with a fireplace at either end, the cost of which was $297, while that at Hamilton of similar construction was two stories in height. The one erected in the same year in Eaton is described as a hip roofed frame building. In the larger settlements, brick buildings began to be erected as early as 1807. The one erected in Dayton in 1820 is described as a specially constructed single room building 62x32 feet, heated by convolving flues underneath the brick floor. That provided in 1815 for the Cincinnati Lancastrian school is said to have been a capacious two-story brick edifice, consisting of two oblong wings, extending from Walnut parallel to Fourth street, 88 feet in depth, and connected by apartments for staircases, 18x30 feet. This intermediate portion supports a handsome dome, originally designed for an observatory. The upper story of each wing is divided into three rooms. The entire building is capable of receiving about 1,000 pupils. The building was said to have been at that time the finest structure west of the Alleghenies.

The general custom of those writing of the educational development of Ohio has been to disparage the cultural interest and ideals of the southwestern portion of the state. One such writer gives the following description of our early schools:

The teachers of the pioneer schools in southwestern Ohio were selected more on account of their unfitness to perform manual labor than by reason of their intellectual worth. The few schools established in this section were taught by cripples, worn-out old men, and women physically unable to scotch hemp and spin flax, or constitutionally opposed to the exercise. Educational sentiment was at a low ebb, and demanded from the instructors of children no higher qualifications than could be furnished by the merest tyro. Before school legislation and other instrumentalities effected salutary changes in the methods of school administration common to this locality, schools of worth were to be found only in the more populous centers. The estimation in which the teacher was held by the community at large was not such as to induce any young man or woman of spirit and worth to enter upon teaching as a vocation.

The teacher was regarded as a kind of pensioner on the bounty of the people, whose presence was tolerated only because county infirmaries were not then in existence. The capacity of a teacher to teach was never a reason for employing him, but the fact that he could do nothing else. Under such circumstances, it would be vain to look for superior qualifications on the part of the teachers. The people's demand for education was fully met when their children could write a tolerably legible hand, when they could read the Bible or an almanac, and when they were so far inducted into the mysterious computation of numbers as to be able to determine the value of a load of farm produce.

A brighter picture presents itself when we consider the state

of educational sentiment in that section of Ohio peopled with settlers from New England. They were not oblivious to the value of education in a utilitarian sense, but their notions of utility were broader and more comprehensive than those entertained by their southern neighbors.

Another expresses the same judgment but in language so strikingly similar to that just quoted as to raise a question as to the value of his opinion. A third gives a very different opinion of the pioneer schoolteachers of whom he says:

They were as a general rule men of a high moral standing, and qualified to teach all the first rudiments of a common school education, such as reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and English grammar, and some of the higher branches of mathematics and algebra, but not many claimed the latter qualifications. But they were thorough in such branches as they professed to teach and if they found that any pupils were close upon their heels in any branch, they became studious themselves to be prepared to impart instruction to such. The teachers had an aptitude to teach and the pupils to receive instruction; the spirit of emulation was infused by the former and seized and secured by the latter.

Which of the judgments thus expressed is in accordance with the facts? What were the educational conditions and development of this area during the first quarter century of its history? Naturally one who considered the conditions that then prevailed, the primitive condition of society, the exposure to Indian attack, the disturbed conditions on their frontier, would not expect to find an organized educational system then existing. Was there, however, in the chaos of that period any principles that later evolved into our educational organism?

Pioneer Schools. The pioneers of the Symmes purchase were little more than established in their new homes, when, exposed as they were to the Indian menace, they took thought for the education of their youth. On June 21, 1790, John Reily, of North Carolina, a veteran of Greene's army, and later a prominent lawyer, clerk of the legislature of the Northwest territory and president of the board of trustees of Miami university, opened a subscription school at Columbia. The year following he associated with him Francis Dunlevy of Virginia, who later served for sixteen years as presiding judge of the court of common pleas of Hamilton county, and as a member of the first constitutional convention and of the first state legislature. In the first educational enterprise, Reily taught the English branches and Dunlevy the classics.

The first schoolhouse in Cincinnati was a log structure that stood at about Third and Lawrence. It is possible that the teacher of this school was Stuart Richey, who a little later advertises a school which seems to correspond in circumstances and location to this early school. This was soon succeeded by a frame building which Judge Burnet states was in progress of erection on his arrival in the city in 1795. Here as in so many places the Presbyterian minister devoted part of his time to education, as we find the Rev. James Kemper teaching school in the church building and later in a schoolhouse which he caused to be erected on the church lot. No-

was the education of women neglected during these early days. As early as July, 1802, we find this advertisement in the Western Spy and Hamilton Gazette: "Mrs. Williams begs to inform the inhabitants of Cincinnati that she intends opening a school in the house of Mr. Newman Sadler, for young ladies on the following terms: Reading, 250 cents; Reading and Sewing, $3.00; Reading, Sewing and Writing, 350 cents per quarter." These beginnings at education were largely due to individualistic effort. In 1811, a number of citizens associated themselves together, purchased a lot, erected a couple of buildings, and employing teachers, opened a school. This, due to the efforts of the Rev. Joshua L. Wilson, was followed by the erection of a building, which was considered the finest of its day west of the Alleghenies, on a lot at the corner of 4th and Walnut streets, donated by the Presbyterian church. Here in 1815 was opened the Cincinnati Lancastrian seminary under the supervision of Edmund Harrison. It was provided that the school should have a junior and a senior department and that the boys and girls should be instructed in separate groups. In less than two weeks after the opening of the junior department the enrollment was 420, and it became necessary to provide additional facilities. This school was made possible by the liberality of Gen. Lytle, Judge Burnet and others who made donations of land and money, the aggregate amount of which approximated $50,000.

Due to the menace of the Indian, the cultural frontier was not far removed from the north bank of the Ohio, even until after the Treaty of Greenville in 1795. The first school in the interior of the Miami valley appears to have been that opened by Francis Dunlevy in 1798, a little west of the present city of Lebanon. Upon his election to the territorial legislature he was succeeded by David Spinney. Other schools were opened in Lebanon and throughout the county. One of these was taught by Francis Glass, who achieved quite a reputation as a teacher of Latin and Greek.

Early in the 18th century a Mr. Richey opened a school on Front street, Hamilton. He is reputed to have been an excellent teacher, but was severe in government. From 1810 to 1814 Rev. Matthew G. Wallace, the founder of the Presbyterian church in Hamilton, operated a school with a classical department. A picture of his school building shows it to have been a hewed log house, two stories in height. In 1815 a Mr. Proudfit, a student from Ohio university, opened a school. He is reputed to have excelled in the teaching of the languages. In 1818, the Hamilton literary society erected a substantial building for educational purposes. In 1820, the Rev. Francis Montfort opened a school in which he taught not only the English branches but the classics and higher mathematics.

Benjamin Van Cleve in his Memoirs, writing of the year 1719, notes that: "On the first of September, I commenced teaching a small school. I had reserved time to gather my corn and kept school until the last of October." After gathering his corn and serving during the session of the territorial legislature as deputy clerk, he returned to Dayton and kept school about three months longer. This school is said to have been taught in a blockhouse that had been erected for defense against the Indians. It is also affirmed

that lacking an adequate supply of books, he taught from wall charts prepared by himself. For this work his skill in drawing and mapmaking admirably fitted him.

When Eaton was founded in 1806, a lot was set apart for educational purposes. It was not, however, until the following year that a school was opened in a private house by John Hollingsworth, who is described as a "fair teacher." In 1801, the lot was sold and the proceeds, $409.66, were invested in a more suitable lot on which a hip roofed frame building was erected. The equipment of the building was provided by voluntary contribution and the fuel was secured by a chopping frolic, as was ofttimes the case. The branches taught were spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic to "the single rule of three" though the classics were taught by the Presbyterian clergyman on the occasion of his teaching the school.

The first schoolhouse in Miami county appears to have been that at Piqua and was erected in 1804. This gave way in 1808 to a more pretentious structure that was known as the academy. Rev. J. P. Finley opened a school. In 1813, Samuel Kyle opened the first school in Troy.

The date of the establishment of the first school in Darke county is vested in uncertainty. It is known that a certain John Beers taught a school from about the year 1818 to 1830 and that others soon followed him.

It was not until 1806 that the necessity of a school was felt by the residents of the then village of Springfield. In that year a certain Nathaniel Pinkered opened a school which was the foundation stone of the present educational system.

Pioneer Academies. From the foregoing it will be seen that the educational frontier of the Miami valley had advanced to the utmost limits of the valley. Not only elementary schools had been established quite generally throughout the valley, but a beginning had been made in a more comprehensive system of education. We have already noted that in many instances the schools indicated taught not only the common branches but also the classics and advanced mathematics. In addition to these a number of academies or grammar schools had been established. Drake mentions such schools at Cincinnati, Dayton and Xenia and provision for one at Troy, as early as 1815. It appears that in each county, with the possible exception of Logan, one or more such institutions were in actual operation or had been provided for. Of the 38 such institutions known to have been founded in Ohio by 1820, 15 were to be found within the Miami valley. Of the best known of these, a few words may be spoken. Perhaps the most largely attended of these was the senior department of the Cincinnati Lancastrian school, to the junior department of which reference has already been made.

Another academy of interest was that at Dayton, which was founded in 1807. This institution was incorporated by James Welsh, D. C. Cooper, William McClure, David Reid, John Folkeith, George Tennery, Benjamin Van Cleve and James Hanna. Two lots, a bell and a considerable sum of money were the gifts of Mr. Cooper, the founder of Dayton. The first teacher was William M. Smith.

His contract required that he teach reading, writing, arithmetic, the classics and the sciences. Teaching in elocution was also given much prominence. For a time after 1815, Mr. Smith had as his assistant the Rev. James B. Finley, who later achieved distinction as a Methodist frontier preacher. In 1820, the school was placed in charge of Mr. Gideon McMillen, a graduate of the University of Glasgow. Under his supervision the Lancastrian system of education was introduced. For this purpose a new building was erected, which is described as a "specially constructed single room building 62x32 feet." It was heated by convolving flues underneath the brick floor. The walls were hung with printed lesson charts before which classes were placed to recite under the charge of monitors. A sand table was provided upon which the younger scholars copied the alphabet.

Among the rules of this school were the following: 1. The moral and literary instruction will be studiously and diligently and temperately attended to. 2. They will be taught to read and spell deliberately and distinctly agreeably to the rules laid down by Walker's Dictionary. 3. Every day is to be an examination day upon which all who have leisure are invited to attend. 4. Any scholar found playing ball on the Sabbath or resorting to the woods or commons on that day for sport shall suffer such forfeits as the tutor shall think proper.

This system did not meet the expectation of the patrons of the school and was soon discontinued, but its adoption is an evidence of an aspiring spirit on the part of the management and of a desire for educational betterment.

Founding of Miami University. Another educational effort of a century ago was the grammar school of Miami university, sometimes referred to as the Hughes grammar school. Though Miami university was begotten in the contract made by John Cleves Symmes with the government under the Articles of Confederation wherein it was stated, "One complete township to be given perpetually for the use of an academy or college to be laid off as nearly opposite the mouth of the Licking river as an entire township may be found eligible in point of soil and situation, to be applied to the intended object by the legislature of the state."

To us today who live in an age of rapid progress and large achievement, it may seem strange that a quarter century was required to transform a township of land into an infant educational institution and twelve years more to develop it into a real college. We must bear in mind the difficulties that had to be overcome.

The first of these related to the location of the college township. In accordance with the above provision in his contract, Judge Symmes caused to be indicated on the map of his purchase, what is now known as Springfield township, Hamilton county, as the "college township." After he had left for the west his associate in the east entered into an agreement with the government whereby the amount of the grant was fixed at 1,000,000 acres and its bounds modified. No mention being made in this agreement concerning the "college township," Judge Symmes concluded that it was forfeited by the reduction of the grant and sold a considerable portion of the

designated township. The patent that was issued to Symmes, September 30, 1792, provided that "one complete township or tract of land, of six miles square, to be located with the approbation of the governor for the time being, of the territory northwest of the river Ohio, and in the manner, and within the term of five years as aforesaid, as nearly as may be, in the center of the tract of land, hereinbefore granted, hath been and is granted and shall be holden in trust, to and for the sale and exclusive interest and purpose of erecting and establishing therein, an academy and other public schools and seminaries of learning, and endowing and supporting the same and to and for no other use, intent or purpose whatever." In accordance with this provision, Symmes in 1798 tendered to Gov. St. Clair the second township in the second fractional range (Greene township, Hamilton county) as being the only one then available. This the governor declined because it did not answer the description of the one granted in the patent, was different in quality, and his title to it was questioned. Symmes then offered it to the territorial legislature, later to the state legislature, and finally in 1802 presented the matter to congress. Congress on March 3, 1803, enacted, "That one complete township, in the state of Ohio, and district of Cincinnati, to be located under the direction of the legislature of the said state, be, and the same is hereby, vested in the legislature of the state of Ohio, for the purpose of establishing an academy, in lieu of the township already granted for the same purpose. Provided, however, that the same shall revert to the United States, if within five years after the passing of this act, a township shall have been secured for the said purpose, within the boundary of the patent." A committee appointed by the Ohio legislature located the present college township and the same was registered at the land office at Cincinnati September 1, 1803. No township within the patent being tendered the legislature within the prescribed five years, the township located in 1803 became the irrevocable possession of the state to be applied to the end specified.

A second cause of delay was the unusual form of tenure by which the lands were to be held. When equally good lands could be readily obtained for a few dollars per acre to which he would be given a title in fee simple, the settler who had any means preferred to take up such lands. Instead of the prospect of a university drawing a desirable class of citizens to the college lands, they were taken up principally by persons who did not have the small sum necessary to purchase government lands or the squatter who bid in a tract, made a few rude improvements, sold off so much of the timber as he could market, obtained his living from the soil until he could dispose of his title for a small cash sum or was ejected for non-payment of taxes. Even today prospective buyers from the outside frequently decline to complete a purchase when they learn the nature of the title, while the rate of interest on mortgage loans is in advance of that which prevails in adjoining townships by reason of the fact that the insurance companies refuse to place loans on the college lands.

A further hindrance to the steady consummation of the plans for building the university was the failure of the Browne mission.

In 1811, Rev. John W. Browne, a Congregational clergyman from England, who with his son owned and edited The Liberty Hall of Cincinnati, was sent east to secure money for erecting and equipping a college building. Visiting Washington, Baltimore, and Albany he arrived in Boston in February, 1812. Here was his Waterloo. Encouraged to expect great things by the cordial commendation which he received from the clergy, his solicitations were met with positive refusals by the politicians who were "principled against encouraging any state in league with the southern states." Disappointed in his expectations and disheartened by his failure at this point, he determined to await a more propitious period, and directed his course homeward, arriving at Cincinnati twelve days before Hull's surrender of Detroit. The total amount of money collected was $2,566.75, but after paying the expenses of the trip and making certain deductions, the mission netted to the university only $713.38 in cash, somewhat more than a thousand volumes of books and a set of globes. It failed to secure the amount necessary to erect a college building which would have greatly enhanced the value and expedited the sale of the college lands. It was now necessary to defer the opening of the university until sufficient funds could be accumulated from the revenues from the lands to erect and equip the buildings.

Still another hindrance was experienced in the contention that arose relative to the seat of the university. It has been noted that the college township as finally located lay without the Symmes purchase rather than within as originally provided. Where should the university itself be located? At a suitable spot most convenient to the mouth of the Licking river; at a point central to the whole Miami country, or within the college township? Cincinnati, Lebanon, Dayton and Yellow Springs were among the places that were suggested. The matter of site was referred to a committee consisting of U. S. Senator Alexander Campbell, James Kilborne, who was then serving as district surveyor, and Robert G. Wilson, D. D. The last, however, failed to be present when the other members having visited the several places proposed for the location of the university, decided on "a site in the county of Warren on the western side of the town of Lebanon, on the land of Ichabod Corwin, at a white oak tree marked with the letters, 'M. U. V.'" However, due to the absence of Dr. Wilson, the legislature refused to accept the report of the committee and passed a bill, introduced by Mr. Cooper of Dayton, which provided: "That the Trustees of the Miami university shall cause a town to be laid off on such part of the land described in said acts, as they may think proper, to be known by the name of Oxford. That the said university is hereby established on said land, on such place thereof as the trustees may think proper; and that they are authorized and directed to cause such building or buildings to be erected, as they shall deem necessary for the accommodation of the president, professors, tutors, pupils and servants of said university, and also to procure the necessary books for the said university." This action was far from pleasing to the citizens of Cincinnati who felt, with some reason, that the institution should be closer to that place.

The original provision was that the university site should be within the college township which as specified should be the first complete township opposite the mouth of the Licking river. This would have placed the institution so convenient to the city as to be readily accessible, whereas the site actually chosen was so remote as to be of little immediate advantage.

Founding of Cincinnati College. However, the citizens of Cincinnati were determined upon having a college in their midst. Dr. Drake tells us that: "In the year 1806, a school association was formed in this place, and in 1807 it was incorporated. Its endowments were not exactly correspondent to its elevated title (Cincinnati university), consisting only of moderate contributions; and an application was made to the legislature for permission to raise money by a lottery, which was granted. A scheme was formed and a great part of the tickets sold; but they have, however, not been drawn, and but little of the money which they brought ($6,000) refunded. On Sunday, the 28th of May, 1809, the schoolhouse erected by the corporation was blown down; since which it has become extinct."

Until near the close of the second war with Great Britain, interest in education naturally was at low ebb. In 1814, when the agitation began, that resulted in the founding of the Cincinnati Lancastrian school, a movement was started to secure the removal of Miami university to Cincinnati. Failing in this, Cincinnati college was founded in 1819, as the senior department of the Lancaster seminary. Fifty thousand dollars in money and land was contributed toward the maintenance of the institution. The Rev. Elijah Slack was chosen as the first president but gave place in 1821, to Rev. Philander Chase, first bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Ohio and later founder of Kenyon college. Being in straitened financial circumstances the college authorities presented a memorial to the legislature of Ohio at the opening of its session in 1822, proposing to transfer the grounds and buildings of Cincinnati college together with certain other properties, the value of which was scheduled at $20,000, to the state of Ohio, provided she would make certain financial provision for the same. On January 10th of the same year, Mr. Williams of Hamilton county presented to the Ohio house of representatives a memorial from the president and trustees of Cincinnati college proposing to convey certain property to the Miami university upon condition that the said university be removed to Cincinnati; which was read and laid on the table, the previous notice not having been given. One week later Mr. Williams reported a bill to the house which in substance was as follows: (a) The removal of Miami university from Oxford and the appointment of a commission to locate the same within the Symmes purchase at such a point as should be most conducive to the great ends of education. In making their choice the commission should take into consideration donations which may be offered and the permanent interests of education. (b) That an academy known as Oxford academy should be established as a branch of said university under direction of a board of seven trustees to be appointed by the university corporation, which should appropriate

the one-eighth part of the funds arising or which may arise from the lands vested in the said university to the use and support of said academy, which was also to receive the buildings and ten acres of ground for its use and accommodation. (c) It was further provided that any leaseholder who felt aggrieved by the removal of the university might surrender his lease, have the value of the improvements he had made appraised, and retain the use of the property, free of rent until the rentals equaled the appraised value of his improvements. This bill provoked a lengthy discussion. Mr. Shields of Butler county opposed the bill on the ground (a) that the bill was the same in substance as the memorial from Cincinnati college which had been rejected by the house, (b) that it would be unjust to the people who had located upon and improved the college lands, (c) that Cincinnati was an unsuitable place at which to locate an institution for the training of young men. Mr. Williams then defended his bill in a speech which is given in full in the Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Gazette for February 20, 1822. His arguments were: (a) The university belongs to the Symmes purchase and can never be of any advantage where it now stands to the present day and generation. Congress to encourage the settlement of the Symmes purchase offered certain inducements, among these being the grant of a college township which was to be located near the center of the tract of land and within which the educational institution was to be established. If necessity required the location of the college lands without the bounds of the purchase, this did not require the location of the college outside the purchase, as is shown where schools are in part supported by the income from school sections located outside the bounds of the township. (b) Congress granted to the Ohio legislature one township in lieu of the township already granted and for the same purpose, viz., for the benefit of the settlers within the Symmes purchase. The act of the legislature in removing the university from Lebanon to Oxford was void because it transcended the authorization of Congress and was entirely owing to a log-rolling scheme, that grew out of the contest for removing the seat of government. The people of the Symmes purchase have the same right to the college township that the inhabitants of each township have to their school section No. 16. (c) The school at Oxford has not succeeded, at the most contained but twenty-two boys and cannot assist in the education of the present generation. (d) If the citizens of Oxford took their leases on the grounds that the college was to be fixed in the township * * * the people of the purchase bought their lands under the inducement that they should have the benefit of a college located among them. To take the college from the settlers on the college lands is not so unjust as to withhold it from those to whom it rightfully belongs, as the former will be compensated for their financial losses and be provided with an academy which will meet their needs for years to come. The discussion was continued by Messrs. Anderson, Fitzpatrick, Biggar, Harper, Whittlesey, Collins and Shields, and was ended by the passing of a motion to strike out the first section of the bill. The feeling prevailed that due previous notice had not been given of the introduction of the bill.

The introduction and discussion of the bill led the friends of the university as then located to rally to its support. A public meeting was held at Oxford, March 23, 1822, when a committee was appointed to examine the bill and speech of Mr. Williams and to publish a reply to the same, and also an address to the inhabitants of the Symmes purchase. A memorial address to the legislature, bearing date of October 17, 1822, was prepared by the members of the university corporation and forwarded to that body. Moreover James McBride was elected to a seat in the house of representatives and prepared the above speech that it might be in readiness should the friends of Cincinnati college revive the question of removing Miami university. This they did not deem wise to do, and so the speech was not delivered. It contains the best account of the Miami college lands that is extant.

Grammar School of Miami University. Undaunted by these many hindrances, Miami university was steadily, if slowly, evolving into a real college. In 1811, the board of trustees of the university made an appropriation and ordered that there should be erected on the university square in the town of Oxford, a house or building for the use of the school. There was erected a hewed log building 20x30 feet at a cost of $297. In December, 1812, James M. Dorsey, a schoolmaster from Baltimore, opened a select school for the benefit of the youth of the college township. Due to the unsettled condition of the frontier during the years 1812-15, this school had only a limited number of pupils.

By the fall of 1818, a brick building had been erected which cost $6,167. This building served as both recitation hall and dormitory. The building above described was remodeled and fitted for the use of the principal whose compensation was $500 salary, one-half of the tuition of $5 per quarter, and the use of a house and garden free of rent.

The person selected for this position was James Hughes, a Presbyterian clergyman who had pursued his literary and theological studies under Rev. Joseph Smith and John McMillan and is said to have been the first person to be ordained to the ministerial office west of the Alleghenies.

An account of the opening of this school that appeared in The Weekly Recorder of Chillicothe, Ohio, for December 18, 1818, reads as follows:

On the 3rd ult. agreeably to an ordinance of the president and trustees, the Miami university was opened for the reception of students, under the care of the Rev. James Hughes, who commenced teaching on the day following with six students. At this time the number increased to 21, who are all studying the Latin language. A number more have applied to come in a short time. In the college edifice are twelve large rooms, sufficient for the comfortable accommodations of 50 students, and materials are prepared for an addition of the same size. Boarding may be had convenient to the college, at from $1.50 to $2.00 per week. The price of tuition is $5 per session.

Mr. Nahum Meyers of the Tribe of Levi, a converted Jew lately from Prussia, is at present living with Mr. Hughes, and pro-

poses to teach the Hebrew language to any who may be disposed to attend for that purpose. Hebrew is his native language.

The attention of the friends of literature and the public in general is invited to this institution. It is expected that it will be a place very favorable for learning; though in the midst of a populous and very fertile country, yet in a favorable retreat from the tumult and various avocations and temptations, so prejudicial to youth, which abound in large mercantile towns and cities. The site of the university and of the town of Oxford is peculiarly pleasant, being on a very elevated tract of land, with a beautiful declivity on its borders from every side, affording a very pleasing prospect of the adjoining country in every direction.

Six years were yet to elapse before the college of liberal arts was to become operative.

The same year in which Cincinnati college was founded saw the establishment of the medical college of Ohio. The founder of this institution was Daniel Drake, who for a time had served as a member of the faculty of the Transylvania Medical college at Lexington, Ky. The other members of the faculty were Jesse Smith, professor of surgery; and Elijah Slack, president of Cincinnati college, who taught chemistry. The fortunes of this institution are set forth by Drake in The Rise and Fall of the Medical College of Ohio. This was not only the first medical college in the Miami valley, but the first northwest of the Ohio river.

Another indication of the cultural interest of that area at that early time was the establishment at Cincinnati of a school of literature and arts. Dr. Drake gives the following account of this society.

This is an association for literary and scientific improvement, composed chiefly of young men who formed themselves into a society in 1813 and elected Josiah Meigs, an accomplished scholar, their first president. Their constitution provided for frequent meetings, at which the exercises are of these kinds: A lecture from the president, an essay from one of the members, and a poetical recitation from another. On the 23rd of November, 1814, the school held its first anniversary meeting, at which an oration was delivered by appointment. From this discourse, it appears that many interesting lectures and essays have been delivered, and that this infant institution is probably the germ of a permanent and respectable society.

While therefore the Miami valley did not at the close of the second decade of the 18th century possess a well articulated system of public instruction, she at least had a large number of schools, certain of which were taught by persons of more than ordinary ability, several excellent academies or grammar schools and the only college and medical school northwest of the Ohio river that were actually operative as such at that time. Moreover a number of library associations had been formed to further the educational interests of the valley. Among these were the mercantile library association of Cincinnati, the Dayton library and the Paddy's Run library, which dates from as early as 1817. If the educational situation of the valley was at that time not all that could have been desired, if some of its school buildings were inferior in quality and

some of its teachers of mediocre ability, it would appear on the whole to have been not without certain effective institutions of learning nor without teachers of a high order of intelligence and efficiency. In view of the interest manifested in educational matters, the efforts put forth and the results achieved, it may be questioned whether the Miami valley was at all inferior in educational idealism to the other cultural areas of Ohio. Indeed it may be questioned whether any had, during the same period of time, made as much progress as had she.

Educational Development. As throughout the country in general, so in the Miami valley, the period, 1820 to 1837, was one of marked educational development.

It was during this period that Ohio in common with a number of other states, established a state system of public instruction. In common with the Ohio company's purchase, the Symmes purchase received from the federal government a grant of section 16 of each township, the income from which was to be used for the maintenance of a school system. Much was hoped for from these grants, but little was realized. The leasing of the lands was first tried but was found to be unprofitable. Finally in 1827, provision was made that they be sold and the receipts loaned to the state to constitute a fund on which the state agree to pay 6% per annum into the school funds of the state.

Two years previous to this during the administration of Gov. Morrow, one of the distinguished pioneers of the Ohio valley, a law was passed making obligatory the levying of a tax for the support of Ohio schools. Among the most effective advocates of this measure was Mr. Nathan Guilford of Cincinnati, one of the most broadminded and farsighted advocates of education of that period, as is evidenced by the following statement from him: "Nothing but free schools has ever succeeded in diffusing education among the most of the people who cultivate the soil. The system scatters schools in every neighborhood, is within the reach of every farmer, and freely offers to the poor tenants of every cabin the means of instruction. The yeomanry of every country constitutes its sinew and strength, and it is among them that those wholesome, honest, and homebred principles are preserved, which constitute the safety and honor of a nation." It thus appears that his opinion of the value of the elementary schools is not behind that of the leading educators of today.

The effects of this law was shortly to be seen throughout this as other sections of the state. Though several provisions for the education of poor children had been made by philanthropic citizens of Cincinnati, objection had been made to such schools. This arose from the heavy tax payers, those interested in private academies, and those who objected to sending their children to schools where certain of the pupils were charity.

In 1829, a public school system was organized and the city divided into ten districts, each of which was to have a two-room schoolhouse. For building and operating these schools, a tax of two mills was levied. The salaries provided ranged from $200 to $500, the teachers being mostly men.

Of the state of the Cincinnati public schools in 1837, Atwater in his History of the State of Ohio gives us this interesting account:

At the present time, Cincinnati has within its corporate limits, more and better means of affording instruction, than any other place in this state. Its medical school may be said to be the only one, in the state, of the kind; and if any one seeks to acquire a thorough knowledge of the modern languages, Cincinnati possesses the amplest means of affording such instruction.

And if any young man wishes to acquire a knowledge of any one of the learned professions, Cincinnati is certainly the best place of obtaining it, in the valley of the Mississippi. And if any one wishes to learn any mechanical art, Cincinnati is the very place to learn it. The field is larger and better cultivated, too, than any other, in Ohio, in which the arts grow and flourish. And this will necessarily continue to be the best place in the west, for a long time, in which to acquire knowledge. Perhaps we might except female instruction, to which Columbus, Dayton, Chillicothe, Zanesville, and Circleville, have paid great attention.

Public common schools are under the government of trustees and visitors, who are Peyton S. Symmes, president; George Graham, jr., Elam P. Langdon, James R. Baldridge, William Wood.

These visitors examine and employ the teachers, carefully inspect the schools, adopt rules for their government, and finally, do every other act proper and necessary to be done, in execution of their high trust. Thus far they have acted wisely and efficiently in the management of these noble institutions.

The city council has a board of education, whose business it is to raise the funds wherewith to build schoolhouses, pay the teachers, and keep the buildings in repair. They have erected ten large edifices, at an expense of about one hundred thousand dollars. This sum includes the cost of the lots on which these splendid buildings are erected. Each of these buildings is divided into four rooms, thirty-six feet in breadth by thirty-eight feet in length, two in each story, besides the basement rooms. The building is two lofty stories in height, above the basement story. In these buildings forty schools are taught, by about eighty instructors. The number of schools for males and females is equal, in which, about two thousand five hundred children are instructed during the whole year, except two vacations of two weeks each. The wages of the teachers are seven hundred dollars annually for principals, and three hundred for assistant male teachers; and only two hundred and fifty dollars for female principals, and two hundred for assistant female teachers. All these sums are paid by the city, for the instruction of the children who have no parents, or those whose parents are poor.

So much we can say, for the benevolence, wisdom and charity of Cincinnati.

The instructors of these public schools are all well educated. The principals of the male schools are graduates of eastern colleges, and the female teachers are educated in the best manner. The teachers in their departments are perfect gentlemen and ladies. Their constant examples before their pupils, the moral as well as

literary instruction, which they convey to their schools, are productive of the happiest effects. Pupils are admitted when six years old, and they can be instructed until they are fourteen years old, and all this instruction costs nothing to them, or their parents and guardians.

Among the teachers in the higher department of females, Mrs. Wing and Miss Eustis, are preeminent for their education and polite accomplishments. We mean no disparagement to other teachers, because they are all good, and deserve higher wages than they now obtain.

The number of scholars in the Woodward college, is nearly two hundred. Its income from all sources amounts to four thousand two hundred and forty-eight dollars annually. In seven years, the funds of this institution will produce from six to eight thousand dollars annually. It originated in the enlightened benevolence of William Woodward, of Cincinnati.

His first grant of land for his endowment, was made on the 1st of November, 1826, to Samuel Lewis and Osmond Cogswell, perpetual trustees. The site of the building was a subsequent donation by the same gentleman. It was first chartered as the Woodward free grammar school. This title was afterwards changed into that of the Woodward high school, and with the alteration of the name, there was also a change in the character of the institution. The course of study was raised in consequence of the establishment of common schools. These latter, while they supplied the place, filled by the former under its organization, as originally contemplated, seemed to call for an institution of a higher grade.

As a high school, its course of study has been gradually extended till it embraces every subject usually taught in our colleges, besides the modern languages and bookkeeping as parts of a mercantile education. In the winter of 1835-6, the trustees applied to the legislature for collegiate powers, which were accordingly granted under the title of the Woodward college of Cincinnati.

Despite certain hindrances due to the inadequacy of the funds provided, disputes as to text books, and uncertainties as to the relations between principal and teachers and teachers and patrons, and frequent changes in the rules, these schools made steady progress.

Outside of Cincinnati the immediate beneficial effects of this law, while discernible, were less marked. In many instances the tax levy was inadequate to the maintenance of wholly free schools and had to be supplemented by subscriptions or fees on the part of those who were able to pay. Thus the amount apportioned the Dayton school district in 1829 was but $133. Four years later it had increased to $1,865. Even as late as 1841 we find, due to the inadequancy of the levy to meet the expenses, the board of managers authorized the charging of a fee of fifty cents per quarter to all who were able to pay.

Provision of Better Text Books. We find also that the Ohio valley played an important part in the movement for a system of text books adapted to the needs of the schools. During the entire period little attention had been given to a system of texts. The

student used the text that he was able to provide. The New England Primer, Webster's Elements of Useful Knowledge, Webster's American Selections, The Columbian Orator, Murray's English Grammar, The American Preceptor, Dilworth's Speller, Webster's Easy Standard of Pronunciation, Pike's Arithmetic, and The Federal Calculator were then used. Sometimes, however, the pupil would bring a copy of the Bible or other devotional book that the family possessed to serve as a text book in reading.

One of the most distinct contributions to the cause of better text books was that made by Prof. McGuffey of Miami university. Dr. A. D. Hepburn, son-in-law of Prof. McGuffey, recently gave an interesting account of the McGuffey reader which we cannot do better than quote:

The McGuffey readers and spellers were written and compiled in Oxford, and were first published by Smith brothers of Cincinnati, about the year 1836. Eminent educators affirm that these books, which gave their author more than national reputation, elevated the standard of school publications, and did more to improve the methods of elementary education than any books ever published.

Many people thought it strange that a man who taught the advanced courses of which Dr. McGuffey made a specialty, should have either time or inclination to compile a series of books, including primers, readers and spellers; but those who knew the man understood his motives. First of all, there was a demand for such a series, and then Dr. McGuffey was a great lover of children. Having himself struggled for an elementary education, he sought to make smoother the road for future generations.

It was while a member of Miami's faculty that Dr. McGuffey organized a reading class among the children of Oxford, making a note of the kind of pieces that interested them, and watching their pronunciation of words. He was possessed of an inherent fondness for, and understanding of children, and being himself a man of refined literary tastes, his aim was to cultivate in others a desire for good literature. Some of the pieces contained in his readers he wrote; others he clipped. In the advanced readers were numerous extracts from anniversary addresses delivered by men of prominence at Miami university commencements.

The table on which the professor did most of his work in compiling his text books now has a conspicuous place in the Miami Alumni library. It is of cherry wood, octagonal in form with a drawer in each of its faces, in which he kept the clippings from which he compiled his books. The table is so made that it revolves thus enabling him to readily reach any paper or book which he might desire. The table was long the property of Dr. Hepburn, but on his retiring from active service he gave it to the university.

Publication of School Books. Another contribution of the valley in this same direction was in the development of publishing houses for the production of text books. The publishing of newspapers had begun almost with the founding of the settlement. There were the Centinel of the Northwest territory 1793-96, Freeman's Journal 1796-1800, The Western Spy and Hamilton Gazette 1800-09, The Whig 1809-10, The Advertiser 1810-11, The Western

Spy 1810, The Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Mercury 1801, Spirit of the West 1814-15, and The Cincinnati Gazette 1815. While there was this marked interest in newspaper publication, but twelve different books had issued from the Cincinnati printing presses, and these were of but moderate size. Paper for these as for newspaper work was at first obtained from Pennsylvania and later from Kentucky, but was now being supplied by mills lately established upon the Little Miami river. After 1815, the book publishing business so increased until we find the statement made in 1826 that the number of text books printed on Cincinnati presses during that year were as follows: 55,000 Spelling Books, 30,000 Primers, 3,000 American Preceptors, 3,000 Introduction to the English Reader, 3,000 Kirkham's Grammar, 2,000 Murray's Grammar, 5,000 Table Arithmetics. By 1840, the business had so developed that we find the school book advertisements an item in the city directory for that year. Thurman and Smith call attention to the fact that the Eclectic Series then consisted of McGuffey's Primer, Progressive Spelling Book, First, Second, Third and Fourth Readers, Ray's Eclectic Arithmetic, Ray's Little Arithmetic, Ray's Rules and Tables, Miss Beecher's Moral Instructor, Mansfield's Political Grammar, Smith's Productive Grammar, and Mason's Young Minstrel. The great popularity of this series is evidenced by the statement, "that 500,000 of the Eclectic School Books have been published within the short time they have been before the public," and that the publishers having removed to new buildings and enlarged their manufacturing plant "will make it their special aim to keep pace with the constantly increasing demand." Ephraim Morgan & Co. advertise Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of the New American Reader, the New American Primer, Talbott's Arithmetic, Kirkham's Grammar, Murray's Introduction to the English Reader, Hale's Premium History of the United States, the Elementary Spelling Book, and Walker's Dictionary. They exploit their series of readers as having been adopted by the board of trustees and visitors of the common schools of Cincinnati to be used in said schools, and introduced into a great number of schools in the western and southern states. George Conclin calls attention to Hall's Western Reader, Webster's Elementary Reader and Webster's Primary Reader. Ely and Strong note that they publish Emerson's New National Spelling Book, Emerson's First, Second, Third and Fourth Class Readers, Russell's Series of Histories, Introduction to Murray's English Reader, Murray's English Reader, Ruter's Western Arithmetic, the New England Primer, the American Primer, the Small American Primer, and the Western Spelling Book. These books, they declare, are the best series of school books ever published in the west and unsurpassed by any issued east of the mountains. They are extensively used in our common schools—and the best teachers in the west give them preference over all others now in use.

A further evidence of the educational interest of the period was the various educational experiments that were tried out during the period.

Educational Experiments. Mention has already been made of the introduction of a modified form of the Lancastrian system into

the schools of Cincinnati in 1815 and into those of Dayton in 1820. This system did not meet the expectations of its promoters. However, that the people of this area were sufficiently open minded to attempt a scheme that promised educational betterment, is evidence of their interest in the subject.

In 1828, on the suggestion of Dr. John H. Craig, steps were taken to organize at Cincinnati, the Ohio Mechanics' institute. The next legislature granted a charter on February 20, 1829, to the association, which had for its object the advancing of the best interests of the mechanics, manufacturers, and art designers by the more general diffusion of useful knowledge in those important classes of the community. Of this institution Atwater has the following to say:

During the three last years, three lectures in each week have been delivered in the lecture room of the institute. The library consists of about fifteen hundred volumes of well selected books, which have been presented to the institution by individuals. The members of the institute contribute, each, annually, three dollars. The society has an annual fair, for the exhibition of such articles as our mechanics and manufacturers may feel disposed to exhibit. The fair held in May, 1838, at the bazaar, was attended by all the intelligent citizens of Cincinnati. The articles exhibited did honor to the ingenuity and skill of those who produced them. We saw, and felt proud of the producers and their productions. This institution deserves the patronage of the whole people and we hope will receive it. The classes in the institute are established by voluntary association of young men, who form their own by-laws and adopt a course of mutual instruction; receiving aid from professional teachers, many of whom have been very zealous in promoting the objects of the institution. During the summer seasons, courses of lectures in natural philosophy are delivered in the institute to young ladies.

Another writes:

An institution of the cast and purpose of the institute deserves attention and support for many reasons, and one important one among these is the influence which it will exert in the cause of education, by diffusing a taste for manly and scientific knowledge, in opposition to that propagated by whining superficialism which adapts itself to the caprices and feelings of those who see no difference between things useful and excellent, and those useless and contemptible.

The institute, despite many difficulties that arose, has continued to contribute to this end and is today in a flourishing state.

In 1833 a manual labor institution was founded in Dayton and placed under the supervision of Prof. Milo G. Williams. This scheme of education had been successfully operated in Europe and shortly before this had begun to attract the attention of educators in this country, some of the best of whom regarded the plan with favor. A number of experiments were made particularly in the west. These in general did not prove successful and the operation of such schools was for the most part discontinued as not being well adapted to our educational needs in this country. Such was the fate of the Dayton experiment, which was discontinued after two years of trial.

A movement somewhat related to this was the establishment of the Farmers' college, which was attended with greater success, though in the end itself a failure.

In the Literary Register for 1829 there appeared an advertisement of Miami university. One of the features set forth therein was the Farmers' college, in which it was proposed to afford the young man who proposed to be a farmer or merchant, a course of instruction as well adapted to his needs as was the regular course to the needs of those entering upon a professional career. The financial limitations do not appear to have admitted of the execution of this idea. Later, however, it found expression in an institution with which Dr. Bishop was connected. In 1833, Freeman E. Cary founded the Pleasant Hill academy at a point about six miles north of Cincinnati. His school soon proved to be very popular and won a reputation as being the best academy in the west. He was fortunate in securing able instructors, among whom were Dr. Robert H. Bishop and Prof. John W. Scott, who had recently severed their connection with Miami university. As stated by its founder, the great and leading object had in view from the commencement of this institution has been ultimately to give an extensive and thorough course of scientific instruction.

In 1846, he and his associates chartered the Farmers' college of Hamilton county and the same year the cornerstone of the new college edifice was laid with addresses by Profs. Bishop and Scott. Both of these speakers laid emphasis on the dignity of labor and the importance of a more general distribution of education in order to raise up another and better, because a more educated and intelligent kind of agriculturists, mechanics, and business men, than the present or any other generation.

It was the fundamental idea of the prime mover of this enterprise, President Cary, that every man had a special right to that kind of education which would be of greatest value to him in the prosecution of useful industry. For a time the operations of this school were attended with great prosperity, but during the Civil war it entered upon a decline from which it has never been able to recover. Today the buildings and grounds are the property of the Ohio Military institute.

One of the characteristic developments of this period was the founding of the Western Literary Institute and College of Professional Teachers, which had for its object the introduction of certain improvements in the methods of instruction. Correspondence was opened by the members with all similar associations and with such individuals of either sex as evinced an interest in or desire to encourage so important an undertaking. A contemporary thus describes the founding and purposes of this organization:

A few years ago the teachers of Cincinnati organized a society for mutual improvements. Its first anniversary was celebrated on the 20th of June, 1831, at which time the Rev. R. H. Bishop, D. D., president of the Miami university, delivered an excellent address on the importance of demanding and encouraging faithful and well qualified teachers. This association, however, not extending beyond the boundaries of the city, was necessarily restricted in its opera-

tions, and its benevolent designs even there were almost entirely paralyzed by jealousies, local prejudices and conflicting interests. Under these discouragements some of its founders were for abandoning the objects altogether, believing it could never be rendered productive of any valuable results. But Mr. Albert Pickett, sr., a veteran in the profession of teaching, unwilling to abandon his object, devised a plan which would not only sustain the sinking cause but greatly augment its usefulness and respectability.

He very wisely concluded that if a literary institution were formed which should be composed of all the instructors of youth and other friends of education in the west, who should annually meet in convention, all the members would be apt to unite in the promotion of the great object in view, while all local schemes and selfish policy would be rendered powerless or be forgotten. This idea he communicated to some of his friends, and as it received their hearty approval, circulars of invitation were immediately sent, as far as information could be obtained, to all engaged in teaching, whether in colleges, academies or schools, to meet in Cincinnati on Wednesday, October 3, 1832, at which time a respectable number convened. A resolution was passed for the establishment of the present college. A constitution was prepared and unanimously adopted.

Thus commenced the western college of professional teachers, the most popular and useful literary institution in the western country, if not in the Union, and which has already accomplished wonders in the advancement of the cause of general education in the west.

Should this institution continue to flourish, the advantages to be derived from it will at some future day be great. It brings together the presidents and professors of our colleges and universities and the teachers of academies and primary schools. They form a mutual acquaintance and learn to respect each other's character, merit and usefulness. And the time will come when there will exist between them a mutual dependence which will be productive of mutual benefits. The colleges and universities will then furnish efficient teachers for the schools and academies, and they in return, when efficiently taught, will furnish a great number of pupils for the colleges and universities. In consequence of our young men being early initiated and established in regular habits of study and in the love of useful knowledge, where there is now one pupil who wishes for the advantages of a collegiate education, there will then be many.

In the development of educational periodicals within the state, the Miami valley appears to have assumed the lead. The earliest publication of this class was the Literary Register, edited by the professors of Miami university. Twenty-six numbers were issued running from June 2nd to December 8th, 1828, when the publication was taken over by C. A. Ward and W. W. Bishop who proposed to continue the paper along the same general lines.

In July, 1831, the Academic Pioneer was issued at Cincinnati containing the proceedings and addresses of the Western Academic institute and board of education at its meeting held June 20th of that year. A second number appeared in December, 1832, contain-

ing the proceedings of the meeting held that year. In January, 1837, the Universal Educator made its appearance at Cincinnati. How long it continued does not appear.

The Western Academician and Journal of Education and Science edited by John W. Pickettt, A. M., made its appearance at Cincinnati in March, 1837. It was made the organ of the college of Professional Teachers. The enterprise lived but a year but that was long enough for it to publish a number of valuable articles, many of which were written by men from the Miami valley area. In May, 1837, the Ohio Common School Director was issued at Columbus, being edited by Samuel Lewis, a Miami valley man, who had just been made state superintendent of schools. As she pioneered in the field of educational literature, so has she maintained an important position throughout the later years.

The College of Liberal Arts of Miami University. During the period we are now considering, Miami university rose to the rank of a university and assumed an important place among the educational institutions of the west. In 1824 the central portion of the present main building was so nearly completed and the income from the college township now amounting to $4,503.07½, it was determined to raise the institution, which had existed as a select school 1812-18, and as a grammar school 1818-24, to the rank of a college. To shape the policies of the young institution, Prof. Bishop of Transylvania university was chosen. For eighteen years he had served with distinction in that institution and had been considered as the logical man for its presidency in 1818. It was his fortune to serve at Transylvania when that was one of the leading universities of the country.

Coming to Miami university at the beginning of the school in November, 1824, Dr. Bishop was inaugurated as president of the institution.

One of President Bishop's associates in launching this educational venture was William Sparrow, of Charleston, Miss., who had studied at Trinity college, Dublin, and Columbia university, and who later was professor at Kenyon for sixteen years, and at the Episcopal Theological seminary at Alexandria from 1841 to 1874. The other was John E. Annan, a graduate of Dickinson college, who, after three years of service as professor of mathematics and science, resigned to complete his theological studies at Princeton seminary. On the resignation of Prof. Sparrow in 1825, his place was taken by William H. McGuffey of text book fame.

President Bishop's administration of seventeen years, though not without imperfections, was on the whole judicious, beneficent, and successful. The college township had been transformed into a thriving farming community, yielding an annual income to the university of about $5,500, the largest permanent income of any college in America. The unpretentious schoolhouse first erected on the campus had given place to four permanent brick structures, three of which still render excellent service. The select school had evolved into a real college with a faculty of six full professors, several of whom were men of national reputation, and a student body

of one hundred and sixty-four young men drawn from ten different states. From her walls had gone forth three hundred and two graduates, of whom one hundred and eleven entered the ministry and ninety-three studied law. Forty sought to further the cause of education, either as principals of academies or as professors in colleges, seven rising to the position of college presidents. Twenty-three served in their state legislature, five sat in the gubernatorial chair, thirteen were elected to seats in congress, and five rose to a distinguished rank in the army. Five were sent by the church as missionaries to heathen lands, while four were sent by our government on missions to foreign countries. With such a product, is it surprising that Miami university was speedily recognized as entitled to a place in the front rank of the educational institutions of our country? Even a Cincinnati writer, while lamenting the failure of local efforts to establish a successful college, could say of her, "It is gratifying that our citizens who have sons to educate, can avail themselves of the advantages of Miami university, which is located in the vicinity of our city."

Rise of Church Colleges. While the state university was thus progressing largely under Presbyterian control, other denominations whose needs were not served thereby were taking steps to found individualistic institutions.

Until after 1830 the Roman Catholics comprised a small and uninfluential minority of the population of the Miami valley. A survey of the churches established in this area prior to 1815 does not disclose a single one of that faith. This statement also applies to the Jews and Episcopalians. However, about 1820, churches of the Catholic faith began to be established and in 1831 Bishop Fenwich undertook the establishment of a literary institute, which took the name of The Athenaeum. From 1831 to 1840 the school was under the care of the diocesan clergy. Though their efforts were attended with much success the growing needs of the work led Bishop Parcell to commit it to the care of the Jesuit order. Under the administration of this body the institution has been characterized by a steady growth until the old quarters were found to be inadequate and a new location was secured in Avondale where it now operates under much more favorable conditions. The ability and reputation of the Jesuits in the field of education has given to this school a distinguished place among the educational institutions of southwestern Ohio.

Among the other institutions of higher education in the Miami valley, St. Joseph's college at Cincinnati, founded in 1871 by members of the congregation of the Holy Cross, and St. Mary's at Dayton established under the direction of the Society of Mary, occupy a distinctive position.

In 1844 the first steps toward the establishment of an institution that would have as its distinctive purpose the education of colored youth was taken by the African Methodist Episcopal church. At that time a committee was appointed to select a site for a seminary of learning. The institution known as Union seminary was located twelve miles west of Columbus and combined manual labor with literary instruction.

In 1853, a further step was taken by the Cincinnati conference of the Methodist Episcopal church when a committee recommended the establishment of a literary institution of higher order for the colored people generally. In 1856, Tawawa Springs, a summer resort of that day, located near Xenia, was secured as a location for the institution. To the promotion of this enterprise the Methodist Episcopal and the African Methodist Episcopal conferences of Ohio joined hands.

In 1889 the state came to the assistance of the school by the establishment of a normal and industrial department which it reorganized in 1896 and placed under a separate board of nine trustees and granted it thirty-five ten thousandths of a mill of the grand tax duplicate.

This institution now has a plant of nine school buildings and eight cottages and 571 students from all over the United States and Canada, South America, Africa, the Bermuda Islands, the Bahamas and the West Indies.

In 1845 the Evangelical Lutheran synod inaugurated a movement toward the establishment and maintenance of a literary and theological institution of high grade in the Miami valley. The effort culminated in the founding at Springfield, Ohio, of Wittenberg college an institution which by reason of the broad and fundamental Christian principles and the high educational standards which it has maintained has rendered a large service to society.

Urbana university was founded in 1850 to provide for the education of youth in all the branches of academic, scientific and exegetic instruction, in the light of the philosophy of the church of New Jerusalem. In view of the distinctive ideas held by those of that cult as to the relation of spirit and matter, this school, while supplying a denominational want, has not had a general appeal to the youth of this section and the attendance has been quite limited.

On December 2, 1850, steps were taken by that denomination commonly known as Christian, which resulted in the founding of Antioch college at Yellow Springs university. Provision was made for a building fund of $100,000. Twenty acres of land and $20,000 in money was given by William Mills and $100,000 by other citizens of Yellow Springs to promote the enterprise. Horace Mann, the distinguished educator, was the first president. The young institution soon found itself on the rocks due to bad financial administration, all the property of the college was sold under foreclosure proceedings to a new corporation for the sum of $40,000. The control of the institution now passed under the control of the Unitarian denomination of Christians greatly to its prejudice in the minds of many of its former friends. In 1882 the administration of the college passed to the Christian educational society.

Although the Quakers entered the Miami valley in large numbers very early in the 19th century, it was not until 1870 that they took steps toward the establishment of an institution of higher learning. In that year Wilmington college was founded by the Miami center and Fairfield Quarterly Meetings of Friends. In 1914 the control of the college was vested in the Wilmington Yearly Meeting, and its management vested in a board of nine trustees.

Theological Schools. A fact which forcibly strikes the student of the educational history of the Miami valley is the number of theological seminaries located within its bounds.

In 1829, Miami university announced the establishment of a theological department. Little is known of this enterprise other than that it is described as a three years' course embracing reading the scriptures in the original Hebrew and Greek, a short mathematical course, history, rhetoric and natural and moral philosophy. Two things that transpired in the educational world at about that date may have served to crowd this enterprise into obscurity.

One was the founding in 1829 of Lane Theological seminary on a grant of money by two brothers, New Orleans merchants, whose name was given to the institution, and of approximately 100 acres of land located on Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, given by the descendants of James Kemper, the pioneer Presbyterian minister of the Miami valley, on which was already located a well finished academy with a dwelling house by it. In 1832 the theological department was organized with Dr. Lyman Beecher at its head. Dr. Beecher expressed the spirit of those who were its promoters when he said to plant Christianity in the west is as grand an undertaking as it was to plant it in the Roman Empire, with unspeakably greater permanence of power. This institution has developed with the years and is today an important part of the Presbyterian educational system.

Another thing that affected the status of theological instruction at Miami university was the establishment at Oxford in 1837, by the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church, of the Theological seminary under the direction of Rev. Joseph Claybaugh, D. D. The work of this institution was so closely related to that of the university that from 1850-55 it was affiliated with the university and its president made a member of the Miami faculty. Upon the union of the Associate and Associate Reformed Presbyterian churches to form the United Presbyterian church, the seminary was moved in 1857 to Monmouth, and in 1874, when it was consolidated with the Xenia Theological seminary.

This latter institution was the outgrowth of one of the earliest attempts made in the United States to found an institution devoted exclusively to theological instruction. In 1794 the Rev. John Anderson, D. D., was brought over from Scotland by the Associate Presbyterian church, and under his direction an institution for imparting theological instruction was founded at Service in western Pennsylvania. In 1830 the institution was transferred to Canonsburgh, Pa., where it continued in operation until 1855, when it was relocated at Xenia, Ohio, where it continues in operation.

Other theological seminaries located within the valley are the following: Hamma Divinity school of Wittenberg college, founded in 1844; the Central Theological school of the Reformed church in the United States (1848) at Dayton; Bonebrake Theological seminary (1871) of the United Brethren church; Hebrew Union college (1875); Payne Theological seminary of Wilberforce university, 1892.

Another educational development of the early days was the founding in 1833 of the Law school of Cincinnati college by a group of Cincinnati lawyers who had received their instruction in the Dane

Law school at Cambridge. While not so old as the Law college of Transylvania university, it is the oldest law college west of the Allegheny mountains that is now in operation.

In 1835 it was incorporated with the Cincinnati college, from which time it has been known as the law school of Cincinnati college and took up its location in the college buildings located at the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets. Upon the suspension of the Cincinnati college, the law school fell heir to its property, which in time became of such value that today it affords the law school a very handsome income.

Attention has already been called to the genesis of medical education in the valley. This early beginning has made a consistent growth, the history of which has been so admirably treated by Dr. Otto Juettner in his paper on The Rise of the Medical Colleges, published in the Ohio Archæological and Historical Society's Publications for 1913, that the student of this subject is referred to that article for further information.

Education of Women. One marked development of this period was along the line of the education of women. A beginning had been made along this line prior to 1820. After that date the movement gained in impetus and a number of such schools were established throughout the valley, at least one of which has persisted to the present time. Ex-President Sherzer of Oxford college has so well described this movement that we will use her language.

In 1823 John Locke, M. D., established the Cincinnati Female academy on Walnut street, between Third and Fourth streets. There were teachers in the French language, music, penmanship, and needlework, and an assistant in the preparatory department. Twelve gentlemen formed a board of visitors who examined the pupils and superintended the academy. The price of tuition, exclusive of music and the French language, was from $4 to $10 a quarter. In August of each year there was a public examination at which medals and honorary degrees of the academy were awarded. Following the annual examination there was a vacation of four weeks. The academy possessed competent apparatus for illustrations in chemistry, natural philosophy, astronomy, and for teaching the simple elements of the different branches to the younger pupils. The demonstrative method of teaching was employed, by which a knowledge of things instead of words alone was imparted. In fact, it was Pestalozzi's method of instruction. Patrons were carefully informed that the idea entertained by some persons that the system of Pestalozzi tends to infidelity was unfounded.

About four years were required to pass through the prescribed course of study in order to obtain the honorary degree of the academy. Mrs. Frances Trollope, who in 1828 visited Cincinnati, in her book on Domestic Manners of Americans, speaks with surprise of an exhibition where the higher branches of science were among the studies * * * and where one lovely girl of sixteen took her degree in mathematics and another was examined in moral philosophy.

In 1823 the Cincinnati Female college or school, kept by Albert and John W. Pickett, from New York state, seems to have been

especially popular. Their method of teaching was the analytic or inductive. Their course of study embraced the ordinary branches taught in a female academy, including the Latin, Greek, and French languages, music and drawing. The school occupied a suite of rooms in the south wing of the Cincinnati college edifice. Flint's Western Monthly Review of April, 1830, gives an account of the commencement exercises, when eleven gold medals were distributed for proficiency in Latin, Greek, French, mathematics, music and painting.

I have in my possession a letter written by one of the pupils of Mr. Pickett's school, dated September 29, 1837. This quaint epistle gives such a vivid description of the college life of a girl in those early days that it is here inserted:

Cincinnati, September 29, Friday afternoon, 1837.

Dear Lizzy:

As I have finished my copy, and as it is some time until we are called up with our writing, I will commence a letter to you. I am sitting in the third story of Pickett's Female institution, next Mary Starbuck, amidst a number of girls who were all entire strangers to me two weeks ago, but Harriet Haven and Adelia Goshorn. I am pleased quite beyond my expectation, with my school, and my schoolmates, and my new home, and everything else in the city, but I must confess I was very homesick the first several days that I attended school, in consequence of seeing none but strange faces, and Mr. Pickett, my teacher, was strange to me, and the rules of the school were so new and very different from Miss Havens; but now as I am acquainted with all the young ladies in the senior department I am very happy in my new situation. I will now tell you about our journey down here. Father and I started from Hamilton at 5 o'clock Tuesday, September 12, in the packet Clarion. The ladies' cabin was very crowded. Mrs. Campbell was also going down. We took tea at 8 o'clock on the boat. I sat up all night with some of the ladies, among whom was a Mrs. Hunt, newly married lady, and her husband from Connecticut, with whom I became acquainted. She pleased me very much by telling me of her travels over the United States; they were very informing and interesting to me. We arrived at Cincinnati very early in the morning, father and I left the boat and went to Carters; that afternoon we visited the different schools accompanied by Mr. Barnes. We were pleased with them all, but more with Picketts. On Friday evening father left me for Hamilton. I felt I can't tell how at being left alone twenty-five miles from my nearest and dearest relatives. I am boarding at Dr. McGuire's on George street, a private family. They have but one child, and that a little boy. Mrs. McGuire was formerly Louisa Walden, the lady who painted that beautiful geranium in Georgetta Haven's album; she is a graduate of Dr. Lockes. Her sister Elizabeth is here spending some time with her; she is a young lady of my age and very mild and pleasant, we have fine times together. Next week we have no school on account of the convention of teachers, which will be very great; gentlemen from all parts of

the Union are coming to it, some have already arrived. Our school was this morning visited by a Mr. Scott of Tennessee, one of the members. I promised myself a great deal of pleasure in expectation of some of the girls coming to the convention, but I am afraid I shall be disappointed, for Mr. McGuire speaks of taking us all to Perrinsville, a village about twenty miles below Cincinnati, to spend the week. I attended the theater one evening last week; the performance was the "Robber's Wife" and "Soldier's Daughter." Mrs. Shaw is the only theatrical star in the city, and she will leave in a few days, but the whole Ravel family will be here in a week or two, which consists of eighteen persons, the great French dancers. They will draw full houses. The new theater is situated on Sycamore street. It is very richly decorated with chandeliers and paintings and curtains, part of which are white satin.

Last Sunday I was out all afternoon in a gig riding with a friend. We went eight miles below Cincinnati, past the Hunting park. We passed some of the most splendid country seats.

I believe I have told you all I know of any consequence, and school is very near out, so I must finish as soon as possible. Reply soon. Direct your letter to me in care of Dr. T. McGuire, Cincinnati; it is immaterial about the street. Give my love to all my acquaintances, reserving a large share for yourself. Answer this by a long letter.

I am your loving friend,

Amelia C. Hittell.

According to Drake and Mansfield, the oldest female boarding school in Cincinnati was kept by the Misses Bailey, "women well qualified and of high respectability," assisted by Mr. F. Eckstein. It was located on Broadway between Market and Columbia streets. The date of its founding is unknown. All the elementary, as well as the higher branches of female education, including the French language, music, painting, and drawing, were taught in this institution.

There was also a school kept by Mrs. Ryland, an English woman of much culture. In 1833 Mrs. Caroline Lee Heintz, the celebrated novelist, together with her husband, a cultured Frenchman, had a popular school for a short time. In the same year is mentioned one on the site of St. John's hospital, kept by Miss Catherine Beecher and her sister, Harriet. But Harriet soon married Prof. Stowe and Catherine became a missionary for female education in the west. Miss Mary Duton, as assistant, then took charge, but after a time she gave up and went to New Hampshire, where she maintained a flourishing school for many years.

In Oxford, Ohio, in response to a demand from the faculty of Miami university that their daughters might have an opportunity of higher education, such as their sons were receiving in the Miami university, there was opened a school for girls in 1830. Miss Bethania Crocker, the daughter of a Congregational clergyman of Massachusetts, was put in charge.

This young girl, although but sixteen years of age, had been given a thorough education by her father, including Greek, Latin

and Hebrew. She was aided in her work by the counsel of President Bishop of Miami university, and Profs. McGuffey and John Winfield Scott. After three or four years this talented young woman married the Rev. George Bishop, son of President R. H. Bishop of Miami university. The Misses Smith and Clark from the east then continued the school, one of these women being the sister-in-law of Henry Ward Beecher. They soon were married and gave place to other principals, among them the Misses Lucy and Ann North, all of whom married professors from Miami, or clergymen.

February 27, 1839, the school was chartered as the Oxford Female academy by a special act of the legislature, for a period of thirty years, the incorporators being John W. Scott, William Graham, James E. Hughes, William W. Robertson, Herman B. Mayo, George G. White, and James Leach, and the capital stock was limited to $10,000. The corporate concerns of the said academy were to be managed by a board of seven trustees, who were to be elected annually by the stockholders. This school formed the nucleus of the Oxford college for women, at the present time a prosperous standard college, the oldest Protestant school for women in the United States conferring the B. A. degree.

Only one catalogue of those early days is in existence—a catalogue of the year 1838-9, in the possession of Mrs. DeNise (Mary E. Schenck of Franklin, Ohio, of the class of 1839), now of Burlington, Iowa, the oldest living graduate of the institution. The teachers at the time were Miss Ann L. North, principal; Miss Marion Crume, assistant; Miss Sarah E. Werz, instructor in vocal music, and Mrs. M. N. Scott, instructor in instrumental music. There were fifty-four pupils in attendance, the roll including Caroline L. Scott, who was to become the wife of President Benjamin Harrison. The academy was divided into two departments, each department divided into two classes. In the first department, first class, were taught reading, writing, spelling, Ray's Eclectic Arithmetic, First Lessons of Philosophy for Children, Parley's History of Geology and History of Animals, First Book of History; tuition per quarter, $3.00. In the second class were Goldsmith's History of Greece and Rome, Smith's Grammar, Colburn's Mental Arithmetic, Goodrich's History of the United States, Malt Brun's Geography, Human Physiology, Davies' Arithmetic, and Comstock's Natural Philosophy, commenced; tuition per quarter, $3.75. The junior class (second department) studied Davies' Arithmetic and Comstock's Natural Philosophy (continued), Kirkham's Grammar, Whelpley's Compend of Ancient and Modern History, Watts On the Mind, Colburn's Algebra, Mrs. Lincoln's Botany, Paley's Natural Theology, Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric, Jones' Chemistry, geography of the heavens, geology, Legendre's Geometry (commenced); tuition per quarter, $5.00. In the senior class the subjects were Legendre's Geometry (continued), Hedge's Logic, Paley's Evidences of Christianity, Newman's Political Economy, Kames' Criticism, mental philosophy, Butler's Analogy; Wayland's Moral Philosophy, and Davies' Algebra. For instruction in the French language, drawing, painting, and instrumental music, additional charge was made. The daily

study of the Holy Scriptures, writing and vocal music were continued through the whole course. A weekly composition was required of every pupil, to be read and carefully criticised. A paper, edited and furnished with original pieces by the young ladies, afforded an advantage to those who wished to improve their talent of writing. Every scholar, on her entrance into school, was examined in the fundamental branches, such as spelling, reading, etc., and if found deficient, was expected to devote some time to their acquisition and, if possible, to become well-versed in them, as a thorough acquaintance with the elementary studies is indispensable to a correct education. Particular care was taken to have the young ladies thorough in all they studied, and no one was permitted to pursue such a variety of branches at one time as to dissipate and weaken rather than strengthen the intellectual faculties.

The year is divided into two terms and vacations. The winter term commences the first Monday of October and closes the first Wednesday of March. It is succeeded by a vacation of two weeks. The summer term commences the third Wednesday of March and closes the third Wednesday of August. It is succeeded by a vacation of about six weeks. Those who pass a thorough examination in the preparatory studies will be admitted into the junior class. Those who pass a similar examination in the elementary branches and those of the junior class may be admitted into the senior class. Those who, in addition, are well acquainted with the studies of the senior class, will, at the close, receive a testimonial of having completed with honor the course of study in this institution. Pupils of the academy are favored gratuitously with a course of weekly lectures in natural science, with an extensive apparatus and means of illustration, by Prof. Scott of Miami university.

Recently it was the privilege of the writer to spend a few hours with Mrs. DeNise of Burlington, Iowa. Although in her ninetieth year, she has full possession of all her faculties and converses about her school days in Oxford with the vivacity of a young woman. With two other prospective pupils, she drove to Oxford from Franklin, a distance of twenty-eight miles, in a private conveyance. With several of her classmates she lived in the home of Mr. Harry Lewis, one of the family to which the husband of Mrs. Phillip Moore belongs. The pupils from a distance were thus taken care of in the homes of the people of Oxford, and formed the first cottage system, which has had in recent years its fullest development at Smith college. She described the school room vividly—a long, rectangular room, with a platform at one end, on which sat the presiding teacher. Benches, ranged around the walls, were occupied by the students during the day. The class reciting was summoned to the seats immediately in front of the instructor. The curriculum was the one above described.

Another school for girls founded during this early period was the Hamilton & Rossville Female academy founded by Hon. John Wood and others, in 1832. A fund of $2,500 was raised, a building erected and a Miss Murial Drummond elected principal. She was later superseded by Miss Georgetta Hahn, a graduate of Dr. Locke's school at Cincinnati. So popular was this school that the attend-

ance soon increased until in 1836 it numbered 127 pupils. Later the school declined and in 1856 the property was sold.

The Western college is the outgrowth of the Mount Holyoke idea transplanted to Ohio valley soil. It was the thought of its promoters to make possible for women that higher education which could be had only when established on the same basis as men's colleges. With this in view, the Western Female seminary was founded at Oxford in 1855. It announced its aim as follows, to give young women the best education that the times afforded, at the lowest possible cost and under distinctly Christian influences.

With the development of educational ideals, the Western kept progress and in 1901, as expressive of her new character, changed her name to the Western College for Women. She is one of the very best colleges of her type to be found to the westward of the Allegheny mountains.

European Influences on Education. One fact that strikes the student of the educational development was the attention given at an early date to the study of the foreign languages, if we may credit an advertisement inserted in the Western Spy for September 10, 1799. Francis Menessier conducted a French class at his coffee house at the foot of Main street shortly after that date. In 1826, French was being taught in the Cincinnati Female college, the Female Boarding school and in the Cincinnati Female school.

The Miami university catalogue for 1833 says "French, Spanish, German, and Italian are regularly taught and two of them at least must be studied to obtain a diploma." These early attempts, however, do not appear to have been attended with great success. At Miami in 1835 the attempt was discontinued as "a natural and moral impossibility" to teach modern languages successfully to college classes, and was not again seriously attempted until 1850.

The counterpart of this attempt to teach American youth the modern European languages was the movement to provide instruction in English for the children of non-English speaking immigrants. Expression of interest along this line was the formation prior to 1838 of the Immigrants' Friend society. The object of this organization was "to educate the children of foreigners in the English language; to instruct them in the Scriptures, and the nature of our free institutions." At that time they had one school in Cincinnati with 200 pupils in daily attendance. Another had been recently established at Louisville and still a third at New Albany. The importance of this work was recognized by Nathan Guilford, who, in his report of 1852, says: "We must educate them all! Universal suffrage and universal intelligence must go together. The state must provide the means of a good education freely to all. She must plant and liberally support public schools in every neighborhood, where the rising generations of all classes, without distinction of sex, rank, or nativity, may freely receive such mental and moral training as shall enable every individual to comprehend the genius of the institutions under which he lives; clearly to understand his rights and duties; to form judicious opinions of the measures of administration; to distinguish the true from the counterfeit; to despise the demagogue; and to honor the true patriot.

"The children of our foreign population must, through the influence of these institutions, become Americanized, by mingling in early life with our native youth, learning in the same school obedience, order, self-control, and virtuous habits; imbibing the principles of American republicanism, and becoming familiar with our language and history."

One of the striking examples of European influence exerted upon American educational ideals is the interest awakened in physical training about the middle of the last century. The Cincinnati Daily Gazette for July 2, 1858, in giving an account of the commencement exercises at Miami university illustrates the extent the movement had then reached:

"The closing exercises, for the year, of this old and well-known institution of the state, began yesterday. They were introduced in a manner somewhat novel, by an exhibition of the Miami Gymnastic association. This society was established in connection with the university one year ago, under the direction of our former well-known citizen, Dr. J. C. Christin, assisted by Prof. Roemler, teacher of gymnastics, also formerly of Cincinnati. The association is already in a most flourishing condition, having upwards of fifty members, and apparatus worth about $500, erected in the gymnastic grove of sixty acres.

"In addition to the members of the association here, there were present, at the exhibit today, about twenty-five representatives of the Turners' association at Hamilton, and also delegates from both the Turners' and Young Men's Gymnastic association of Cincinnati. * * *

"Messrs. H. Roemler, of Oxford, and Wm. M. Corry and Milton Sayler, of Cincinnati, having been appointed judges, awarded the prizes to the following persons in their order: T. P. Hatch, of the Miami gymnasium association; N. Meyer, of the Turners' association of Cincinnati; William Whittaker, of the Young Men's Gymnasium association of Cincinnati; D. H. Evans, of M. G. A.; France Lackner, of the T. A. of Hamilton; Jeremiah Morrow, of M. G. A.; Jacob Lorentz, of T. A. of Hamilton; and G. W. Smith, of M. G. A. These gentlemen were each crowned with a wreath of evergreen in the presence of the multitude, after which the audience dispersed, apparently much pleased with the entertainment. It is but just to say that the exercises of the afternoon were all of the most interesting character, and reflected very great credit upon the young men engaged in them; and it is to be hoped that what has been so well begun in this university, in the way of physical education, will be carried forward with spirit and success."

The history and difficulties of the Miami Gymnasium association is thus set forth in a report by J. G. Christin, M. D., manager of the gymnasium of Miami university, to the board of trustees in 1859.

"When in the fall of 1857 the gymnastic apparatus purchased by your committee was offered to the use of the students, a number of them organized themselves at once into a society called the Miami Gymnastic association, engaged Mr. F. H. Roemler of Cincinnati as teacher at a salary of $40 a month and rented a building

for their gymnasium at a cost of $60 a year. During that entire first year, the classes practiced regularly three times a week, and with what success you have seen at our festival where the young gymnasts of M. U. carried off the first honors of the day over their competitors, delegates from several old Turners' societies. But to bring about this happy result, we were obliged to complete our gymnasium by purchasing about $300 worth more of apparatus. This the association did, encouraged as they were by a generous donation of $150 from the citizens of Oxford and other friends, and believing that they could pay their debt soon by the aid of friends and proceeds of some exhibitions.

"At the beginning of the fall session of 1858, the society was reorganized, and Mr. Roemler again engaged as teacher at a salary of $480; but as the number of members during these two sessions was on an average only about 75, they were, for want of funds, obliged to rescind the contract with their teacher at the end of March last, whereupon Mr. Roemler went to Dayton as teacher of G. M. Gym. A. After his departure, the number of students at the exercises of the gymnasium, which under their faithful teacher's direction had always been from 60 to 80, dwindled down in a few weeks to about a dozen, and today the gymnasium is closed altogether, for want of interest in the students and citizens to continue their exercises without a teacher."

A statement was presented showing receipts of $1,025 and expenses of $1,325, leaving the M. G. A. in debt $300.

"Reduced thus to the necessary alternative, either to seek aid at your hands, gentlemen, or to abandon the gymnasium altogether, and thus to throw away the thousand dollars already spent for it, I take the liberty of proposing to your honorable body a plan for the secure and permanent establishment of an excellent gymnasium at M. U."

As a result of this report the board of trustees provided for the discharge of the indebtedness of the association, taking over the property and management of the same, thus making it an integral part of the university system.

Effects of the Civil War on Education. Every great war is a transitional stage in human development. The series of revolutionary contests that climaxed in a world peace in 1815 was followed, particularly in the country to the westward of the Allegheny mountains, by certain characteristic tendencies. These, as we have already seen, tended along several main lines.

First, there was the establishment of certain land grant institutions which by reason of the emphasis placed by the Presbyterians on an educated ministry, had for the most part passed under the dominance of men of that faith as the ones best fitted to administer them. A second was a move on the part of certain denominations, due to their dissatisfaction with the situation in the state institutions, to found denominational colleges. A third was the move on the part of New England to recover the dominance which she had lost on account of the westward trend of empire to recover her prestige by the establishment of a number of cultural centers which through the radiation of their ideals would tend to bind the West to

the East rather than permit her continued alliance with the South. The fourth was the development of a new type of education which, though it bore a correspondence to that of the older settled areas, had its own individualistic characteristics.

So also the contest between the sections of our country which culminated in the Civil war was accompanied by a new trend in American education. President Thwing gives five reasons for the great educational progress in the United States since the Civil war: (1) American Idealism, (2) Quickening or stimulating effects of the war itself, (3) The settlement of questions incident to slavery afforded opportunity to give attention to other great American needs and problems, (4) The appearance of several personalities who became great educational leaders, and, (5) The presence of so many immigrants who were unaccustomed to the privileges and duties of a democracy.

One of the tendencies has been a marked development of common school education, particularly in the rural districts. An examination of the school reports brings out some facts which cause the Miami valley area to sustain a favorable comparison with the other areas of the state.

In 1867 the average number of weeks that the ungraded or county district schools were in operation throughout the state was 26. Ten years later the Ohio average was 28 and in 1887 it had risen to 29 weeks. The average term for the country school of the Western reserve was 26.3 weeks or .3 above the state average in 1867; in 1877 it was 27.1 or .9 below the average, while in 1887 it was 30.1 weeks, or 1.1 above the state average for the same grade of schools. During the same period the ungraded rural schools of the Miami valley averaged 27.5, 31.2 and 32.5 weeks respectively. In 1897 the Ohio average for this class of schools was 30 weeks, while the two sections under consideration showed 32.5 weeks for the Western reserve and 32.7 weeks for the Miami valley. Ten years later the state average reached 32 weeks and that of the two sections stood at 33.8 and 33.2 weeks, respectively. The figures for 1916, the last available, show an average school year of 38.3 weeks for the reserve and 33.7 for the Miami valley.

As far as the length of the rural school term is indicative of the attitude of the people toward popular education, the Miami valley has a somewhat better record than that of the Western reserve for the period since the Civil war, especially the first half of the period.

If one considers the remuneration of teachers in any way an index of the character or grade of work done in the rural schools, the Miami valley has distanced the Western reserve quite perceptibly. The following table shows the standing of these sections by decades since 1867, in average monthly salary.

	—1867—		—1877—		—1887—		—1897—		—1907—	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
West. Reserve	31.9	17.6	34.9	22.1	33.2	26	30.5	27.7	42.2	41.5
Miami valley	41.7	29.5	44.3	33.1	44.8	34.8	43.1	39.3	49.8	47.4
Ohio average	35	23	37	26	37	26	35	29	44	42

From the above sets of figures it will be readily seen that the Miami valley was giving the rural schools increased support during

the fifty years covered by this study and that it was not surpassed by any section of the state. A study and comparison of the rural schools has been made because it more nearly reflects the attitude of the whole areas. If a comparison of city schools were made, the area having the larger number of cities within its borders would appear to advantage. Another trend of this period has been the remarkable growth of the tax-supported high school, and the decadence of the old-time academy.

The first legislation that clearly provides for a free tax-supported high school was that passed in 1843, to enable Cincinnati to establish such a school. That city had enjoyed the ministrations of endowed high schools which admitted a certain number of free pupils, and there had been some negotiations looking to the fusion of the Hughes and Woodward schools with the public school system of the city. There being some delay in securing the legal authority, it was enacted by the legislature February 11, 1845, that the trustees and visitors of the common schools of Cincinnati, with the consent of the city council, "were empowered to establish and maintain, out of the funds under the control of said trustees and visitors, such other grade of schools than those already established, as might to them seem necessary and expedient, and to have taught therein, such other studies, in addition to those now taught in the common schools of said city as might be deemed appropriate and useful under such regulations as said visitors might from time to time prescribe." Under the provision of this act, passed a year in advance of that providing for the Cleveland high school and two years in advance of the famous Akron act, the Central high school was established. However, due to legal delays in the merging of the Hughes and Woodward schools with the city system, the Central high school did not become operative until November 8, 1847, a year after the Cleveland school had opened.

One of the interesting educational phenomena of this period was the rise and decline of the National normal at Lebanon.

In the summer of 1855 the second normal school in Ohio was founded as a result of a three-weeks' institute which was held at Miami university. The Southwestern State Normal School association was organized at this meeting. The object of the venture was to establish and maintain a state normal school in southwestern Ohio until state aid could be obtained. The first board of trustees consisted of A. J. Rickoff of Cincinnati, Charles Rogers of Dayton, and E. C. Ellis of Georgetown. This board chose Lebanon for the location of their venture and on November 24, 1855, the school was opened with about ninety students enrolled. In a few years the name of the first principal of the school had become a household word throughout the state, and few men in Ohio did more for the cause of education than did Alfred Holbrook. The growth and influence of this school present an interesting study and together with H. S. Lehr's Ohio Normal university at Ada, they furnish a unique chapter in the history of education in Ohio. At Lebanon was a school where students, men or women, with little academic preparation, might enter at several times during the year and find suitable work. Two decades after its founding it enrolled 1,600

students during the year. Here many young men and women who through lack of funds or entrance deficiencies could not have enrolled in the old line four-year college found a school which would give them every economy of time and effort, and at the same time give them an inspirational start up the long educational ladder. It would be difficult to overestimate the value of this institution to the cause of education in the Miami valley during a long period of years, but more especially the period from about 1865 to 1895.

Like many schools of its kind, it found in the tax-supported institutions a competition which became increasingly difficult to meet, especially from a financial viewpoint, and a few years ago this institution was forced to discontinue. An interesting sidelight on the kind of work which was offered by the national normal may be had from the following prospectus of the courses of study taken from a catalogue of 1875:

Course of Study in National Normal School in 1875.—Teachers' Course: This ordinarily requires two terms of eleven weeks each, in order to obtain a teacher's certificate, and three terms for a diploma. This shorter course prepares teachers to manage a grammar school, as well as any of the lower grades with success. The branches pursued are: English grammar, arithmetic, geography, map drawing, physiology, United States history, penmanship, objective drawing, elocution, and the art of school teaching and school management.

Business Course: The business course requires two or three sessions. Many combine the teachers' and business courses, which can be done by giving an additional term. Three terms are generally sufficient for the completion of both courses.

Engineering Course: The engineers' course requires three or four terms. This fits young men for any possible form of county surveying, also for managing a squad of men in railroad engineering. Many combine the business course and the engineering course. This can generally be done in three or four terms.

Collegiate Course: The scientific course requires one year of fifty weeks, besides two or three terms in the preparatory department. The classical course requires an additional year of fifty weeks.

In the antebellum days, Miami drew a considerable portion of her students from the south, but of course this part of her constituency was lost never to return. This and other influences such as the Morrill act, granting land for higher education, greatly narrowed the scope of Miami's patronage and influence. The result of these conditions was a very limited income, and careful management could not prevent deficits. As Doctor Upham puts it, in his "Old Miami," "Her land rents had been long before prevented by law from ever increasing beyond a beggar's pittance, while other colleges, springing up all over the land with the revival of confidence and prosperity, lavished money on salaries and equipment. People professed to find the good old curriculum away out of date, but there were no funds in the Miami treasury to establish new chairs and add new furbelows. Tuition fees helped some, but depleted rolls meant depleted income. * * * The state legislature was being

petitioned at each session to extend aid to this child of its adoption, and everybody assured everybody else that some day this aid was coming." Miami also expected to benefit by the Morill act granting land for the establishing of agricultural colleges, but aid did not come from either of these sources, and notwithstanding "that students were on hand in at least comfortable numbers," the university decided to close its doors after the commencement of 1873.

During the dozen years following, the only Miami was the Miami of memory. But through these years a small fund was accumulating from the early land grant and in 1885 the trustees decided to reopen the old college. This gap in the alumni list of the university deprives her of valuable counsel and support.

Several changes came with the reopening in 1885. It was at this time that the long expected state aid came, in small doses to be sure, but very welcome nevertheless. As might be anticipated, the appearance of state aid through legislative grant meant the appearance of the "Co-ed" and the catalogue of 1888 states that "the university is now open to women in all of its departments." However, it was some years before any women were graduated.

The deleterious effects of being closed during twelve years are apparent when one examines the statistics of attendance for the first year after reopening. Not only was there a dearth of students, but the faculty showed the same condition. It may be mentioned in passing that several of the faculty and a considerable number of the students found their places as faculty members and students in other institutions when Miami suspended operation in 1873. The catalogue of 1885-86 lists a faculty of eight members and a student body of fifty distributed as follows: Sophomores 7, freshmen 12, second year preparatory 9, first year preparatory 22.

A tuition fee of $45 per year was charged, so that now the income of the university came from four sources. Rent on university lands, appropriations from the state legislature, gifts from friends and alumni, and tuition fees. Considering the slender resources of the university, the small student body and the quaint little town of Oxford, the following admonition repeated in several catalogues after 1885 provokes a smile: "Parents should remember that an abundance of spending money given to students is ordinarily an unmixed evil."

Perhaps the presence of two colleges for women in Oxford accounts in part at least for the small enrollment of women in Miami university. In 1888-89 two women were enrolled as "special students." During the year 1890-01, no women were in attendance. The next year twenty-two women are classed as special students. Of these all but two were from the village of Oxford. At this time there were two freshman girls. In 1893-94 one woman was listed as a "postgraduate" and in 1894-95 there were no women in any of the departments. No woman received a degree from the institution until June, 1900. The coming of the normal college in 1902 makes the presence of the fair sex much more common.

The growth of the university during the years 1885-1902 was rather slow. Despite the untiring efforts of faithful administrators, self-sacrificing faculty and loyal friends, the future of Miami was

not very roseate. In 1902, however, a better day dawned. Ohio at this date established normal colleges at each of the land grant universities and by so doing began a more healthful appropriation in support of Miami and Ohio universities. A summer session opened in 1903 with an enrollment of 488. The normal college that fall had nearly 200 and the college of liberal arts showed a handsome increase.

To a superficial observer it might appear that no cause for anxiety was in sight, but it was only the calm that precedes an approaching storm. Several forces were at work seeking to curtail or detach all state aid from the university in order to focus on one strong central tax-supported university. By the end of the first decade of the twentieth century, however, a compromise had been reached and the state appropriations are now assured and are keeping pace with the growth and usefulness of the institution. The growth has been steady during the last decade and the time is not far distant when considerable expansion will be necessary to accommodate the young men and women who wish to attend one of the strongest institutions of its class in the middle west.

Dominance of Cincinnati in Educational Development of Ohio. Much has already been said that evinces the leading part which Cincinnati has played in the educational affairs of Ohio through most of her history. Space will permit of few additional illustrations of this statement. The education of the children of foreigners was begun as early as 1837; music was introduced into the schools of Cincinnati in 1844; drawing in 1862; night high schools in 1856; a city normal school in 1868. At the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, the schools of Cincinnati won gold and silver medals for their exhibits. The high schools of the city were among the first in the country to provide courses in domestic science. The continuation school, or the co-operative plan, worked out by Dean Schneider for the engineering students of Cincinnati university, is unique in educational circles and has been copied by schools in various parts of the world. Of the municipal universities of the entire country, that of Cincinnati founded in 1869 must be given first place.

Cincinnati university was founded in 1874 on a foundation established in 1858 by Charles McMicken, but which, due to various obstacles, was not until now adequate to the end in view. An attempt to unite the various trust funds held for the promotion of education within the bounds of the city having failed, the city assumed a partial support of the institution which now embraces the Graduate school, the McMicken college of liberal arts, the college of teachers, the college of engineering, the college of medicine, the college of commerce and the school of household arts.

Though a tax-supported institution, it has appealed to the liberality of many public-spirited citizens of Cincinnati, from whom it has received many munificent gifts to aid in the furthering of its work. One of the interesting features is the evening classes in the college of liberal arts opened in 1912 in order that those persons whose occupations prevented them from attending day classes might have opportunity to take college courses at night.

Educational Pioneers. Among the men of the Ohio valley who were largely instrumental in moulding the educational ideals of the state and of the western portion of our country in particular, the following deserve special mention.

Samuel Lewis is perhaps entitled to head the list of the early educators of the valley as being first in point of time and prominence in the advocacy of the rights of all the people to a common school education. Born in Massachusetts in 1799, he at the age of fourteen moved with other members of his family to Cincinnati. The trip was made on foot as far as Pittsburg, from which point the family floated down the Ohio to their destination in a flatboat.

Having learned a trade, he paid his father $50 a year for his time that he might be more free in framing his life plan. Working and studying, he developed talents that qualified him for license as a local preacher in the Methodist church, of which he was an earnest and consistent member. He was soon employed in the advocacy of temperance and of education. His interest in the latter subject had not a little to do in influencing his friend William Woodward to found the institution bearing his name, of which, as also of the Hughes high school, he served as an influential trustee.

Recognizing the magnitude of the task of providing an adequate educational system for the state, and the qualities of mind and will that were requisite in him who would do that work, the better class of teachers of the state secured his election by legislature in 1837 to the position of state superintendent of education. In this capacity he traveled thousands of miles, delivered numerous addresses, prepared a series of reports and secured the enactment of legislation that evinced him to be a man of rare energy, capacity and power of achievement. Though he met with much opposition in his crusade, into which he threw himself with all the ardor of a medieval knight errant, and the time of administration lasted but two years, he achieved results that have persisted to the present. The ardor which he manifested in all his undertakings soon exhausted his vital energies and he died at the early age of fifty-five. His thorough grasp of the educational situation, his appreciation of the inadequacy of the existing educational provisions to meet the needs of all the people, his eloquence, persistency, and rare disinterestedness in the advocacy of his ideals entitle him to recognition as the founder of the present common school system of Ohio.

Milo G. Williams was born in Cincinnati in 1804, his parents being from New Jersey. At the age of sixteen he became a teacher in the village school in which he had studied as a pupil. In 1823 he opened a private school in Cincinnati which soon became so popular that he was required to secure additional rooms and employ other teachers. He graded his classes and organized the school under four departments and successfully introduced the study of constitutional law.

In 1833 he went to Dayton to accept the supervision of a manual labor institution, but this failing to meet the expectations of its promoters, he in 1837 accepted the position of principal of the Springfield high school, which was opened in that year. In 1840 he returned to Cincinnati, where he was shortly elected a professor

in Cincinnati college. In 1844 he removed to Dayton to reorganize the Dayton academy. Five years later he was elected president and professor of science in the college newly founded by the church of the New Jerusalem at Urbana, in which capacity he continued to serve until 1870.

Mr. Williams' educational activities were along many lines. He assisted in organizing "The Western Literary Institute and Board of Education," which largely through his efforts became "The Western Literary Institute and College of Teachers," of which association he was for ten years the corresponding secretary. He delivered many addresses along educational lines and prepared a number of educational reports. In one of these he advocated the establishment of a normal school in each congressional district. By reason of his varied and important activities, he is entitled to a high place among the founders and promoters of education in the west.

Among Cincinnati's promoters of a better system of education was Nathan Guilford. In 1821 he was one of a committee appointed by the state legislature to consider the educational needs of the state. This report advised the appointment of a commission of seven to devise and report a system of common schools, of which he was one of the members. From the report of this commission which advised the establishment of a system based on the New York plan, he dissented on the ground that it was not broad and comprehensive enough to meet the needs of the state, and wrote a letter to the legislature in which he urged upon the state the founding of a system of free education. This position proving too advanced for the vision of the legislators, he appealed to the people and was elected to the state senate from Cincinnati. In this capacity he served as chairman of the joint committee on education. This committee later presented a bill "which required a tax of one-half a mill on the dollar to be levied for school purposes by the county commissioners, made township clerks and county auditors, school officers and provided for school examiners." This bill without amendment received the sanction of a large majority of the members of both houses. In 1850 Mr. Guilford was elected superintendent of the public schools of Cincinnati, in which capacity he served for a number of years.

Of the early educators of the Miami valley none was better beloved or more effective in leaving his immediate impress on the lives of so large a number of prominent leaders in our national life, than Robert Hamilton Bishop, who was born in 1777 at Cult, near Edinburgh, Scotland. He graduated from the University at Edinburgh in 1798 and from the Associate Presbyterian Theological seminary at Selkirk in 1802. In that year he was induced by Rev. John M. Mason of New York City to come to America and identify himself with the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church. Upon his arrival in this country he was assigned to the presbytery of Kentucky and itinerated for a while in that state and in southern Ohio. In 1804 he located at Lexington, Kentucky, taking pastoral charge of several congregations in that vicinity. The same year he was elected professor of logic and moral philosophy in Transylvania university. In 1818 he was made professor of mathematics

and natural philosophy. The teaching of mathematics was soon assigned to an assistant and he was given history in its stead. In 1819 he connected with the Presbyterian church. During his connection with the university he continued his pulpit ministrations, which were highly appreciated. Rev. David McDill, sr., who graduated from Transylvania university in 1813, says of him: "He soon ascended to a high rank among the pulpit orators of Kentucky. 'Clay at the bar, or Bishop in the pulpit,' was at one time among the students of Transylvania university the 'ne plus ultra' of human greatness. There are and have been but few men in the United States who could wield a general principle with the same facility and apply it to such a variety of cases. This was his forte. In it he excelled Dr. Mason."

In 1824 Dr. Bishop accepted the presidency of Miami university. Prior to this time the institution had had a precarious existence. In 1811 a schoolhouse had been erected on the university reservation in which James Dorsey had conducted a private school until 1818. In that year one wing of the university building and a house for the president being completed, the trustees opened a grammar school with Rev. James Hughes as principal. This school was maintained until 1821, when, the principal dying, it was discontinued that the main building might be the more speedily finished. By 1824 this work was so well under way and the regular income of the institution was such, that it was determined to raise the school to collegiate rank. The income for the year ending December 31, 1824, is shown by the records to have been $4,503.07½. To shape the policy of the young institution Dr. Bishop was eminently qualified. In 1841 he resigned the presidency of the institution to accept the professorship of history and political science, in which capacity he served until 1844. From that time till his death he devoted himself to the upbuilding of Farmers' college at College Hill, near Cincinnati.

Of President Bishop's colleagues, one of the most distinguished was William H. McGuffey, concerning whom we cannot do better than quote from his son-in-law, Prof. Hepburn:

"William Holmes McGuffey was born in western Pennsylvania in 1800, and was brought to Ohio by his parents when a child. He was of Scotch-Irish stock. His father was a sturdy farmer; his mother was devoutly pious, her one wish being that William should become a preacher. There were no schools in those days, and as the elder McGuffey was not a strong believer in education, the boy had a hard time in his search for knowledge. A preacher who lived several miles away took an interest in him, and taught him. To this man's house young McGuffey would walk two or three times each week to recite the lessons he had learned at night, using for light a pine knot, which he burned in the fireplace at his home.

At the age of eighteen he entered Washington college, from which he was graduated with honors in 1826. During his college course McGuffey would go out and teach, it being necessary for him to help himself. His last engagement of this kind was in Paris, Kentucky, where he taught in an old smokehouse, which probably still stands—it was there a few years ago. It was while there, and before his graduation, that he was elected to the faculty of Miami. He was

ordained a Presbyterian minister in Oxford in 1832, and at once became active as a preacher, taking a prominent part in the theological controversies of that period.

When the Cincinnati college was opened in 1836, Dr. McGuffey became its president, serving until it closed, three years later, for want of funds. While in Cincinnati he was one of a coterie of great educators who started the agitation for public schools—the common schools they were then called. Among these men were Prof. Ray, author of the famous mathematical series; Prof. Miller, the astronomer; Edward D. Mansfield and others.

Dr. McGuffey was president of Ohio university, at Athens, from 1839 to 1843, his administration being a stormy one. The enclosing of the college campus, and the demand for a revaluation of the property of the village of Athens, upon which rent was paid for the support of the institution, were events of his executive incumbency which caused a large amount of discussion.

In 1843 Dr. McGuffey returned to Cincinnati and became a professor in Woodward high school. By that time he had become famous, not only as an educator, but as a preacher and lecturer. He was particularly effective as an extemporaneous speaker, never being known to write an address. His audience put him to his best.

Two years later the distinguished William C. Rives, a member of the board of visitors of the University of Virginia, heard Dr. McGuffey lecture in Cincinnati, and was so impressed by the power of the speaker that, upon his recommendation, Dr. McGuffey was called to the Virginia institution, where he spent the remainder of his life teaching philosophy, preaching and lecturing, full of the vigor of manhood. One day in the spring of 1873, after having delivered a lecture of great power to children, he was taken ill with an affection of the brain, from which he died in a few weeks. He was buried in the cemetery of the University of Virginia.

Dr. McGuffey was a strong man, a great teacher, and the effects of his work cannot be estimated. While possessing no false dignity, and never emphasizing himself, he inspired his pupils as few teachers ever did. He was of medium size, varied features, and thoughtful temperament. One's first impression of him was that he was very stern. He was firm, and stood by his convictions when once they had been formed; but he was liberal, and all his pupils loved him.

Another of President Bishop's colleagues was John W. Scott, who was born in Pennsylvania, January 22, 1800. He graduated from Washington college in 1823, after which he studied physics and natural science at Yale university. He then returned to his alma mater where he served as professor of natural science, 1824-28. In the latter year he was elected professor of mathematics, geography, natural philosophy and astronomy and teacher of political economy, 1828-32; ordained to the ministry by the presbytery of Oxford in 1830; professor of natural philosophy, astronomy, and chemistry, 1835-45; professor in Farmers' college, 1849-54; founder and principal of Oxford Female institute, 1849-54; professor of natural science at Hanover college, 1860-68; at Concordia college, Springfield, Illinois, 1868-70, and at Monongahela college, 1874-81.

After retiring from teaching he accepted a government position at Washington, which he resigned when his son-in-law, Benjamin Harrison, was elected to the presidency lest, as he said, he come under the curse, "The elder shall serve the younger."

Rufus King, a grandson of the Revolutionary patriot and statesman, was born at Chillicothe in 1817. After graduating at Harvard, he established himself at Cincinnati, where he became one of the leading lawyers of the city. For many years he served on the school board of that city, of which body he was president for twelve years. He had a large part in the reorganization of the schools of that city and in the increase of their usefulness. Upon his suggestion a bill was prepared providing for the consolidation of the school libraries in cities and thus the way was prepared for the present library system of Cincinnati. He later served as president of the board of trustees of Cincinnati university, the schools of art and design and the Cincinnati observatory.

Calvin E. Stowe was born at Natick, Mass., in 1802. Having graduated from Bowdoin college and Andover Theological seminary and served as professor of languages at Dartmouth college, he came to Cincinnati in 1833 to become professor of biblical literature in Lane Theological seminary. Recognizing the educational needs of the state he associated himself with those public-spirited persons who were already advocating a common school system. In 1836 he visited Europe and in 1837 published his report on Elementary Education in Ohio. This report urged thoroughness in preparation and in work, freedom from routine and slavish subservience to text books. This book was widely distributed throughout Ohio and other states.

Another teacher and text book author of the period was Joseph Ray, who gave to the educational world the series of mathematical texts that bear his name. He was born in Ohio County, Virginia, in 1807. Manifesting an aptitude for study, he entered Washington college, but did not complete the course of study prescribed for a degree. Taking up the study of medicine, he graduated from the Ohio Medical college at Cincinnati. Instead of taking up the practice of his profession, he joined the teaching staff of Woodward college, of which he later became president, in which capacity he served until his death in 1856.

William Norris Edwards was born at Pittsfield, Mass., July 4, 1812, and graduated from Williams college. He came west and for a time conducted a private academy at Dayton. In 1852 he became superintendent of public schools of Troy, in which relation he continued till his death in 1867. He was elected president of the State Teachers' association in 1861. He was a man of culture and deliberation of judgment, who enjoyed the gratitude of his pupils, the respect of his fellow teachers, and the confidence and affection of his fellow citizens.

Robert W. Steele, descended from one of the pioneer families of Dayton, was born in 1819. He studied at Dayton academy and graduated from Miami university with the class of 1840. In 1842 he became connected with the public schools of Dayton in the capacity of clerk of the board of managers. For more than thirty years he

served in an administrative capacity. For twelve years of this time he was president of the board of education. By reason of the distinguished services rendered by him to the educational interests of his city, the principal high school building has been named in his honor.

Samuel Galloway was born at Gettysburg, Pa., in 1811, but in his early youth moved to western Ohio. He graduated from Miami university in 1833, after which he taught for a number of years. In 1842 he was admitted to the bar and shortly afterward took up his residence at Columbus. When in his official capacity as secretary of state, he was ex officio state superintendent of common schools. In this he did much by means of his exceptional ability to promote the cause of education. Upon the founding of the State Teachers' association in 1847 he was chosen its first president.

While the fathers of the Miami valley have labored with such distinction, her sons are following in the footsteps of their illustrious predecessors. They are occupying positions of influence and honor in many of the educational institutions and agencies of the country. A few years since, when Boston desired the ablest man to be obtained, she chose a product of the valley in the person of Prof. Dyer, erstwhile dean of the Normal college of Miami university and later superintendent of the Cincinnati schools. When the government desired a man to effectively direct the educational work of the Students' Army Training Corps, she chose President R. M. Hughes, the major part of whose life has been identified with this area. Numerous other names might be mentioned, did space permit.

Prominence of the Miami Valley in the Educational Development of the State. As previously indicated, it has been the habit of some writers to dilate upon the importance of the Western Reserve element in the promulgation of educational ideals in Ohio. While no one will deny that this element has been a strong support to educational development in the state as it has been everywhere, it may be questioned whether any one section or area of the state is wholly responsible for this rather remarkable progress. While we may not therefore arrogate to the Miami valley sole honor of having evolved Ohio's educational system, the facts show that she does not suffer by a fair comparison with the Western Reserve. It may be seriously questioned whether any other area has contributed more to the educational progress of the state than has the Miami valley.

BANKING AND FINANCE

DURING the period preceding the War of 1812 the people of the Miami valley, and for that matter of the entire State of Ohio, were occupied literally in getting out of the woods. The social and economic fusion of the population was delayed and dense forests separated the different settlements. The barrier of the Alleghanies cut them off from the markets of the Atlantic states, except for live stock, which could be driven over the mountains on foot. As a result of these conditions the occupations of the people were mainly pastoral or agricultural. Yet the very barriers which made it hard to dispose of surplus products and difficult and costly to import merchandise, etc., served to hasten home manufactures, much the same as a protective tariff theoretically is supposed to do. The towns in the region of which we write had the advantages of river communication with each other, as well as with Pittsburg, Louisville and New Orleans, and it was in these centers that manufacture and commerce first developed. Naturally, the first banks organized in the state were established here. This was the most populous and flourishing part of the state at that time. With the broad and fertile expanse of the valley, the immense agricultural back country, and its advantageous location on the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of the Licking river, Cincinnati easily gained an ascendancy which made it the leading city in the west for many years.

The population of the Miami country was not over 2,000 in 1790, and in 1800 it was about 15,000. In 1810 the single county of Hamilton contained 15,258, and the Miami country about 70,000, or one-fourth of the whole population of the state. According to Drake, in his "Picture of Cincinnati," this had increased to about 100,000 in 1815. Agriculture and stockraising advanced rapidly in this important region. The fertile soil produced immense crops of wheat and corn, and scores of grist mills turned the wheat into flour. The corn was utilized largely in feeding hogs, though many distilleries flourished throughout the region, where the farmers turned their surplus corn into whiskey. Much of this whiskey and flour, together with the pork, bacon and lard prepared upon the farms in winter, found its way to Cincinnati, there to be shipped via the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans. Whiskey, beef, pork and lumber and staves were shipped from Cincinnati to New Orleans by water as early as 1803, and it was in connection with this river traffic of Cincinnati that the first bank in Ohio was organized.

The enterprising citizens of the Miami country were quick to recognize the advantages of association under state authority in

the transaction of business. Almost as soon as the State of Ohio was admitted into the Union, Martin Baum, a prominent Cincinnati merchant, who had early become active in manufacture and trade in that city and was most influential in attracting German immigration there, organized a company, with several of his business associates, to facilitate trade. They applied to the legislature for a charter, and as a result, at the first session of that body, the Miami Exporting company was incorporated, April 15, 1803. The original object of this company was the exportation of agricultural produce, chiefly to New Orleans, and banking, if purposed at all, was a secondary consideration. Its charter, however, permitted the issue of notes payable to bearer and assignable by delivery only; and the company, which began business operation in 1804, was soon exercising the powers of banking. It issued bills and redeemed them, not in specie, but in the notes of other banks. Thus the Miami Exporting company became the first bank in Ohio, and perhaps the second west of the Alleghanies, the first having been the Lexington Insurance company, incorporated in 1802, and established at Lexington, Ky. The latter is said to have obtained its banking privileges surreptitiously, but Gouge, in his history of early banking in the United States, suggests that, as the title of the Miami Exporting company indicates that it was established ostensibly for commercial purposes, perhaps banking privileges were obtained for it surreptitiously, also. Be this as it may, the Miami Exporting company almost from the first did a banking business, opening an office in Cincinnati for that express purpose. In fact, on March 1, 1807, the bank went into full operation, all commercial projects having previously been relinquished.

The charter of the Miami Exporting company was granted for a period of forty years, and provided for a board of eleven directors, who were to be chosen annually, and one of whom was to be elected president. The authorized capital stock of the company was fixed at $500,000, divided into shares of $100 each, payable $5 in cash at the time of subscribing, and $45 in produce and manufactures such as the president and directors would receive in the first year, and the remaining $50 in produce and manufactures from July to March of the following year. The stockholders were to give notice in writing at the company's office on or before the first day of September following, what kind of produce and manufactures and the probable amount thereof they would deliver, but the president and directors were to designate the times and places of delivery.

Not all of the authorized capital was ever paid in. Gouge, in his "Short History of Paper Money and Banking," gives the capital of this company as $200,000, and this agrees with the amount stated in the list of Ohio banks organized before 1812, as published in the first issue of the Banker's Magazine. The directors, however, in 1811, authorized the sale of a large number of additional shares of the capital stock of the company, and Nov. 28 of that year they issued a notice offering these to purchasers with the privilege of taking them either at $102, to be paid at the time of subscribing, or at $104, to be paid one-fourth at the time of subscribing, one-

fourth in six months, one-fourth in twelve months, and the remaining one-fourth when required by the board, the subscribers, however, to have at least thirty days' notice. And Daniel Drake, writing in 1815, says that the capital consisted of $450,000 paid in by 190 persons, the number of stockholders at that time.

However, it is probable that not all of this $450,000 was ever actually paid in cash, for it was a common practice among banks of the period following the War of 1812 to accept what were known as stock notes in payment of subscriptions for stock; that is, after making the first payment or two in cash, the subscriber would be permitted to pay the remainder of his subscription with his own note, which would later be redeemed, if at all, with dividends received from the bank. It is likely that a considerable portion of the Miami Exporting company's $450,000 capital stock was paid in that way, especially the later issues of that stock. A published balance sheet of the company, under date of May 11, 1821, gives the amount of money paid by the stockholders on their shares as $379,178.

The Miami Exporting company continued in the undisturbed employment of its banking powers without question until 1822, when it became unable to progress with its business. From that time until 1834 it engaged in no business but such as was required for adjusting and closing its debts and credits and maintaining its corporate organization. In 1831 Gallatin listed it, with a capital stock of $468,966, among the banks which had failed since 1811. In 1834, however, it was resuscitated, and provision was made for the payment of its stock, the liquidation of its debts, and the redemption of its outstanding notes. It then recommenced the business of banking, but was finally compelled to wind up its affairs before the termination of its charter in 1843. In Knox's "History of Banking" it is mentioned as having failed, Jan. 10, 1842.

On Feb. 5, 1813, the Farmers' & Mechanics' bank at Cincinnati, with a capital stock of $200,000, was chartered, and on Feb. 11, 1814, the Dayton Manufacturing company, at Dayton, commenced business with a capital stock of $100,000. Both of these banks were chartered by special acts of the legislature, and their charters extended until 1818. The methods of their organization were about the same, and the provisions of their charters were quite similar. The charter of the Farmers' & Mechanics' bank contained a provision which required that one-third of the thirteen directors must be practical farmers and the same proportion practical mechanics. This bank had been established in 1812, the year before it was incorporated. Another unauthorized concern, the Bank of Cincinnati, was founded in 1814, with shares at $50 each, 8,800 of which had been sold to 345 persons by 1815, though it had not yet obtained a charter. It was governed by twelve directors, chosen annually. Its notes, in 1815, were in excellent credit and the dividends had advanced from 6 to 8 per cent during the first year. This bank also obtained a charter in 1816.

No statistics are available regarding loans and discounts, note circulation, specie on hand, profit and loss, etc., of the banks during this period. It is known, however, that the profits of the banks were considerable. According to Drake, in his "Picture of Cincinnati in

1815," the dividends of the Miami Exporting company for several years previous had fluctuated between 10 and 15 per cent. And the auditor of the state, in 1813, suggested to the legislature the advisability of investing a portion of the surplus of the state treasury in some of the most productive bank stocks, where it would, he considered, yield an annual income of 10 or 12 per cent.

The state legislature, acting on the suggestions of Governor Worthington, on Jan. 27, 1816, passed a law prohibiting the issue and circulation of unauthorized bank paper. This statute fixed a penalty of $1,000 for acting as the officer of a bank violating the law and a penalty of three times the amount of the bills or notes issued by any unincorporated bank, made all contracts with such banks void, and provided that no action could be maintained on any bill or note of such banks. A month later, however, on Feb. 23, 1816, the legislature passed the important banking law known as the "bonus law," an act designed to raise a state revenue from banks and to prevent their future increase.

By this law the charters of the existing banks were extended and six new banks were incorporated with a capital stock of $100,000 each, to go into operation when 600 shares of $100 each should be subscribed. By the same act there were also incorporated six of the companies with which the state had been at war in regard to unauthorized banking. The law provided that each of the banks thus incorporated should have thirteen directors; that its books must always be open to the inspection of directors and of persons appointed by the legislature; and that its capital stock might be increased to $500,000. Each of the banks, new and old, was to set off to the state one share in twenty-five of its capital stock by Sept. 1, 1816, and to continue to do so as new stock was created and sold. On the state's share of the stock the dividends were to accumulate until the state owned one-sixth of the stock, after which the dividends were to be paid by the state. No provision was made to pay for the state stock, except that each bank was required to set apart, annually, such a part of its profits as would at the expiration of its charter produce a sum sufficient for that purpose. The consideration for this extraordinary bonus was the extension of the charters until Jan. 1, 1843, of all the banks accepting the provisions of the act by the first Monday of September, 1816; exemption from all other state taxation; and a sort of implied promise that no other banks should be created during the term of their charters, but this was not definite. The Miami Exporting company did not accept the provisions of this law before Sept. 1, 1816, the time designated, and the only banks in the Miami valley that were thus incorporated were the Lebanon-Miami Banking company, of Lebanon, with an authorized capital stock of $200,000, and the Bank of Cincinnati, with a capital stock of $600,000. The charter of the former bank was accepted Aug. 24, 1816, and the latter Aug. 28, of the same year.

For several years after the passage of the bonus law of Feb. 23, 1816, it was treated as a general banking law, and under its provisions the Little Miami Canal & Banking company was incorporated on Dec. 29, 1817, with a capital stock of $300,000. Besides

being authorized to canalize the Little Miami river from the Ohio to Waynesville, this company was given power to carry on manufacturing and banking. The Bank of Hamilton, with a capital stock of $300,000, was chartered on July 30, 1818. While most of the banks were incorporated under this general banking law, to the extent that they filed certificates accepting the provisions of the bonus law, yet they were all chartered by special acts of the legislature and their charters varied considerably in details. Thus in the charter of the Bank of Hamilton it was first provided that the capital stock should be paid up in "money of the United States."

During most of this period there was suspension of specie payments in all parts of the country, except in New England, and bank notes were depreciated everywhere. On Aug. 30, 1814, the Philadelphia banks suspended specie payments, followed within a week or two, according to compact it is said, by all the other banks in the middle and southern states. The national government in distress for money at that time and at the mercy of the banks, gave tacit consent to the suspension, which it was said was to continue only during the war. The banks of Ohio and Kentucky, however, maintained specie payments until about the first of January, 1815, and the Bank of Nashville, Tenn., until July or August, 1815. "It must be evident from this," says Gouge, "that if the United States government had immediately compelled the banks of the great Atlantic cities to redeem the pledge they had given in the preceding August, the western country might have suffered but little from the suspension of specie payments." But specie resumption did not take place when peace returned. Instead of redeeming their pledge, "the banks, urged on by cupidity, and losing sight of moral obligation in their lust for profit, launched out into an extent of issues unexampled in the annals of folly." "The years 1815, 1816," says Hildreth, "may be well marked in the American calendar, as the jubilee of swindlers, and the Saturnalia of non-specie paying banks. Throughout the whole country, New England excepted, it required no capital to set up a bank."

The great over-issue of notes which resulted produced depreciation. Notes of the Philadelphia banks were depreciated 16 to 20 per cent, those of the interior of Pennsylvania 25 to 50 per cent, and even the notes of the New England banks and a few others which continued to pay specie were at a discount, 'for," says Gouge, "nobody knew how long any distant bank would continue to pay specie. All the banks whose notes were at a discount at New York of less than 5 per cent were understood to pay specie on demand." Notes of the chartered banks in Ohio, which were quoted at 4 to 5 per cent discount in Philadelphia in November and December, 1814, were quoted at 6 to 7 per cent discount on Jan. 2, 1815, 8 to 10 per cent discount on Dec. 4, 1815, and Jan. 1, 1816, 10 to 12 per cent on Dec. 2, 1816, and from 12 to 15 per cent discount on Jan. 6, 1817. Notes of unauthorized banks in Ohio were quoted in New York at times during this period at a discount of 20 to 25 per cent.

The depreciation of the bank notes, which formed practically the only currency everywhere, except in New England, produced a great rise in prices. In the west lands rose to double and triple

their value. At Chillicothe, Ohio, wheat was quoted on Sept. 16, 1812, at 62½ cents per bushel, and on Aug. 3, 1816, it was 75 cents, and corn 37½ to 43 cents, while on Nov. 28, 1816, wheat was worth $1.50 and corn 50 cents. The apparent value of all kinds of property suddenly went up and the people imagined they were growing rich ever so fast. Meanwhile, the banks were paying enormous dividends. As long as they could issue notes without having to redeem them, of course they prospered. They were simply exchanging their notes for those of private citizens on condition that the latter should pay 6 to 10 per cent interest and the principal at maturity, whereas the banks paid neither interest nor principal.

The enactment of the law, April 10, 1816, establishing the Second Bank of the United States, which was expected to lead the state banks in the restoration of the currency to a specie basis, was soon afterward reinforced by the passage of a joint resolution providing that after Feb. 20, 1817, all dues to the United States government must be paid in legal currency, treasury notes, United States bank notes, or notes of other specie paying banks. The banks thus notified to get on a specie paying basis if they desired credit with the government, were reluctant, however, to reduce their loans and contract their circulation to that extent. So in the following summer the banks of the middle states held a convention and asked that the date set for resumption be postponed, on the ground that the United States bank could not be organized by that time and that they wished its aid in their efforts to resume.

Likewise the Ohio banks were ready with an excuse for delaying resumption. In response to a circular letter sent out on July 22, 1816, by the secretary of the treasury of the United States, inquiring as to resumption, delegates from nearly all the chartered banks of Ohio convened at Chillicothe, Sept. 6, 1816, for the purpose of agreeing on some general course respecting the resumption of specie payments. As the result of their deliberations, they resolved that it would not be safe or prudent for the Ohio banks to resume until the payment of specie became general at the banks of the Atlantic cities; declared that the Ohio banks there represented were ready to resume specie payment; and pledged themselves to pay specie for their notes as soon as it should be ascertained that the payment of specie had become general at the banks of the Atlantic cities. Meanwhile, the banks went on issuing more stock and notes and paying more dividends. In fact, in 1816, the banking capital in Ohio reached the highest amount reported before the 30's.

Events were occurring, however, which finally brought about the general resumption of specie payments. In January, 1817, a branch of the United States bank was established at Cincinnati, and on Feb. 20, following, two of the Ohio banks resumed specie payments. The other chartered banks of Ohio resumed the payment of specie early in the spring, after receiving assurance from the United States treasury, it is claimed, that time would be given them until the ensuing season for the redemption of their paper, large amounts of which had been paid to the government for public lands and for internal taxes.

The effect of resumption at once became apparent in the de-

creased depreciation of bank notes. Notes of the old chartered banks of Ohio, which were quoted in Philadelphia, Jan. 6, at 12 to 15 per cent discount, rose to 6 per cent discount on April 7. By October the public sentiment, which had manifested itself in the fall of 1816 in efforts of the people of both Cincinnati and Chillicothe to secure branches of the United States bank in those towns, was beginning to turn against the bank. But the inflation period was about to give way to a period of reaction.

The many banks which had sprung into existence supplied an abundant currency. "If the months of May, June, July and August, 1815, were the golden age of Philadelphia," says Gouge, "the first months of the year 1818 were the golden age of the western country. Silver could hardly have been more plentiful at Jerusalem in the days of Solomon, than paper money was in Ohio, Kentucky and the adjoining regions." The Portsmouth, Ohio, Gazette, of Aug. 12, 1818, gives a list of twenty-three chartered banks in Ohio, and remarks: "It is supposed that all the above banks have been generally prudently managed; and all (except the German bank of Wooster) are in good credit in their respective neighborhoods, and promptly redeem their notes with specie." It adds, however, "The notes of all the unchartered banks in this state, with the exception of John H. Piatt & Company's bank, Cincinnati, which are in good credit, and the Bank of Xenia, which are still current in some places, are considered as good for nothing."

Confidence in the local banks was not destined to continue much longer, however. For in the summer of 1818 began the crisis in the Mississippi valley—a part of the industrial and commercial storm which swept the entire country. The causes of the crisis were complex. An unnatural expansion in trade had succeeded the restrictions caused by the embargo and the war. The speculation and high prices promoted by the several years of commercial expansion and excessive banking were succeeded by a contraction of credits and a fall in prices when the banks endeavored to return to a specie basis in 1817. The bank circulation, which in 1815 and 1816 had reached $110,000,000, was decreased until, in 1819, it was only $65,000,000. This resulted in a ruinous fall of prices. The expansion of credits and speculative enterprises had been accompanied by a great increase of luxury and waste. A large part of the people became possessed of the desire to live by speculation instead of by work. The gambling spirit dominated them. There were no reasonable foundations to many of the schemes and no limits to the extravagances of the people. A fictitious value was given to all kinds of property. Specie disappeared from circulation and all efforts to restore society to its natural condition were treated with contempt.

The crisis in the west began in the summer of 1818, and the immediate cause was the bank of the United States. Whether on account of larger purchases of public lands than usual, the excited spirit of enterprise, or whatever cause, it appears that during the years immediately following the opening of the United States bank the amount of debts due by the west, either to the east or to the government, was unusually large. The western branches of the bank as a result discounted too largely. On account of the course

of exchange being in favor of the east and against the west, the western branches could issue their notes without much danger of their returning upon them. Hence they piled up enormous loans. For example, the Cincinnati branch discounted over $1,000,000 in October, 1817; over $1,836,000 in June, 1818, and $1,867,383 in November, 1818.

However, in the summer of 1818, the United States bank sensed the approaching disaster, and in order to secure safety made a radical change, restricting its issues, calling on the state banks for the balances due, and adopting the policy of redeeming none of its notes except at the branch where issued. This sudden reversal of policy, coming at a time when everything was so inflated, burst the bubble and "precipitated the panic, for which, however, it was hardly more responsible than was Noah for the flood." The United States bank was very sudden in its demands. On July 20, 1818, the parent bank ordered the Cincinnati branch to collect the balances due from the local state banks at the rate of 20 per cent every thirty days. As the balances due from the Cincinnati banks amounted to about $720,000, this demand meant they were called upon to pay about $144,000 every month. The difficulty was increased when, on Aug. 28, 1818, the bank issued its orders to the branches to cease receiving each others' notes. The Cincinnati banks could not pay. In fact, in October they owed more than they had in July, although they had tried to redeem their debt, incidentally inflicting distress upon their own debtors who, having neither specie, nor bank notes, simply could not pay.

The Cincinnati banks protested vigorously against the action of the United States bank. But the latter, instead of yielding and offering more favorable terms, prohibited the receipt of the notes of the Cincinnati banks. This precipitated a disaster. The three Cincinnati banks suspended specie payment on Nov. 5, 1818, and most of the other banks soon followed. Niles' Register of Dec. 12, 1818, says: "It is stated that $2,500 per week are required to pay the discounts on monies loaned by the branch of the bank of the United States at Cincinnati. The branch has scarcely any of its notes in circulation and Ohio has been drained of specie. It is a serious enquiry how these discounts are to be paid."

In November, 1818, the banks were in such a condition that the land agent at Cincinnati was ordered to take nothing but United States notes and specie in payment of land sales. This caused consternation among the banks. The notes of the United States bank had never circulated in Cincinnati to any great extent, and at that time specie was equally scarce. Brokers were selling it at 20 per cent premium and their stock threatened soon to be exhausted. The result of the edict was, therefore, that the sale of public lands was stopped in that locality.

In the meantime the unauthorized banks had continued to flourish and their numbers had constantly increased. Some of these were in very good repute. For instance, the notes of the bank of Xenia, in June, 1818, were said to be 2 per cent higher at the banks of Cincinnati than those of any other of the banks of the state, except the Miami Exporting company, and the notes of the bank of

John H. Piatt & Co., of Cincinnati, were only 4½ per cent discount in October, 1818.

An act to prohibit the practice of buying and receiving bank notes at a discount was passed Feb. 8, 1819. It provided that all bank notes should pass at their face value; fixed a penalty of not over $500 for receiving or paying away notes at a discount; and provided that persons paying away notes at a discount might, on suit, recover the difference. However, its failure is indicated by the fact that it was repealed Jan. 24, 1820. But that this practice was quite common at the time is made plain by an article from the Cincinnati Enquirer quoted in Niles' Register of July 29, 1820. This article says that there was great excitement at Cincinnati on account of the belief generally entertained that those concerned in the Miami bank were secretly engaged in purchasing up its notes at a very large discount, though, as it was also thought, the bank was able to meet its engagements, under a careful management. "If such things have not happened at Cincinnati," proceeds the writer, "they have happened at other places, and there is no sort of novelty in them." The bills of the bank alluded to were worth about 25 cents on the dollar in Baltimore. The same article states that the inhabitants of Springfield, Hamilton county, Ohio, had just held a meeting, at which they charged the non-specie paying banks with a design to depreciate their own paper for the purpose of buying it up at very reduced rates. At this meeting, resolutions were adopted "to desist from the use of any paper of banks that refuse to discharge promptly the obligations specified on the face of the note," and inviting the people of the Miami country to adopt similar resolutions, for too much forbearance had been indulged in toward the delinquent banks.

The draining of specie from the state through its financial operations increased the hostility against the United States bank. Early in November, 1818, the Cincinnati papers were complaining of the scarcity of specie. Very distressing was the effect which the sudden withdrawal of specie by the United States bank and the discrediting of bank paper had on prices in the Miami valley. In Dayton, Jan. 1, 1817, wheat was $1 per bushel. In October, 1819, it was selling at 62½ cents per bushel, while in 1821 and in 1822 the price went as low as 20 cents a bushel. In March, 1822, the Dayton prices were: Flour, $2.50 per barrel; whiskey, 12½ cents per gallon; wheat, 20 cents; rye, 25 cents, and corn, 12 cents per bushel, fresh beef, 1 to 3 cents per pound; butter, 5 to 8 cents per pound; eggs, 3 to 5 cents per dozen; and chickens, 50 to 75 cents per dozen. A letter from a Cincinnati man, July 26, 1820, quoted in a Steubenville paper, states that at a marshal's sale a handsome gig and very valuable horse had sold for $4, an elegant sideboard for $3, a fine Brussel's carpet and two Scotch carpets for $3, etc. The writer adds that a man with a little money could make a fortune by attending marshal's and sheriff's sales. In the fall and winter of 1822 the exports from Cincinnati were valued at very low rates, e. g., pork 2 cents a pound, flour $3 a barrel, and whiskey 14 cents a gallon.

While the staples of the western country were at these low

prices the people were deeply in debt to the United States government, to eastern merchants, to the local banks, and to one another. The amount due to the Cincinnati branch of the United States bank was more than $2,000,000. The suspension of specie payments by the state banks, the depreciation of their paper, and the hard times followed so closely the demand upon the Cincinnati banks for the balances due the United States branch bank that in December, 1818, the lower house of the Ohio legislature appointed a select committee to investigate and report to the legislature the condition of the state banks and the causes of the existing confusion in the currency. By February, 1819, this committee had made two reports to the legislature, in which they set forth the condition of nearly all the chartered banks in the state, and declared that their investigation led "inevitably to the conclusion that the establishment and management of the branches of the United States bank within this state have very largely conduced to the present embarrassment of the circulating medium, and have had a direct effect in producing the recent suspension of specie payments by the state banks." In view of this the committee recommended the propriety of providing by law that if the branches established within the state should remain there and transact business beyond a certain day, a tax should be assessed and collected of $50,000 annually upon each branch. The committee also recommended that provision be made by law for simplifying legal proceedings in all cases where banks were a party, and for securing the holders of bank notes against impositions by prohibiting all brokerage on bank paper, especially on the part of debtors to and stockholders in banks. The committee further suggested the propriety of providing by law for the appointment of an attorney general whose duty it should be to cause the law against unauthorized banking to be put in force against all that might have infracted its provisions, and to inquire into the condition of those banks which had refused to report.

The reporting banks owed about $694,000 of the debts due to the United States bank, and practically all of this was owed to the Cincinnati and Chillicothe branches, except about $100,000 which was owed by the bank of Steubenville, probably to the Pittsburg branch. As a whole amount due from the Ohio banks to the Cincinnati and Chillicothe branches, on Oct. 3, 1818, amounted to $974,000, the committee figured that the difference between $74,000 and the $694,000 due from the twenty banks reporting, or about $280,000, represented the amount due to the United States bank from the five chartered banks in Ohio which did not report. Most of this $280,000 the committee judged, was doubtless due from the Miami Exporting company. Further details as to the condition of the Miami valley banks are shown in the following taken from a statement of the situation of the Ohio banks which reported to the select committee of the legislature in conformity to a resolution passed by the Ohio house of representatives in December, 1818: Bank of Cincinnati—total resources $738,109, bills discounted $521,505, specie $21,701, Ohio notes $6,070, other notes $1,204, due from Ohio banks $152,082, real estate, $21,846, debit profit and loss $7,607; Farmers' & Mechanics' bank of Cincinnati—total resources

$567,698, bills discounted $518,048, specie $26,000, Ohio notes $3,650, real estate $20,000; Lebanon-Miami banking company—total resources $166,278, bills discounted $143,252, specie $11,090; Ohio notes $7,701, due from other banks $475, real estate $3,760; Dayton Manufacturing company—total resources $185,007, bills discounted $111,272, specie $36,173, Ohio notes $9,810, other notes $14,140, due from Ohio banks $7,083, due from other banks $1,704, real estate $3,390, debit profit and loss $1,435; Bank of Hamilton—total resources $71,433, bills discounted $32,352, specie $15,643, Ohio notes $10,781, United States bank notes $1,425, other notes $2,500, debit profit and loss $8,732. The statement of the liabilities of the above named banks was as follows: Bank of Cincinnati—capital stock paid in $216,430, notes in circulation $230,696, debts due United States bank $195,342, debts due Ohio banks $13,176, debts due other banks $1,427, deposits $47,172, fund to pay state bonus $1,250, credit of profit and loss $33,217, total liabilities $728,710; Farmers' & Mechanics' bank of Cincinnati—capital stock paid in $154,776, notes in circulation $87,000, debts due United States bank approximately $300,000, deposits $9,000, total liabilities $550,776; Lebanon-Miami banking company—capital stock paid in $86,491, notes in circulation $31,831, debts due United States bank $33,270, deposits $2,000, total liabilities $153,592; Dayton Manufacturing company—capital stock paid in $61,340, notes in circulation $96,128, debts due United States bank $8,729, debts due Ohio banks $55, deposits $19,873, credit of profit and loss $3,099, total liabilities $189,224; bank of Hamilton—capital stock paid in $22,707, notes in circulation $23,799, deposits $16,744, total liabilities $63,250. In addition to the above figures was an item of $279,155, debts due United States bank, which probably was due chiefly from the Miami Exporting company, which made no statement of resources.

A computation based on the foregoing figures for the five Miami valley banks which reported shows an average ratio of 92 cents of circulation to each dollar of capital stock paid in, $5.37 of capital stock paid in to each dollar of specie on hand, and $4.21 of circulation to each dollar of specie, while the proportion of circulation and deposits combined is $4.99 for each dollar of specie on hand. The ratios for the individual banks are shown as follows: Bank of Cincinnati—circulation to capital $1.07, capital stock to specie $9.97, circulation deposits to specie $12.80, circulation to specie $10.63; Farmers' & Mechanics' bank of Cincinnati—circulation to capital 56 cents, capital stock to specie $5.95, circulation to deposits $3.31, circulation to specie $3.35; Lebanon-Miami banking company—circulation to capital 37 cents, capital stock to specie $7.80, circulation and deposits to specie $3.05, circulation to specie $2.87; Dayton Manufacturing company—circulation to capital $1.57, capital stock to specie $1.70, circulation and deposits to specie $3.21, circulation to specie $2.66; Bank of Hamilton—circulation to capital $1.05, capital stock to specie $1.45, circulation and deposits to specie $2.59, circulation to specie $1.52.

In January, 1819, the twenty-five chartered banks of Ohio were located in nineteen of the fifty-nine counties of the state. Three of the banks were located in Hamilton county, which at that time was

the most populous county of the state and contained Cincinnati. Hamilton county contained the largest ratio of capital to population—$23,624 per inhabitant. The Bank of Hamilton in Butler county had $1,044 as the ratio of capital stock to population, the Dayton Manufacturing company in Montgomery $3,834, and the Lebanon-Miami Banking company in Warren $4,849. The proportion of banking capital to population would of course have been much increased if statistics of the unauthorized banks were available. For instance, the following shows the condition of the bank of John H. Piatt & Co., of Cincinnati, in 1819, and this was considered one of the best of that class of banks: Resources—real estate $87,994, bills receivable $174,452.14, drafts on New Orleans $68,368.68, drafts on sundry places and cash on hand $49,096.72, due from individuals $17,852.61, advanced on the steamboat Gen. Pike $14,600, total resources $412,364.15; liabilities—notes in circulation $242,783, drafts or bills payable $64,514, due depositors $19,627.28, total $326,934.28; balance in favor of bank $85,429.87; total $412,364.15; this amount was secured by J. H. Piatt's estate, which was valued at $626,302.35.

From the above statement it is impossible to tell how much specie was held, but it is evident that it was less than $50,000, and probably much less, and against it were circulating more than $240,000 worth of notes and nearly $20,000 worth of deposits. In other words, the immediate demand liabilities were over five times the cash on hand! It is, therefore, not surprising to see in an issue of the Ohio Watchman for April 15, 1819, the announcement that the paper of J. H. Piatt is touched with a trembling hand and that some shave it as high as 12½. A year later the same paper quotes these notes as not received in Dayton, even at a discount of 75 per cent. However, the unauthorized banks were not the only ones whose notes were greatly depreciated. The notes of the Bank of Cincinnati were as bad as those of the Piatt bank, and those of several other authorized banks were but little better. In a table published in the Detroit Gazette, in November, 1819, the condition of the following Miami valley bank notes was given as follows: Bank of Cincinnati, good; Farmers,' Mechanics' and Manufacturers' bank of Cincinnati and the Bank of Dayton, decent; the Lebanon-Miami Banking company, middling; and the Miami Exporting company, Piatt's bank, and the Farmers' & Merchants' bank of Cincinnati, good for nothing. In many cases, banks whose notes were greatly depreciated continued to pay dividends. Thus the Bank of Cincinnati, in May, 1819, had declared a dividend of 4 per cent on its capital for the preceding half year.

Meanwhile, the United States bank, instead of heeding the warning afforded by the general unrest of the people and leaving the state, opened the second branch in Ohio at Chillicothe early in 1818, and in July increased its offenses by suddenly ordering the Cincinnati branch to collect at the rate of 20 per cent a month the large balances due from the local banks, as has been previously mentioned, thus precipitating the panic, causing the Cincinnati banks to suspend in November, 1818, and bringing disaster and ruin on the people. In an attempted measure of relief the legislature,

on Feb. 8, 1819, passed an act "to levy and collect a tax from all banks and individuals and companies, and associations of individuals, that may transact banking business in this state without being authorized to do so by the laws thereof." This law was passed with great deliberation and by a full vote, and public sentiment throughout the state supported the legislature in its action. A few weeks later, however, the decision in the famous case of McCulloch vs. Maryland was handed down by the United States Supreme court, Chief Justice Marshall delivering the opinion on March 7, 1819. This decided that Congress has the power to incorporate a bank, that the bank had power to establish branches in the states without their consent, and that the states had no right to tax them. In view of this decision the branches of the bank in Ohio naturally continued their operations, and just as determinedly the state auditor, Ralph Osborn, prepared to collect the tax. To prevent this the bank filed a Bill in Chancery in the United States Circuit court asking an injunction to restrain the auditor from proceeding to collect the tax. A copy of this bill with a subpoena to answer was served on the auditor. Counsel advised that the papers did not amount to an injunction; and, therefore, the state writ was given to the sheriff, John L. Harper, with instructions to enter the banking house at Chillicothe and demand payment of the tax, and upon refusal thereof to enter the vault and levy the amount required. The officer, taking with him a horse and wagon and competent assistants, went to the bank on the evening of Sept. 17 and, first securing access to the vaults, demanded the tax. Payment was of course refused, and the officer entered the vault and seized in gold, silver, and bank notes, sufficient funds to cover the amount on both branches—$100,000. This was carried in the wagon to the Bank of Chillicothe and deposited there over night.

Meanwhile excitement ran high over the matter, not only in Ohio but throughout the country generally. The governor of Ohio did all in his power to have the money restored, even offering to give security for it, but he could accomplish nothing. The Inquisitor and Cincinnati Advertiser of Oct. 19, 1819, printed numerous extracts from other papers regretting that Ohio in defiance of the United States Constitution had entered the vaults of the branch bank at Chillicothe and taken therefrom nearly $100,000. Another Cincinnati paper commenting on the affair about the same time remarked that it "appears to have created as much consternation as if it had been an overt act of treason or rebellion," but added, "If the general government can create a monied institution, in the very bosom of the states, paramount to their laws, then indeed is state sovereignty a mere name, 'full of sound and fury, signifying nothing.' "

The elections in Ohio that fall were along the lines of the United States bank fight. General Harrison, a candidate for state senator from the Cincinnati district, declared himself the enemy of banks in general and especially of the United States bank, which he said he viewed as an institution "which may be converted into an immense political engine to strengthen the arm of the general gov-

ernment and which may at some future day be used to oppress and break down the state governments." Yet of the Ohio act he said, "Is it not a shoot that has sprung from its far famed Boston opposition, and been matured in the foul mind of the Hartford Convention?" He was elected.

In liquidation of debts in 1818-1819 the United States bank had been forced to accept a great deal of western real estate, which was taken at low valuations but afterward increased greatly in value owing largely to the rapid growth of Cincinnati. On account of these real estate acquisitions, the bank came to own a large part of Cincinnati, and this of course maddened the former owners. The entire matter finally reached the Supreme court of the United States and there was adjudged adversely to the state of Ohio. But by the time this decision had been handed down a reaction had begun in the state. The good sense of the plain people had prevailed, and they chose to abide by the decision of the high court. So the bank continued to do business in Ohio until the expiration of its charter, in 1836.

However, in Ohio the stagnation and distress following the crisis of 1818-19 continued without relief through 1820 and 1821 and well into 1822. In the Miami valley, the best farming section of the state, produce sold at minimum prices in the fall and winter of 1822-23, many of the most important articles not paying the farmer more than a fair compensation for taking them to Cincinnati. Pork was sold in large quantities for from one to two dollars per hundred. And it was generally understood in that section that most kinds of provisions shipped from Cincinnati market that season involved almost all the shippers in loss, and some of them in total bankruptcy and ruin. In the fall and winter of 1823-24 but little over half the provisions were shipped from that market that were the year before. For example, in 1822, over 42,000 barrels of flour were inspected at Cincinnati for export, while in 1823 the quantity amounted to but 27,206 barrels. Niles' Register of Oct. 23, 1824, contains the statement that "Any quantity of corn may be purchased in Cincinnati for 8c per bushel."

In other parts of the state prices were as low or even lower. Thus in Dayton, in 1822, flour was $2.50 a barrel, wheat 20 cents a bushel, corn 12 cents, and whiskey 12½ cents a gallon. In 1823 there was an advertisment running in a Chillicothe paper in which 7,000 acres of land on the Big Miami and Scioto rivers were offered for 90 cents an acre cash, or $1 an acre in stock of the Bank of Chillicothe. A Cincinnati paper, in 1824, commenting on the depression of prices and business that for several years previous had prevailed in the state, exclaims, "Is it to be attributed to the operation of banks and depreciated currency? No! for our banks, so long blamed as the cause of all our evils, are swept away, and our currency is sound and healthful." The paper then points out that the great trouble with Ohio at that time was the want of a market for the surplus produce of the state. The inhabitants in the southwestern part of the state had access by the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers to the fluctuating market of New Orleans, but this was likely to be overstocked when the shipper from Ohio got there, especially at the

time of the year when he could pass the falls of the Ohio. To leave his property meant to abandon it to destruction, to wait for higher prices was to incur the dangers of an unhealthful climate. He frequently had to ship his produce home again or sell it at a sacrifice, often at a price which would not pay the freight and charges.

In 1825, two events aided greatly in changing these conditions and starting Ohio well on the way to prosperity. One of these was the opening of the Erie canal through New York between Lake Erie and the Hudson river, giving Ohio access at once to the markets of New York City and the Atlantic coast region; the other was the beginning of Ohio's own canal system, connecting Lake Erie with the Ohio river. The "Act to provide for the Internal Improvement of the State of Ohio by Navigable Canals" was passed by the legislature by a vote of 92 to 15 on Feb. 4, 1825. This provided for two canals, one 308 miles long, passing through the northeastern, central and south central portions of the state, and connecting Cleveland on Lake Erie at the mouth of the Cuyahoga, with Portsmouth on the Ohio at the mouth of the Scioto; and the other 66 miles long, traversing the southwestern part of the state and connecting Dayton on the Great Miami river with Cincinnati on the Ohio. By July of the same year the work of construction had begun on both these canals, and two years later navigation began on both of them. The demand for labor to construct these canals increased immigration. Cincinnati's population, in 1820, was 2,602. In 1829, it was estimated at 24,000. "The settlement and improvement of this city for the last five years," says an Ohio paper, "has been rapid almost beyond example."

All of the banks incorporated in Ohio before Feb. 23, 1816, had accepted charters under the bonus law by Sept. 1, 1816, except the Miami Exporting company. Of the banks incorporated later under that law, however, some did not accept their charters until late in 1818. These, up to the time of accepting their charters, were liable for taxes under the law of Feb. 8, 1815, which had imposed a tax of 4 per cent on the annual dividends of the banks, and had provided that if any bank should fail to report its dividends to the Auditor of State he should levy a tax of 1 per cent on its nominal capital, to be increased by a penalty of 4 per cent in case of delay. The Miami Exporting company, which had refused to accept a charter under the bonus law, was also taxable under the law of 1815. On Jan. 5, 1819, the State Auditor made a report to the legislature on the stock set off to the state by banks and also the taxes paid into the state treasury by banks. This report shows that up to that time the total stock set off to the state under the bonus law amounted to $79,930.27; that the amount set off which accrued prior to the acceptance of charters under the law was $6,251.51; and that the amount set apart to the state by the Miami Exporting company was $5,140.98. Many of the banks had failed and most of the others were unable or refused to pay specie for their notes, and as none of the banks, except the Miami Exporting company, seemed disposed to do justice to the state, the committee had recommended that if the treasurer could not collect, he should either get real estate security or sue.

Under a joint resolution of the legislature at the session of 1824 commissioners were appointed to look after the claims of the state against banking corporations. Their report was given on Dec. 14, 1824. They had sold the claims of the state against the Miami Exporting company for 33⅓ cents on the dollar, receiving paper of that bank at par. This paper was sold at public auction for 37¾ cents on the dollar and realized the sum of $4,345.50. The judgment against the Miami Exporting company was $9,570.14, which, with interest, dividends, etc., amounted to $11,511.35. The claim against the Lebanon bank by judgment was $9,941. This institution was solvent and able to pay, but such was the difficulty of collecting that its paper commanded only 30 or 35 cents on the dollar.

Cincinnati, the largest town and most important trade center in the Miami valley, had no incorporated bank in 1826, except the branch of the United States bank. The need of banking capital there at that time is indicated in the following quotation from a small work published in 1826:

"Cincinnati for several years has been deficient in the amount of its disposable capital; a nominal superfluity of it existed during the prosperity of the local banks; after their destruction, paper currency was almost withdrawn from circulation and much of the metallic currency applied to the payments due the United States bank and the eastern merchants. From this condition of things the city has been gradually recovering, but its citizens are not yet large capitalists. Although engaged in profitable business most of them have not the means of extending it to a scale proportioned to their enterprise and the resources of the place. Money is consequently in great demand, and a high price is willingly paid for its use. For small sums 36 per cent per annum is frequently given, and for large ones from 10 to 20 per cent is common."

During 1826 and 1827, the effort to establish another incorporated bank in Cincinnati was discussed generally, but none materalized. Expenditures on the canals of the state, however, and other causes, among which was a more plentiful supply of money in the country generally, in 1827, contributed to improve financial matters in the Miami valley as well as in the remainder of the state. About this time the project of a state bank was discussed considerably in Ohio, and in compliance with a resolution of the state senate asking information on the subject, the Auditor of State in his report of Jan. 14, 1829, dealt at some length with the question. A little later, a legislative committee, appointed to prepare information on the subject, reported in favor of a state bank, to be located at Cincinnati and its capital stock to be held by the state and individuals combined. The committee expressed the belief that such a bank would be able to keep its paper at par with gold and silver; that it would effect a lower rate of interest, thus enabling borrowers to obtain loans on cheaper and easier terms; and that the increase of capital which such a bank would bring about would be accompanied by a corresponding promotion and extension of agriculture, commerce, and manufacture.

While this recommendation for a state bank was not carried out, the legislature authorized the incorporation of two more banks in

the state, and on Feb. 11, 1829, the Commercial bank of Cincinnati was authorized with a capital stock of $500,000, of which $100,000 had to be paid in gold and silver before the bank could begin business. The capital stock remained unsubscribed for two years afterward, however, in consequence of the demand for capital to be used in more profitable pursuits than banking.

The depreciation of the notes of the Dayton bank, as given in a table taken from a Cincinnati paper, in February, 1822, was 1½ to 2; of the Hamilton bank, 31 to 35; the Miami Exporting company, 62½ to 65; the Bank of Cincinnati, 70, and the Lebanon bank, 55. Albert Gallatin, writing in 1831, enumerates among the banks which had failed or discontinued business since Jan. 1, 1811, the Miami Exporting company of Cincinnati, with a capital of $468,966; the Farmers' & Mechanics' bank of Cincinnati, $184,776; the Bank of Cincinnati, $216,430; Dayton Manufacturing company, $61,622; Lebanon-Miami Banking company, $86,491; Bank of Hamilton, $22,707.

It will be seen that this list includes all of the Miami valley banks whose notes were greatly depreciated in 1822. The causes of their failure were various. Some of these banks had been erected on stock notes alone, the directors then turning right around and issuing their bank bills on the promise of the borrower and a pledge of the stock. Some of them had been got up for the purpose of borrowing and not lending money, and defrauded the unsuspecting with their depreciated paper. It is not surprising that such banks failed. But many of the defects and many of the failures should be attributed to frontier conditions. The following quotation from a Cincinnati paper of 1826 is interesting as bearing directly on the subject: "The banking operations of the West have, in too many cases, been indiscreetly and injudiciously conducted; without resorting to the threadbare charges of corruption and dishonesty, sufficient causes for their failure can be found in their too great success at first, in a want of correct knowledge of the details of the system, and in the peculiar and unusual state of things during the war, which betrayed, to a certain extent, even the most experienced and veteran institutions in our country." There remained ten banks whose paper was current in the state in 1826 and at a discount of only 1 or 1½ per cent at Cincinnati, in 1828, as shown by the tables from which the foregoing is taken.

In 1819, the twenty-five chartered banks in Ohio had a circulation of only about 1.3 million dollars, while in 1826 the statement was made that some years before paper currency had almost been withdrawn from circulation in Cincinnati, the largest city in the state. As early as Jan. 18, 1831, the Dayton Republican, in speaking of the importance and need of a bank at Dayton, had called attention to the fact that there was a bank in the city whose charter would not expire for thirteen years yet, and suggesting that it ought to be put into operation again. The bank alluded to was the Dayton Manufacturing company. Another Dayton paper, a few months later, announced that the Dayton bank, which had wound up its business a few years before and paid its stockholders the capital invested, had been revived, its capital stock filled up and actually paid in, and

its business resumed on a good stable foundation, which inspired confidence and gave assurance that the revival of this bank would prove a public benefit.

It will be recalled that on Feb. 11, 1829, the legislature had authorized the Commercial bank of Cincinnati to begin business with a capital stock of $100,000, but that its stock had remained unsubscribed owing to the pressure for capital in other lines. However, on Feb. 12, 1831, the commissioners in charge of the organization of this bank advertised that two days later its stock subscription books would be opened, and each day thereafter for thirty days, within which time $10 on each share must be paid by the subscribers according to charter. This stock was all quickly taken, a great part of it by foreign capitalists, and arrangements were at once made for the immediate commencement of business. On May 28 the stock in this bank rose from 5 to 15 per cent premium, and before the day closed 17 per cent was asked, at which figure the price remained firm. Orders to purchase this stock received from eastern cities were said to have contributed to this rise. A provision in the charter granted this bank, Feb. 11, 1829, had provided that it should pay to the state a tax of 4 per cent on its annual dividends. That was the rate then paid by all the local banks in the state under the tax law of Feb. 5, 1825. But in 1831, about the time the Commercial bank of Cincinnati began business, a change was made in this law which resulted in giving this bank somewhat of an advantage over the other local banks so far as state taxation was concerned. On March 12, 1831, an act to tax banks, insurance, and bridge companies was passed, which increased the rate of the tax on bank dividends from 4 per cent to 5 per cent. This law operated on all the local banks in Ohio, except the Commercial bank of Cincinnati. The latter paid 4 per cent on its dividends under its charter, which exempted it from general taxation under a general law.

Notwithstanding the revival of the old bank in Dayton, and the opening of the Commercial bank of Cincinnati after a two years' delay, the pressure for more money in the Miami valley continued to increase. A Cincinnati writer for the New York Courier and Enquirer of Aug. 3, 1832, says: "The distress for money here at present is greater than can well be imagined, and the branch bank is, from necessity, in prospect of winding up, curtailing. We have one other bank in the place, and its capital but $500,000. Money can be lent upon mortgages on good city property at from 12 to 15 per cent when the security is unquestionable and worth at least 100 per cent more than the amount loaned. The brokers get readily one-quarter per cent per day."

Throughout the state the question of what should be done became a matter of much agitation, but instead of passing a bill to incorporate a state bank, which should control all the monied institutions of the state, the legislature of 1833 contented itself for that session with authorizing the Commercial bank of Cincinnati to increase its capital stock from $500,000 to $1,000,000, and granting a charter to the Franklin bank of Cincinnati, on Feb. 19, 1833, which authorized it to organize with a capital stock of $1,000,000. In arguing in favor of a state bank, which had also been advocated by Governor

Lucas, the Ohio Monitor quotes from the Cincinnati Republican some figures as to the amount of banking capital in Ohio in December, 1833. The capital employed in the branches of the United States bank (practically all held by non-residents) was $1,700,000, and the capital of local banks held by non-residents was $1,650,000, making the total held by non-residents, $3,350,000. The capital of local banks held by citizens of Ohio was $1,380,000, making the total amount of banking capital employed in the state, $4,730,000. The article then goes on to say that on all this foreign capital the people were paying about 9 per cent interest each year, since the dividends of the banks ranged from 8 to 10 per cent a year; that on the $3,350,000 of stock held by non-residents this interest amounted to $301,500, which was carried out of the state and pocketed by eastern and foreign capitalists. The point was then made that the money necessary to organize a state bank could be obtained on long time state bonds directly from the east or Europe at 4 per cent. That is, that the difference between 4 per cent and 9 per cent, or 5 per cent, amounting to $167,500, would represent the annual saving to the state under the proposed new system. In other words, the article continued, under the proposed system, the same amount of interest as was then paid on three and one-half millions of foreign capital would furnish nearly $8,000,000. The point was also made that the currency furnished by the local banks was but a poor one anyway, because the notes of a local bank might be very good in the immediate vicinity of the institution issuing them; but by the time they had traveled one hundred miles from home, they were refused unless at a discount, or, what too frequently happened, they were refused at any price.

Soon after that the bills of Ohio banks in general were said to be at from 4 to 5 per cent discount at Cincinnati, and several of the banks were reported to be very much embarrassed. The opposition to the state bank on the part of many local banks that wanted charters from the legislature was so strong that the bill providing for a state bank was killed in the legislature in 1834, the vote against it in the senate on January 20 being 19 to 15. And then the legislature proceeded to grant charters to a number of new local banks, among which was the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust company and the Lafayette bank, both of Cincinnati. The charter of the former was dated Feb. 12, 1834, and its authorized capital stock was $2,000,000, while the latter was chartered on March 3, with an authorized capital stock of $1,000,000. Another of the banks chartered at this time was the Bank of Cleveland, and the books for subscription to the stock of this bank closed on April 10, in accordance with the provisions of its charter. At that time $393,200 had been subscribed, an excess of $93,200 over the capital authorized. The Dayton Journal of April 15, 1834, in commenting on this, observed: "The promptness with which the stock of this bank has been taken up, is a flattering indication of the continued prosperity of the country and the confidence of capitalists in the value of the investment. The time for opening the books was the most unfavorable that could be, yet with all the cry of pressure and panic, there seems to be no lack of money when a profitable investment is to be made."

Only $1,000,000 of the capital stock of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust company was for banking purposes, and its privilege of issuing notes was to expire Jan. 1, 1843, the date when most of the bank charters in the state expired. Besides the power of note issue and other banking powers, this company was given authority to insure lives, to purchase and grant annuities, to receive and execute trusts of all kinds, and to buy and sell drafts and bills of exchange. Its management was in the hands of twenty trustees who must individually be stockholders to the amount of $5,000. In 1841, M. T. Williams was president, J. M. Perkins, cashier, and the board of trustees consisted of gentlemen in Cincinnati, Warren, Gallipolis, Columbus, Cadiz, and Dayton, Ohio, and also New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and New Orleans. The institution was one of the largest in the country, and it aroused a good deal of opposition among those who, even at that date, feared the growth of corporate monopoly. It was bitterly denounced as placing dangerous power in the hands of a few. The following paragraph from an address of the Hon. R. T. Lytle, in 1835, illustrates the popular feeling regarding "this new and dangerous monopoly," which loaned money all over the state on real estate security.

"The rate of interest at which they let out money is nominally 7 per cent, but in fact (in most cases) the rate averages from 10 to 15. For instance, the borrower, before he can procure one cent of money is obliged to pay the agent of this bank for examining all the title papers of his land that it is to be mortgaged, to pay for the execution and recording of a mortgage deed; to lose time in effecting the loan, so that it will cost him from 10 to 15 per cent the first year besides the interest; and immediately upon receiving the loan the borrower has to advance, for the first six months' interest, at the rate of 7 per cent per annum. At the end of every six months prompt payment is demanded, and if it should not be made at the day, yes, at the hour, it becomes due, the company can foreclose the mortgage, force a sale, and thus at one stroke sweep from a man his farm for the paltry sum of $100 or $200."

The wide distribution of the operations of this company is illustrated by the fact that in January, 1836, it had loans secured by real estate in at least sixty-seven counties in the state, the amounts loaned in each county varying from a few hundred dollars to half a million. The total amounted to $1,858,099 and was secured by pledges of real estate to the estimated value of $4,338,117. The report of the master commissioner on this company, in 1836, speaks of the ability and integrity with which its affairs were conducted, of the prudence, safety and productiveness of its investments, and of the safety of those holding its investments. Nevertheless there was a bill before the legislature that year to repeal its charter. This bill had the support of most of the Democratic papers in the state, though some of them favored the bank. The Ohio Monitor of March 14, 1836, gave a list of the stockholders of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust company, with the number of shares and amount of stock held by each, and commented regarding the stock thus: "Most of which, as may be discovered, is owned by the Wall Street gentry of New York." This paper also named the twenty trustees of the company, adding:

"Three only, we believe, are citizens of Ohio and professing to belong to the Democratic party." When the bill to repeal the charter of the company came to a vote in the legislature, however, it was postponed indefinitely by a vote of 40 to 27.

The Miami Exporting company, which had been compelled to close its doors in 1822, was revived and again put into operation in 1834, but the amount of its loans, specie, capital, and circulation is not given in a table published in 1835. Of the other Miami valley banks, however, that were mentioned in this table, the Dayton bank reported as follows: Loans and discounts, $242,719; specie, $92,250; capital, $102,640; circulation $214,125; the Commercial bank of Cincinnati reported loans and discounts $1,481,465; specie, $141,849; capital, $1,000,000; circulation, $285,817; the Franklin bank of Cincinnati, loans and discounts, $1,622,234; specie, $175,152; capital, $1,000,000; circulation, $372,514; Bank of Hamilton, loans and discounts, $145,027; specie, $28,613; capital, $65,000; circulation, $86,550; and the Lafayette bank of Cincinnati reported a capital of $250,000.

The distribution of the authorized banks in the Miami valley, in 1835, the estimated population of each county in which a bank was located, the total capital stock of the banks in each county, and the amount per capita in each county were as follows: Butler county, with a population of 27,668, had one bank with a paid in capital stock of $65,000, which was $2,250 per capita; Hamilton county had a population of 66,231, with five banks and a total paid in capital stock of $3,222,452, which was $48,655; and Montgomery had a population of 28,150, one bank with a paid in capital stock of $102,640, which was $3,646 per capita. By charter provisions the tax on the Commercial bank of Cincinnati was limited to 4 per cent on its dividends and that on the Franklin bank of Cincinnati to 5 per cent.

A law passed Feb. 25, 1839, provided for three bank commissioners to be appointed by the legislature, whose duty it was to visit the banks, examine their books, and make regular reports. The first annual report of these commissioners was made Dec. 16, 1839, and in it they condemned the practice of creating bank capital by the stockholders giving what was called a stock note; also, closely allied to the latter, the large loans and discounts made to directors and other stockholders "almost unlimited in amount and time of payment." In the Miami valley the indebtedness of the directors and officers of each bank, at the time of examination, as principals, and liability as security, and the amount of stock held by them, was as follows: The Commercial bank of Cincinnati, indebtedness as principals $89,183, liabilities as security $45,821, amount of stock owned by directors and officers $46,900; Franklin bank of Cincinnati, indebtedness as principals $43,012, liabilities as security $49,062, amount of stock owned by directors and officers $25,800; Lafayette bank of Cincinnati, indebtedness as principals $79,986, liabilities as security $22,003, amount of stock owned by directors $18,600; Ohio Life Insurance and Trust company, indebtedness as principals $61,185, liabilities as security $5,194; Dayton bank, indebtedness as principals $5,198, liabilities as security $13,326, amount of stock owned by directors and officers $30,550. The refusal of the Supreme

court to grant an injunction against an examination of the Lafayette bank of Cincinnati by the bank commissioners probably conduced to a general acquiescence in the constitutional requirement of the law.

Beginning with 1825 Ohio had been engaged in internal improvements with a large expenditure each year, and all natural conditions tended to a state of prosperity, but the depressed prices of farm products produced stagnation. For example, the price of wheat at Cincinnati, which had risen from 62 cents a bushel in 1834 to $1.25 in 1836, dropped to 65 cents in 1839 and 60 cents in 1840; flour dropped from $8.25 a barrel in 1836 to $3.60 in 1840; and hogs from $7 a cwt. in 1836 to $4.75 in 1840, $2.25 in 1841, and $1.75 in 1842.

The legislature made various attempts to compel specie resumption. In March, 1842, the Cincinnati Gazette was complaining that the resumption law of Ohio had not yet put any coin in circulation, but that Ohio bank notes had disappeared and that the currency then consisted of Indiana notes, while distress was about universal. In the same month a general law to regulate banking was passed, "designed to supersede the necessity of special charters, fixing general law, the powers, liabilities, and terms for future banks, and imposing rigid restrictions on the abuses heretofore practiced in banking. This law was alleged to be too severe, and on Feb. 21, 1843, it was amended, and a number of prominent citizens, belonging to companies which had petitioned the legislature for a renewal of their charters, were authorized to organize and commence the business of banking. They declined, however, to engage in business on the conditions imposed, on account of the unsettled state of public sentiment on this subject, and with a view of obtaining banking privileges at a subsequent period, upon terms more in accordance with their own views." Among the old banks authorized to organize but which declined to do so was the Bank of Dayton.

Near the close of 1842 there were five specie paying banks remaining in the Miami valley, and their condition at that time was as follows: Commercial bank of Cincinnati—resources: loans and discounts $929,123, due from banks $51,259, notes of other banks $55,803, specie $35,378, other resources $586,353; liabilities: circulation $79,783, deposits $180,163, due to banks $25,965, capital stock $1,000,000, other liabilities $374,005. Franklin bank of Cincinnati—resources: loans and discounts $963,382, due from banks $24,517, notes of other banks $111,697, specie $131,370, other resources $253,306; liabilities: circulation $22,116, deposits $251,130, due to banks $56,918, capital stock $1,000,000, other liabilities $154,108. Lafayette bank, Cincinnati—resources: loans and discounts $879,850, due from banks $41,031, notes of other banks $11,130, specie $61,882, other resources $163,315; liabilities: circulation $34,981, deposits $42,473, due to banks $23,052, capital stock $1,000,000, other liabilities $56,702. Ohio Life Insurance and Trust company—resources: loans and discounts $532,622, due from banks $54,320, notes of other banks $17,321, specie $77,961, other resources $533,642; liabilities: circulation $261,575, deposits $209,318, due to banks $15,597, capital stock $622,255, other liabilities $107,122. Dayton

bank—resources: loans and discounts $48,734, due from banks $293, notes of other banks $18,159, specie $12,856, other resources $28,-170; liabilities: circulation $17,644, deposits $1,277, due to banks $184, capital stock $88,110, other liabilities $998.

On Jan. 1, 1843, the charters of thirteen of the Ohio banks expired, and two more expired Jan. 1, 1844, leaving only eight in the state. Referring to those whose charters expired Jan. 1, 1843, the Cincinnati Gazette remarked that they call up "the pleasing associations of honesty, sound currency, and general popularity;" that they redeemed all their notes ever issued; that all but one promptly met their engagements, and most of them returned 100 cents on the dollar on their capital stock, and some much more. In January, 1844, the Lafayette bank of Cincinnati was the only authorized bank in the Miami valley and the termination of its charter was due on Jan. 1, 1854. During 1843 and 1844 this bank was in good condition. It was prompt in meeting its engagements, and there was but little speculation in real estate and new enterprises. Most of the loans were on bills payable in eastern cities and founded on some actual transaction. Scarcely a bill was returned dishonored. In some instances accommodation paper was discounted and renewals made where the parties were unquestionably good, but probably nine-tenths of the loans and transactions were confined to business paper and the purchase of bills on the actual shipment of produce, or the driving of stock to a northern or eastern market.

The great metropolis of the state was then Cincinnati. It had long been the center of the pork packing industry of the United States and had become known as Porkopolis, a name it retained until after the Civil war, when Chicago became the great packing center. Cincinnati was also a center of steamboat building and received extensive imports of goods from the east and exported the surplus crops of the Miami valley. It was already an extensive manufacturing place and thousands of dollars worth of its manufactured goods were annually sent into the upper and lower Mississippi country. The pork packing industry each winter threw into the market a large amount of bills of exchange, and after the season closed exchange on New York was likely to advance; for instance, in February, 1844, it was 1 per cent premium while a short time before it had been at a discount.

The prices of Ohio products were very low in 1843 and 1844, though not generally so low as in 1842. Thus in Cincinnati, in 1843, flour was $3.62 a barrel as compared with $2.62 in 1842, while pork opened the season of 1843-4 at $2.25 to $2.65 a hundred as compared with $1.62 to $2 the previous season. The Lafayette bank of Cincinnati, in reply to questions of the bank commissioners in 1844, stated that specie then formed but a small part of the circulating medium in Cincinnati; that at least four-fifths of the whole circulation of bank paper was furnished by institutions out of Ohio, while there was less specie in the state then than at any period for fifteen years.

A general banking law was passed by the state legislature, Feb. 24, 1845. It provided for the organization of two new classes—the State bank of Ohio, and independent banks— and in addition it

recognized the old banks still existing. The Lafayette bank of Cincinnati and the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust company were specially authorized on certain conditions to recognize with such an amount of stock as their directors might determine, being restricted to not less than $300,000 each nor more than $1,000,000, and their circulation should not exceed $650,000 each. That the privilege of the act might not be monopolized the state was divided into twelve districts and the number of banks in each was limited. Hamilton county was allowed four banks, Miami two, Montgomery two, and no other county in the valley was allowed more than one. In March 18, 1845, pursuant to a notice from the Governor, the board of bank commissioners named in the law met at Columbus to act upon applications from banks organized under the act, and take the initiatory steps to put them into operation. By June 19, application had been filed and proper examinations made for two branch banks in Cincinnati and one in Dayton. Meanwhile some of the old banks whose charters had expired were taking advantage of the part of the law which permitted them to become independent banks. The first independent bank in Ohio was the Commercial bank of Cincinnati, which was organized April 15, 1845.

But there was considerable opposition to the new law, and it manifested itself considerably in 1845 and 1846. A writer in a Dayton paper discussing the Dayton bank, an independent institution, asked: "How has the circulating medium here been benefited by the transmission of nearly the whole circulation of this bank to neighboring counties and states?" No sooner had the law been passed than the anti-bank party announced its determination to carry the question once more before the people of the state, but the result of the election was again in favor of the advocates of the banks. As an example of the campaign appeals the following quotations are taken from resolutions unanimously adopted by the Democratic county convention in Hamilton county, Aug. 30, 1845:

"Resolved, that the corporate privilege of concentrated means, limited liability, and protracted succession beyond the casualties and conditions of individual action ought not to be conferred on money.

"Resolved, that metallic currency has been tested by the experience of ages. On the contrary all systems of paper currency ever yet contrived have failed, and in their inevitable overthrow have detailed more distress and loss, and perpetrated more robbery and fraud than would colonize a continent with convicts and paupers. Nor have we seen in the Whig legislature of last year any symptoms of a wisdom superior to the paper-mongers who have gone before them—but a compound rather of all the shallow schemes of their predecessors."

When the election was over, in 1846, it was found that the Whigs had once more won, Gov. William Bebb, who was formerly attorney for the old bank of Hamilton, receiving a larger plurality than his predecessor two years before. And to add to the significance of the victory, John Woods, the former president of the bank of Hamilton, was elected State Auditor.

Bank circulation was nearly doubled, and it is interesting in connection with this increase of circulation to compare some prices of Ohio products at Cincinnati for December, 1844, and December, 1845. The price of wheat had increased from 70 to 90 cents a bushel; flour from $3.70 to $5 a barrel; hogs from $2.60 to $4.37 a hundred; mess pork from $8 to $12 a barrel; and lard from 4¼ to 7½ cents a pound. From a table giving the distribution of banks and capital in Ohio, in May, 1847, there appears to have been nine in the Miami valley, as follows: Hamilton county, with a population of 156,844, had six banks at Cincinnati, with a paid in capital stock of $1,640,026, making a per capita of $10,456; Miami county, with a population of 24,999, had a bank at Troy with a paid in capital stock of $31,840, a per capita of $1,274; and Montgomery county, with a population of 38,218, had two banks at Dayton, with a paid in capital stock of $169,750, a per capita of $4,442.

At the Constitutional Convention, held in 1851, Mr. Dorsey of Miami county, a Democrat, introduced resolutions prohibiting the legislature from granting special bank charters, but permitting it to pass general banking laws with certain restrictions, which must, however, be submitted to the people before they should go into operation, and the clause came within one vote of being placed in the new constitution. But there was a widely circulated notion that more banks were needed. The Cincinnati Gazette, in 1850, was complaining that notwithstanding the wonderful strides of Cincinnati's commercial, manufacturing, and shipping interests, legitimate banks were from year to year denied the city, which in banking capital was far behind other cities of her size and smaller.

This condition was relieved by the passage of the "free banking law" of March 21, 1851, which resulted in a considerable increase in the number of banks, and this period of bank expansion was also one of increased business prosperity in the state. At Cincinnati much transient exchange was purchased in the market, which yielded considerable profits.

In the early '50s one noticeable fact about banking operations was the gradual extinction of all home discounting. This change was due largely to what was called the 10 per cent interest law, which was passed in 1850, allowing 10 per cent interest to be charged in special contracts. It resulted in a condition wherein banks seldom had any money to loan at 6 per cent when they could hand it over to a broker who was allowed to charge 10 per cent. The Miami valley bank at Dayton was one bank whose chartered privileges were placed in abeyance in the hands of their principal stockholders—brokers, who used the circulation and enjoyed all the advantageous part of the charter, but escaped all the legal restraints, especially as to interest. The withdrawal of so many of the authorized banks from home discounting, along with the tempting 10 per cent, brought into existence all over the state private bankers and brokers of but little real capital. They offered 6 per cent interest and more for deposits and banked on them. In Cist's Weekly Advertiser (Cincinnati), Feb. 11, 1853, a broker was advertising for note and bill discounting, and offering 6 per cent interest on checking deposits and higher interest if left for a specified

time. The Bankers' Magazine in 1851, commenting on the insufficiency of incorporated banking capital in Cincinnati, names eighteen private banks, but also refers to a "host of brokers who are employed in shaving notes or getting them shaved;" and referring to their high interest charges states that "the mercantile community of Cincinnati are annually fleeced out of from 20 to 25 per cent of their hard earned profits in the shape of usurious interest," while the private bankers and brokers have built up fortunes for themselves. The Cincinnati Gazette, in December, 1852, refers to several private banks in that city returned by the assessor at from $200,000 to $400,000 each and numerous others at $150,000 each, while in October, 1853, the Bankers' Magazine estimates the private banking capital of Cincinnati at $4,000,000, not including brokers with taxable capital under $10,000. The capital of the firms included ranged from $17,700 to $1,200,000. The largest of these, Ellis & Sturges, together with two other well known and well thought of houses, Smead & Co. and Goodman & Co., suspended payment in the fall of 1854, causing great excitement in the city.

Cincinnati was often cited as a place where it was said the state had not provided sufficient banking capital and circulation. Yet the banks authorized there and in existence in 1854 might have issued a circulation of at least $4,500,000. The argument of a lack of capital or opportunity to maintain such a circulation seems weakened somewhat by the fact that five banks in Indiana and Kentucky issuing circulation to the amount of some $3,000,000 were maintained chiefly from Cincinnati capital, while the Commercial bank of Cincinnati protected for some time a large Tennessee circulation, and all the Cincinnati banks and brokers aided in the circulation of foreign notes. The same money that maintained a foreign circulation might have maintained a home currency. To avoid the continual draft upon them, banks resorted to those schemes so prevalent in former years to pay out their own paper so as to drive it as far from home as possible, while about home they circulated foreign paper. H. F. Baker, writing of Ohio banks in 1856, cites an instance of an old and wealthy citizen of Cincinnati writing a letter to the city council in which he states that in six years he had received but four Cincinnati bank notes.

This habit had been common prior to 1850 and does not seem to have been confined to any one class of banks. About the time the State bank of Ohio was established it was generally known that Ohio banks had agencies in Illinois to distribute their paper for circulation, with the object of keeping it at a distance and preventing its return for redemption. The Commercial bank of Cincinnati had a St. Louis "agency" which became a federal depository. In 1854, the report of the special bank examiner, Charles Reemelin, shows that the practice of exchanging notes and keeping their circulation as far from the bank as possible was still common to all the banks of the state. He estimated the illegitimate cost to the state from extra exchange, note shaving, and broken banks at $750,000 a year. And H. F. Baker, in his history of Ohio banks two years later, declared this amount too low, in view of the

fact that the exports and imports of Cincinnati alone for that year were nearly $90,000,000.

During the three years, 1852-4, fourteen of the authorized banks in Ohio failed, or closed up for other reasons. Of these, ten disappeared from the State Auditor's reports in the year 1854, three of them being old banks, three free banks, two independent banks, and two branches of the State bank. Of the four classes of banks in the state then, there remained at the close of 1854 but one old bank, nine independent banks, ten free banks, and thirty-seven branches of the State bank. The old bank was the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust company of Cincinnati. The capital of this institution was $2,000,000, only about $600,000 of which, however, was employed in its banking business, the remainder being used in the insurance and trust department. This company was conservative and its business said to be conducted in the most careful manner, while the Commercial bank of Cincinnati was classed among those considered guilty of some one or other improper practice, and the City bank of Cincinnati and the Savings bank of Cincinnati were considered more or less liable to censure and loss.

Without doubt the legislation on the subject of taxing the banks had been varied and somewhat vacillating. Prior to the general banking law of 1845 the general principle followed had been that of a tax on dividends. And the law of Feb. 24, 1845, authorizing the State bank of Ohio and other banking companies required the banks to pay, in lieu of the tax on dividends, 6 per cent on the profits after deducting expenses and ascertained losses. This law was amended March 2, 1846, the same day the Ohio legislature passed the Alfred Kelley general property tax law, and all the banks except the Ohio Life Insurance company and those organized under the State bank law, were required to set off for the state 6 per cent of their gross profits in lieu of the tax on dividends. Finally an act was passed, March 23, 1850, providing that each bank, whose charter did not provide another mode of tax, should report the amount of its capital and surplus and be taxed on that sum at the same rate as was assessed on money at interest at the place where the bank was located. By January, 1851, five banks had accepted the terms of this act, and thus there was quite a diversity of bank taxation in the state. The Ohio Life Insurance and Trust company, for example, under its charter was taxed but 5 per cent on its dividends, the new banks organized under the State Bank law of 1845 paid 6 per cent upon their profits, except those that accepted the terms of the act of March 23, 1850, and these paid the regular property tax rate on their capital stock and surplus fund.

Meanwhile the new constitution was adopted, in June, 1851, containing clauses providing that all property, personal or real, should be taxed by a uniform rule; and that laws should be made taxing notes and bills discounted or purchased, moneys loaned, and all other property of all banks then existing or afterwards created in the state, so that all property employed in banking should always bear a burden of taxation equal to that imposed on the property of individuals. In accordance with these clauses, a law was passed, April 13, 1852, requiring that all banks of issue should make returns

under oath of the average amount of their notes and bills discounted or purchased, on which any profit was earned; also of the average amount of all their other moneys, effects or dues, which were loaned or otherwise used with a view to profit. On these amounts they were then to be taxed at the same rate which individual property paid.

These provisions the banks considered very oppressive and unjust, claiming that they were thus taxed on three times the amount of their capital, or what individuals would pay on the same capital. Many banks refused to pay the tax and carried the matter into the courts, claiming that if they were not sustained they would have to go out of existence. In April, 1852, the Dayton bank, an independent concern, decided to wind up, saying that their taxes would have been $6,000 as compared with $1,100 the year before. About the same time the Franklin Branch bank of Cincinnati closed as a bank, and the firm of Groesbeck & Co. took its place, the view being expressed that the tax was much less on brokers than on banks.

A bill to enforce the collection of the bank taxes was promptly brought before the legislature of 1853. It was opposed by the Whigs and by some of the Democrats, especially the bankers in the party, a Mr. Beckel, a prominent Democratic bank president of Dayton, being one of those active in opposition to the law. But nevertheless, on March 14, 1853, it became a law, and was known as the famous "Crow Bar Law."

In 1854, the tax law of April 13, 1852, was declared unconstitutional so far as it related to the banks organized by the law of 1845, the United States Supreme court holding that the fact that the Ohio constitution permitted such a tax did not release the state from its contract. The Cincinnati Enquirer called the decision a blow at state sovereignty, the view having been held by the dominant party in the state that the power of taxation was an act of sovereignty which one legislature could not part with in perpetuity.

In Ohio, as in other parts of the country, the years 1850-52 had been years of comparatively low prices. Then followed a gradual rise until they reached a high level in 1855. Thus in Cincinnati, from 1851 to 1855 the price of wheat rose from 58 cents a bushel to $1.62, corn from 30c a bushel to 43c, flour from $2.95 a barrel to $8.10, whiskey from 16c a gallon to 34½c, hogs from $4.55 a hundred to $6.30, pork from $12 a barrel to $16, lard from 7c a pound to 10¾c, and tallow candles from 10c a pound to 15c. In 1856, all these prices show a decided falling off, while in 1857 they were about as low as in 1852. A fall of stocks in the summer of 1857 caused great embarrassment to many eastern bankers and others who held call loans for which they had taken stock collateral. And on August 24th, the crisis was occasioned by the failure of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust company, with liabilities running into millions.

This institution had enjoyed excellent credit; its home business had been well and carefully managed; and its directors as well as the public thought it sound and prosperous. Its failure was due to big speculative operations by the cashier of its New York office,

The deposit balances in New York had been employed in common by the Cincinnati and New York offices, discounted upon to some extent in the west and the remainder loaned by the New York cashier under the advice of a sub-board of eastern trustees.

The failure of the Life and Trust company precipitated a panic in New York. Many of the Ohio banks had kept their New York accounts with this institution and its failure seriously crippled them. Almost all the branches of the State bank had made the Trust company their New York agent; and throughout this trying period they continued to redeem their notes. Among other recommendations in the plan adopted by the board of control of the State bank, in September, 1857, to enable the branches to continue specie payment was one urging the branches, which had not already done so, to co-operate in the note redemption agency which had been arranged in Cincinnati by some of the branches, in May, 1857.

In 1850, some of the branches in conjunction with other banks in the state established an agency in Cincinnati, where on account of the course of trade the circulation of Ohio banks concentrated, with the object of checking the continual drain of specie from their vaults, and of keeping their notes equal to coin by furnishing eastern exchange for them, at all times, at about the cost of transporting coin. In May, 1854, the scheme was renewed by the branches of the State bank. A fund was raised and placed in the Mechanics' and Traders' branch at Cincinnati for the purpose of returning to the proper bank and converting into eastern exchange all notes that were depreciated below those of the State bank. The Merchants' and Traders' branch failed in November of that year, however, and again the agency was closed. On May 20, 1857, a similar arrangement was made with Kenney, Espy & Co., a Cincinnati banking house, for the special purpose of returning the notes of Kentucky, Indiana, and Virginia banks.

Speculation had so controlled the rate of exchange between the east and the west that the feeling had become pretty widespread that the establishment in Cincinnati of some sort of clearing house for the banks of Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky would result in substantial benefits to the sound banks and give additional protection to the business community. Governor Chase recommended it in his message in January, 1858; the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce indorsed it in April; and in June a convention of Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky bankers met in Cincinnati and proposed a plan which the branches of the State bank of Ohio undertook to put into operation. This movement was stopped, however, by the discovery of legal difficulty in the way of locating the agency of a foreign bank in Ohio.

Cincinnati was then the monetary center of the west. There was an annual demand there for exchange, chiefly on eastern cities, amounting to sixty or seventy million dollars. Accordingly, with good prospects of success a bank somewhat on the plan of the Suffolk bank of Boston was organized in Cincinnati under the free banking law of 1851, and a contract was made with the State bank of Ohio by which its branches were to deposit with the new

bank an amount equal to 4 per cent of their authorized circulation, free of exchange interest, and the latter was to sell eastern exchange at a rate not to exceed ½ per cent premium.

This new redemption agency soon increased its capital stock to $500,000, of which $300,000 was to be offered in Cincinnati and $150,000 in New York and other eastern cities. This institution continued to act as redeeming agency for the State bank of Ohio until Nov. 20, 1861, at which time foreign notes, except those of the bank of the State of Indiana, were no longer current in Ohio.

Most of the financial trouble in Ohio, in 1857, had originated not in authorized banks of issue, but in the failures of private bankers and of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust company, whose power to issue notes had terminated Jan. 1, 1843. The failure of this institution in 1857 removed the last representative of the old banks organized under special charters, with no security for their circulation except their general assets. The branches of the State bank and the independent banks were organized under the law of 1845, which gave them existence only for twenty years. Consequently, when the Civil war broke out and the National Bank Act was passed many of them took advantage of the opportunity and became National banks. Of the first ten National banks organized in 1863, six were in Ohio, and two of these were located in the Miami valley, at Dayton. At the beginning of 1864 there were approximately 200 banks in Ohio with over $12,000,000 capital, and twenty-seven of these were private banks and located in Hamilton county.

After the passage of the National Banking law, the notes of the State banks had to compete with the new National Bank notes and the greenbacks, or notes of the Federal government. They held their own, however, until the Federal tax of 10 per cent upon the issues of State banks, early in 1865, forced the retiring of the circulation of all State banks; and this, together with the expiration of the charter of the State bank closed a period of Ohio's banking history, that of State banks organized under general laws and issuing notes secured by a safety fund or deposit of government bonds. Henceforth note issue ceased to be a function of banks organized under state laws.

TRANSPORTATION

IT is a far cry from the winding trails of the Indian along the high ridges of the Miami country to the swift-winged aeroplane of the twentieth century, yet it remained for this rich valley whose early commercial development was so greatly retarded by inadequate transportation facilities to give to the world that almost unbelievable invention which became the eyes of the armies in the great world war, and which is being rapidly developed into commercial possibilities. It was just about the beginning of the nineteenth century when a sufficient number of early settlers had occupied land in the Miami country to make the question of disposition of their surplus agricultural products and modest requirements one involving the problem of transportation.

The founding of Columbia and Losantiville, afterward Cincinnati, formed the nucleus of the fifth community district of the Ohio valley, and with the first budding of commercial opportunity came the pioneer merchants with the then luxuries of groceries, dry goods, tobacco and whiskey. As these were exchanged for agricultural products and furs and skins, the more adventurous farmers and trappers who had broken farther into the forest, made their way by blazed trails and Indian and buffalo paths to the river settlement in order to barter their products for those imported from the east.

The stocks of these pioneer merchants were chiefly bought in Baltimore and Philadelphia, and transported in the specially built wagons of those days to Pittsburg, at a cost of from $5 to $8 per hundred weight. The goods were then loaded into keel-boats and floated and poled down the Ohio to Cincinnati. These keel-boats were long and narrow, constructed with a view of navigating the swift waters of the river, and of being poled in shallow places, or towed by hand from paths along the bank. A more pretentious type, known as a barge, was from 75 to 100 feet long, and from 15 to 20 feet wide, carrying from fifty to one hundred tons. Some of them were equipped with masts and sails, and carried as high as sixty men to ply the oars, and were capable of making as high as fifteen miles a day against the current. About two trips a year were made by each boat between Pittsburg and New Orleans.

About 1800 the sailing barge reached a state of development which permitted operation with greatly reduced crews to between from $5 and $6 a ton between Cincinnati and New Orleans, thereby greatly stimulating the exports from the valley.

It was by means of this type of boats that the merchandise from the east, dragged so laboriously over the mountains, completed its journey to Cincinnati, if, indeed, that journey were ever completed. It was not unfraught with danger, both to the crew and cargo, for frequently the merchant purchased his own boat, and, being unfa-

miliar with the shoals and rapids, lost his property or even his life, on the journey. If successful, the trip required about twenty days. Safely arrived, the goods might be placed on sale in the frontier stores to await the incoming customers, but the more ambitious found it necessary to seek out the settlements, then forming, further up the valleys of the Miamis. As the trails were only wide enough for a man to advance single file, carrying limited supplies upon his back, crude roadways were soon broken through in order that the goods might be hauled to the new communities. At this point advertisements would be sent out and traders invited to ride or walk in to inspect them. While the volume of barter was greater than that of sale, and the early flow of commerce set in for both import and export, the provisioning of the army engaged in Indian warfare furnished a profitable source of business, and the passage of the troops led to a considerable improvement of the roadways. Nevertheless there was but little development along this line, and the expansion of commerce in the Miami country was materially retarded by the inaccessibility of interior points, which could only be reached by loaded wagons under the most favorable weather conditions.

The economic demands of the new territory were such, however, that these avenues of transportation gradually took the form of a system. Five thoroughfares radiating from Cincinnati were fairly well developed before 1809. One of these led to Lebanon; another through Hamilton and Franklin to Dayton; with laterals branching out through the Miami valleys. At Dayton connection was made for Springfield, Urbana and Piqua, and branches from Hamilton extended eastwardly through Lebanon to Chillicothe, joining the Zane Trace, which in turn extended through Lancaster and Zanesville to Wheeling. Another branch from Hamilton reached Eaton. Up the river through Columbia a roadway extended through Williamsburg, Newmarket and Bainbridge to Chillicothe, and another to the west followed the river to Cleves. A fifth passed through the blue grass region to Lexington.

During the process of the evolution of these highways, access was found to some of the more northern points of the Miami valley region by keel-boats passing up the Great Miami, and floating back with a return cargo. The treacherous and rocky character of this stream made the undertaking one of difficulty, but it appears that a considerable amount of produce was shipped in this way, sometimes continuing down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans.

Flour, bacon, whisky, pelts and venison were the principal commodities shipped over this route. In the meantime river transportation had improved and, with the influx of settlers, better types of boats were put into commission. A packet line was established between Pittsburg and Cincinnati, making the trip every two weeks. The boats were armored in a crude way, and equipped with small cannon, in addition to rifles and muskets as a protection against Indians.

The difficulty of up-river transportation soon began to popularize travel by land, and the road from Wheeling to Maysville laid out by Ebenezer Zane, as well as that through Chillicothe, became more and more frequented by parties from the east.

The War of 1812 impressed upon the nation the necessity for military roads to take the place of the rough highways which were passable only at certain seasons, and the Miami country came in for its share of a pioneer good roads movement, which spread throughout the east and penetrated more slowly into the west. Many maps were made and many turnpikes proposed, but little was actually accomplished until more than a decade later.

That historic highway, the Old National road, was extended into Ohio in 1825 and did not reach Springfield until 1837, connecting the northern section of the Miami valley with the eastern states and ultimately through Indiana to the west. However, in the decade beginning 1830 macadamized turnpikes multiplied with great rapidity. The most important of these were the Cincinnati and Hamilton turnpike, twenty-five miles in length, the Harrison turnpike, twenty miles, the Lebanon and Springfield turnpike, forty miles, the Cincinnati and Wooster turnpike, twenty miles, and the Covington and Lexington turnpike, eighty miles in length. These were completed or well under way in 1840, and, together with the subsidiary or lateral roads made seventeen turnpikes interlacing the Miami valley and leading directly or indirectly into Cincinnati. From the earliest days the comparatively lower cost of water borne traffic was very apparent, and as early as 1815 Dr. Daniel Drake launched a campaign for the construction of a system of canals in Ohio. In 1819 Governor Brown took official notice of the movement, and in 1822 the legislature authorized a preliminary survey which led, three years later, to the authorization of the construction of the Ohio and Miami canals.

The latter exercised a most important influence upon the development of the Miami valley, knitting into it a community of interests and solidarity that was destined to become enduring. Built at a time when the roadways of this section were in a deplorable condition, it offered an opportunity for expansion which the Miami territory so badly needed. The canal commenced near the mouth of the Mad river at Dayton, descending the Miami valley through the villages of Miamisburg, Franklin, Middletown and Hamilton. From this point it followed the course of Mill creek to Cincinnati. The length of the canal from Dayton to Cincinnati was 67 miles, and it was completed in 1828. Later, the canal was extended to Piqua, and in the latter part of the 40's continued to the junction of the Auglaize and Maumee rivers, whence it continued to Lake Erie under the name of the Wabash canal.

The canal earned $8,507 in tolls, and ten years later its income amounted to $81,431. All kinds of products were transported over it, and a thriving passenger business conducted between Cincinnati and Dayton, and to some extent to northern points. In 1840 the governor of the state pointed with pride to the fact that the Miami canal had netted in excess of 6 per cent on the total cost of construction. This cost was upward of a million dollars for the section between Cincinnati and Dayton. The success of the Miami canal soon led to a movement for the construction of the Whitewater canal to connect Cincinnati with the Whitewater canal of Indiana, which was originally planned to extend from Cambridge City, on the Na-

tional road, to Lawrenceburg on the Ohio, and of which forty miles had already been completed. This connection was made at Harrison on the Ohio state line about twenty-five miles from Cincinnati. It was confidently predicted by Historian Cist that "this canal will likewise be navigable during a greater portion of the year than that of any other canal in the state; it being situated at the base of a hill which has southern exposure, and it will not only receive the direct rays of the sun, but will also have the benefit of its reflected rays from the sides of the hills, as well as from the water from the rivers running along parallel with the canal. This will make a difference of from two to three weeks in the time of opening this canal in the spring."

The construction of this canal proved to be an expensive undertaking, costing $800,000, of which the state of Ohio subscribed $150,000, the city of Cincinnati $400,000, private individuals $90,000, the balance being raised by certificates and bonds issued by the company. It passed over two wooden aqueducts, a freestone arch and through a 1,900-foot tunnel. The first boat reached the city in 1843. Heavy damages by floods seriously interfered with the success of the undertaking, and in later years it was finally abandoned, and the terminal at Cincinnati converted into an entrance for steam railroads.

The Miami canal was more prosperous, and the collection of $315,103 in tolls in 1850 moved the same historian to say: "As will be seen, our railroad facilities have not, thus far, reduced, nor are they ever expected to reduce materially or even relatively the canal business of Cincinnati and vicinity." It is interesting to note that Cist, in the next edition of his sketches and statistics of Cincinnati, published eight years later, makes no reference to the canals or in fact to any other kind of transportation than steam railroads.

It is nevertheless a tribute to the energy and resources of the Miami valley that the Miami canal at all times showed more vitality than any other artificial waterway in the state. It was laid out carefully to follow closely rivers and other sources of water supply. The first spadeful of dirt was excavated by Governor DeWitt Clinton of New York, the father of internal waterway improvements in this country, by whose efforts the Erie canal in New York state had just been completed. There were bands of music, companies of soldiers, and orators from all parts of the United States. The ceremonies took place at the Doty lock, then about a half a mile below the village of Middletown, and now within the corporate limits of that city. Although a tablet was imbedded in the stonework when the Doty lock was completed commemorating the ceremonies, it, like the canal system of the state, has been neglected and its inscription is totally illegible.

The first boat passed up the canal in May, 1827, and was known as Packet No. 1, Farmers' and Merchants' line. P. A. Sprigman was its master, and it was announced that regular trips would be made between Cincinnati and Middletown. An example of one of the effects of building this canal, and indeed one that is strikingly typical of the effect of transportation upon community building, is found in the experience of Jacksonboro, a town in Butler county. Prior

to 1825 the principal highway of this section extended through Hamilton from Cincinnati to Jacksonboro. As a result of its being the terminal the town grew rapidly and was soon the second in size in the county. Middletown was an isolated country village without good road connections and most of its people did their trading in Jacksonboro. With the building of the canal, Middletown became prosperous and grew rapidly, while Jacksonboro shrunk in proportion, until today its population is smaller than it was in 1825, and Middletown ranks as the second city in the county.

With the building of the railroads through the valley the importance of the canal diminished, since its capacity was limited and the competition of the steam lines very vigorous. Finally, in the late 60's, that portion of it in Cincinnati south of Broadway was abandoned, and Eggleston avenue constructed, the water being turned into a sewer near Eighth street, and emptied into the river. Later, like the Whitewater canal, its terminal was leased to a steam railroad.

Unlike the Whitewater, however, the vitality of this public work was not destroyed, and business continued to be done in a sufficient amount to justify the state in keeping it in operation. It is interesting to note that one of the forces most potent in preventing its abandonment was the C. H. & D. railroad, which had contributed so largely to destroying its business. This was not done in any spirit of affection or foresight into the future development of waterway transportation, but because competing lines of steam roads were looking with covetous eyes upon this right of way which led through so many prosperous towns of the Miami valley and into the very heart of Cincinnati. In no small degree due to this influence canal associations were formed, resulting in an education of the people as to the potential value of the canal. Finally the United States Government became interested in the preservation and expansion of the waterway. In 1894 an act of Congress was passed directing the secretary of war to appoint a board of three army engineers to survey the Miami and Erie canal and the Ohio canal, with branches, rivers, etc., as might in their judgment form a continuous canal connecting Lake Erie with the Ohio river, through the state of Ohio. This board was directed to report upon the feasibility of improving and widening such canal to seventy feet, with a depth of seven feet. Great interest was taken in commercial circles and every opportunity was given to the commission, headed by Major Chittenden, to carry out its work. The Chittenden report recommended the Miami and Erie canal as the most feasible and produced statistics to prove its commercial value when completed. The report, however, held that the proposed depth of seven feet was entirely inadequate, since it would restrict the benefits to intra-state commerce. A sufficient water supply was available, it said, for a ten-foot canal during the dry season, which was not true of any other route in the state. In his report, Major Chittenden says that the size and type of boat to be used will be fixed by the maximum draft possible on the Ohio river, and the minimum draft capable of navigation on the lakes. Naturally this will control the character and capacity of the canal, as it is assumed that whenever the work of uniting these two im-

portant systems of inland navigation is undertaken, it will be upon a comprehensive scale designed to render the ports of both systems accessible to a single type of boat. Such boats of not less than eight or nine feet draft could operate by way of the Erie canal, Lake Erie, the Miami and Erie canal, and the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, from the Atlantic seaboard to the gulf. The possibility of being traversed by such a highway of commerce produced much enthusiasm in the Miami valley, but only disappointment followed, as no practical steps were taken to complete the improvement.

In the meantime, having successfully resisted the schemes of steam and interurban railway promoters to seize its right of way for a roadbed, the Miami and Erie canal entered upon a new phase of its tempestuous career. A company was formed for the purpose of towing canalboats by means of an "electric mule" operated on tracks along the towpath. The suspicion that the real purpose of this company was to gain possession of the canal property for interurban railway purposes aroused the most vigorous opposition on the part of the waterway advocates. It was insufficient, however, to prevent the passage of enabling legislation and the execution of a lease between the state and the electric mule company. The roadbed was graded, tracks laid, and apparently everything in readiness for operation, but the continued agitation of the opponents, the most active among whom were the owners of water right leases, together with the publication of the names of the stockholders, including the names of many persons prominent either directly or indirectly with the passage of the enabling act, interfered with the financing of the project or the carrying out of its plans, whatever they may have been. The company disappeared and the rails, ties, and other equipment disintegrated on the banks of the canal.

That portion of the canal property lying within the city limits has now been turned over to the city of Cincinnati, to be used as an entrance for interurbans, the very purpose which had been so earnestly opposed in previous years.

It might be supposed that this would write finis to the canal story on the Miami valley. On the contrary, the stimulus given to water transportation by the inability of the steam railroads to handle the traffic of the nation during the war period, has brought about a revival of interest in the building of a cross state canal connecting the lakes with the Ohio river. Again Congress has provided for a survey to determine the most feasible and practical route, and this work is now being carried on under the direction of Col. Lansing H. Beach, of the United States Corps of Engineers.

Notwithstanding its dependence upon water transportation, the valley took little interest in the invention of the steamboat by Robert Fulton, and when Nicholas J. Roosevelt, a brother of the grandfather of the former president, visited Cincinnati and discussed his plans for building a steamboat to navigate on the Ohio, he was treated with polite incredulity. He had, however, been in conference with Fulton and was confident of his enterprise. In 1809, from May to December, he floated down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and studied the channels and shoals preparatory to the operation of his steam-propelled craft.

In the spring of 1810 the keel was laid in Pittsburg for a boat 116 feet long and 20 feet wide, costing when completed $30,000. He arrived in Cincinnati, the first stop, and was greeted by throngs who congratulated him upon his success, but cheerfully assured him that he would never be able to go back, as the boat could not possibly run up stream. At Louisville the same assurances caused him to give a banquet to leading citizens and while there on board, to their great alarm and consternation, got up steam and actually carried them several miles up stream. The noises of escaping steam and the rattle of machinery caused great excitement along the river, where it was thought the comet of 1811 had fallen into the Ohio. A devastating earthquake occurred, adding to his difficulties. The trip was made, demonstrating the feasibility of steamboat operation on the western rivers, and the intrepid promoter lived to see the industry he had launched rise to a pre-eminent position, but before his death in 1871, he must have been brought to the sad realization that it was being forced out of the field by a newer method of transportation.

Shortly after the success of the experiment had been fully admitted, efforts were made to have Congress grant exclusive rights for the operation of steamboats on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, it being argued that capital was timid and that it would not invest in steamboats unless assured against competition. Congress, however, did not yield to the argument and capital did invest in hundreds of boats to ply these rivers and their navigable tributaries. As Cincinnati was the port of the Miami valley, the entire territory shared in the control exercised by the Queen City over the markets of the south and entire middle west.

Steamboat building became a great industry and the most palatial steamers plied the river, lending a glamour and romance to the period that still lives in song and story.

In 1852 there were 4,058 arrivals at Cincinnati and the shipyards were turning out upwards of thirty new boats a year. No heed was given to the railroads that were being chartered by the legislature, nor the promotions that were being fostered. But there came a period when the roads were actually built and when trunk lines led the traffic away from the river instead of toward it. In the latter part of the 50's there began a railroad policy, most natural in itself but since admitted as most unwise, by which reduced rates were given at river points in order to destroy the steamboat business. The uncertainty of river transportation, caused by periods of low water, aided the railroads and gradually reduced the revenues of the steamboats and made their future so precarious, investors became wary. As boats were burned or sunk by accident, none were constructed to take their places. Steamboat building at Cincinnati accounted for but three boats in 1885 and, from the records of the Chamber of Commerce, then ceased to exist. Towboats towing barges of coal and heavier materials took the place of the numerous freight packets and the passenger business all but disappeared.

In the latter part of the 80's the people of Cincinnati and other parts of the Miami valley set out to arouse a national interest in the

improvement and canalization of inland waterways, in order that, with permanent channels assured, one of the handicaps might be removed.

So successful was this movement that the improvement of the Ohio with 48 locks and dams is now more than half completed, and the nation is spending millions in various parts of the country.

The necessities of war brought about the adoption of a national policy of co-ordination of rail and water transportation, which will doubtless bring back into use latent resources of the Miami valley, materially aiding in the advancement of her prosperity.

While water transportation on both rivers and canals was still in its earlier period of development, it was recognized that this system had its limitations, since its highest usefulness would be confined to those industries located along the natural and artificial streams. The bad condition of the roads acted as a deterrent, since they made truckage not only slow, but an expensive factor. The coming of the railroad was being foreshadowed, and the entire valley was thrilled with discussions of the great prosperity which would follow the building of these inland arteries of commerce. Great stimulus was given to these discussions when, early in the 30's, the Erie & Kalamazoo railroad, connecting Adrian, Michigan, and Toledo, Ohio, was put into operation. It was an unchartered affair at first, operated by horse power, but it was not only the first railroad in Ohio, but the first operated west of New York. In 1837 it was changed to a steam road.

Although the Miami valley could not boast the first railroad, it exercised leadership of the whole state in the rapid and feverish development of this character of transportation, which set in about this period. The thirtieth general assembly, in 1831 and 1832, was deluged with incorporations and proposed incorporations of railroads promoted and backed by some of the most distinguished men of the day. The first of these to be incorporated was the Richmond, Eaton & Miami Railroad company, by an act of December 29, 1831, giving it the sole and exclusive right to construct a railroad from Richmond, Indiana, to some point on the Miami canal, between Dayton and Hamilton, deemed most eligible to "carry persons and property upon the same, by the power and force of steam, of animals, or of any other mechanical force or power, or any combination of them." The capital stock was $500,000, divided into ten thousand shares of $50 each. The incorporators were Cornelius Van Ausdal, Joseph C. Hawkins, William Hall, Peter Van Ausdal, Benjamin Sayre, David Powell, Abraham Troxell, Samuel Caldwell, Jonathan Martin, Robert Milliken, James McBride and Abraham Chittenden, all of Ohio, and John Erwin, Warren B. Leeds, Samuel Shutes and Robert Morrison, of Indiana.

The second incorporation, granted on January 5, 1832, was to the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad company, and showed the disposition of the progressive capitalists of the valley to extend their opportunities into other parts of the state. The right was given to construct a railroad from Dayton to Springfield, Urbana, Bellefontaine, Upper Sandusky, Tiffin and Lower Sandusky. This was incorporated for $1,000,000, and prominent among the promoters were

the following citizens of the Miami valley section: Samuel W. Davis, Francis Carr and Ethan Stone of Hamilton county; Charles G. Swain, Alexander Grimes and Horatio G. Phillips of Montgomery; Pierson Spinning and Henry Bechtel of Clark, who had associated with them leading capitalists from other points along the proposed route.

On January 25, 1832, the third incorporation was authorized by the legislature for a railroad in the Miami valley. It was the Franklin, Springboro & Wilmington railway, to run from Franklin, on the Miami canal, through Springboro to Wilmington. On February 8, 1832, the Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad company was launched with $1,000,000 capital to run from Cincinnati to the state line in the direction of Lawrenceburg, thence from Lawrenceburg to Indianapolis and St. Louis. The incorporators were Samuel W. Davis, Ethan Stone, W. Green, J. P. Foot, George Graham, Calvin Fletcher, W. S. Johnston, Lyman Watson and Alexander McGrew, all of Hamilton county.

The Chillicothe & Lebanon Railroad company, incorporated February 11, 1832, was the first proposed to extend from the outside into the valley, its route being from Chillicothe through Leesburg and Wilmington to Lebanon. Many features of these charters seem peculiar, in the light of present day operating methods. For example, they contain clauses permitting private individuals to pass over and along the tracks of the railways in their private vehicles, thus early recognizing the basic principle upon which subsequent interstate commerce railroad legislation is founded. This principle is, that charters granted to steam railroads are for the use of the public highway, which primarily belongs to the people, and over which they reserve the right of regulation. Other provisions limited the charges per ton mile by providing that they must not exceed the tonnage schedule of the Miami and Erie canal.

Other incorporations relating to the Miami valley were the Oxford & Miami Railroad company in 1835, the Chillicothe & Cincinnati, Wilmington & Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, the Cincinnati Western, and the Ohio, Miami & Wabash in 1836.

From this period until 1851 sessions of the legislature granted charters to railroads in every direction, throughout the state. In a great many cases the hopes of the promoters were shattered and many financial losses were sustained. In a great number of cases charters lapsed without any attempt being made to build the road. On some roads construction was begun, only to be abandoned, while others were partially built and operated, but later absorbed by their more successful competitors. After 1851 legislative charters were advocated and in conformity with the new constitution, incorporations came under the terms of railroad laws general in their application.

Notwithstanding the early agitation, railroad development was held in abeyance by the timid investors and doubting Thomases, and it was not until 1835 that serious steps were taken for the building of a railroad through the Miami valley. This road was the Little Miami, extending from Cincinnati to Springfield, a distance of 84

miles. It encountered the greatest difficulties and progressed very slowly. This is clearly indicated by the words of historian Cist in his "Cincinnati in 1841," in which he says: "About 35 miles of this road are graded and more under contract. The iron rails for fifteen miles are bought, and locomotives procured to run on the road. The fifteen miles from Cincinnati, it is supposed, will be in operation the first of September, 1841. Funds are procured to finish the whole road from Cincinnati to Xenia and it will no doubt be completed to Springfield."

In 1851 the Little Miami was the only railroad leading from Cincinnati in actual operation. It had, however, been extended to Springfield and had become one of the most important factors in the upbuilding of the Miami valley territory, located, as it was, entirely in the valley of the Little Miami. Its connection at Springfield with the Mad River & Sandusky railroad, and at Xenia with railroads for Columbus and Cleveland, opened up transportation facilities to the northern system which was rapidly being developed. That it was patronized is shown by the fact that in 1851 it carried 52,288 through passengers, and a total of 144,486, and collected $204,589 from this source. Its earnings from freight transportation disclose that the largest part of its business was between the towns of the Miami valley, since its through freight for the year brought $35,000 and its way freight $157,607. Two trains were operated daily "at five o'clock and twenty minutes a. m." and "two o'clock and thirty minutes p. m." Evidently the early morning train was the Flyer, as it was designated as "the Express," and did not run on Sunday. The trip to New York was made in 48 hours by the following schedule—leaving Cincinnati at five o'clock and twenty minutes a. m., and Columbus at 11 o'clock and thirty minutes a. m., arriving at Cleveland at six o'clock that evening. From this point passengers took the boat for Buffalo, arriving the next morning, and thence by express train at Albany, at which point they again embarked by boat for New York, arriving 48 hours after leaving Cincinnati. The trip was made over four railroads and two steamboat lines, but, in the light of present day cost of traveling, the fares could hardly be regarded as excessive, since they amounted to $17.50 from Cincinnati to New York and there was no charge for meals or staterooms on the boats. The sleeping accommodations of the trip were on the boats, as sleeping cars were then an unheard of luxury. It is hardly likely that traveling was an unmixed pleasure, in those days, as much remained to be desired in the way of construction and equipment, such as are now required, even in the least highly developed lines. In place of the hundred pound rails of the present day, oak stringers were used, covered with five-eighths inch thickness of strap iron. The first passenger coaches were extremely crude and followed closely the design of stage coaches, with a double deck arrangement, in all seating about twenty-four persons. The first engines were similar in design to those used for threshing machines and weighed only ten tons, including fuel and water. This may be contrasted with the modern 280-ton engine with a tank capacity of 7,000 gallons of water and ten tons of coal. The speed of the early engines was about ten miles per hour for passenger, and half of that

for freight, while transportation charges ran as high as 25 cents per ton mile.

The construction of the Little Miami opened up railroad connection in the valley of the Little Miami river, and suggested the demand for a similar facility for the territory of the Big Miami valley, which led to the construction of the second railroad, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton. It was largely a Cincinnati enterprise, promoted by the leading capitalists of the day, and was put into operation between Cincinnati and Dayton in 1851. This road exercised a potent effect upon the commercial development of the valley, as it was regarded with highest local pride, until in its latter years it became a football for frenzied financiers and finally passed out of existence, being absorbed into the Baltimore & Ohio system.

The Eaton & Richmond railroad opened from Cincinnati to Camden the same year, and by the end of 1852 was completed to Eaton, and thence extended to Richmond, Ind., a year later. Connecting links of a developing railway system were pushed rapidly, hooking up Troy, Greenville, Piqua and other points in the Miami valley, and the Ohio & Mississippi railroad was promoted as a great east and west trunk line from the Mississippi river to the Atlantic ocean.

Less difficulty was experienced in procuring the necessary capital, since the success of the roads already in operation had been manifested. The Little Miami stock, which had sold as low as $7 a share, was quoted at 108, and the C. H. & D. declared dividend of 4 per cent in the first nine months, said to be the only instance of the kind on record of western roads up to that time. The feverish spirit of the 30's, which led to so many wildcat enterprises with attendant losses, had given way to a more substantial belief in the future of steam railroad investments, based upon investigation, and public subscriptions were made with a restored faith that was not always justified.

If railroads advanced the prosperity of the valley, in their earliest period, there at length came one which imperiled it. Through the Cincinnati gateway, the south had offered a profitable market for the products of factory and farm, transported by river. The citizens of Louisville raised the funds necessary to build the L. & N. railroad, which tapped the southern system of railroad at Nashville, giving the Falls City a tremendous advantage, since to compete the merchants of the valley must use the L. & N. at Louisville, and that city placed a heavy arbitrary charge on all shipments to and from Cincinnati. Because of this situation, the city of Cincinnati built the Cincinnati Southern railroad, as a municipal enterprise, to Chattanooga.

Following the panic of 1873 there came a period of narrow-gauge railroad building, and these lines were projected in many directions, and much capital invested with the belief that the lower cost of construction and equipment would make them formidable rivals of the older roads. They were not, however, successful and were later abandoned or standardized.

Consolidations into related groups followed, and today almost without exception the important rail lines of the Miami valley may

be traced back to the foresight of the early promoters of the period of the 50's.

About 1895 came the beginning of the development of the interurban electric railroad, which promised to revolutionize not only the passenger but the freight and express transportation as well. As the name indicated, it proposed to furnish transit between cities by means of high-speed electric cars, operating directly into the business district of the cities through which it passed. Syndicates were formed and promoters waxed fat on selling the stock in enterprises promoted in every direction, without much consideration of the cost of construction, the probable traffic to be furnished or the conditions imposed by the authorities granting the franchises. It was found that none of the existing laws which had been drawn for steam railroads and street railways covered this new character of enterprise, so its development proceeded without much, if any, public control. The earliest promotions which resulted in the actual building of these lines was in the vicinity of Dayton, radiating out to Piqua, Troy, Xenia, Eaton, and into Indiana.

The first road in the southern part of the valley was the Cincinnati & Hamilton, connecting these two points. This was followed by the C. D. & T., organized for the purpose of building over the route from Cincinnati to Toledo. The Cincinnati, Lawrenceburg & Aurora extended west along the Ohio river, with branches to Aurora and to Harrison, the former terminal of the Whitewater canal.

The Cincinnati, Georgetown & Portsmouth, a narrow-gauge steam road, was electrified, running through the eastern part of the valley to Georgetown. A group finally known as the Interurban Railway and Terminal company were constructing one branch to New Richmond, another to Bethel and a third to Lebanon. The Cincinnati, Milford & Loveland followed the valley of the Little Miami through the points indicated by its name. The Cincinnati & Columbus completed construction as far as Hillsboro and terminated in Norwood.

Owing to the fact that the gauge of the street car tracks in Cincinnati was six inches broader than "standard," the interurbans of standard gauge could not use the tracks for terminal purposes and were compelled to discharge their passengers outside of the city limits, while those adopting the broad gauge did not reach any other large city, hence the development of this character of enterprise was far behind that in other parts of the country, where high speeds were obtained with luxurious equipment, in some cases including dining and sleeping cars. From Dayton north a much better type of service was furnished and schedules operated efficiently, connecting with points in northeastern Ohio and with the highly developed system in Indiana. However, unwise financial methods, overcapitalization, and injudicious franchise conditions contributed to bring disaster upon many of the interurban properties. Receiverships have been plentiful and a number of the lines have been abandoned with applications pending for others. High prices of labor and materials, during the war, in many cases put on the finishing touches, until it is admitted that the future of this type of industry is very problematic.

It is an interesting feature of modern economics, that what promised to be the latest and most revolutionary method of transportation owed its difficulties in no small degree to the reincarnation and modernization of the despised and neglected roads, which were the valley's first means of commercial intercourse.

The advent of the automobile brought a renewed interest in roads, first for pleasure cars and later for heavy trucks bringing the products of the farm to the markets and returning laden with supplies from the cities. Toll roads were displaced by free turnpikes and the formation of good roads associations forced the legislature to action. A state highway department was organized and state funds appropriated to aid the counties in the construction of laterals to the market highways, constructed out of public funds. The auto trucks, taking advantage of these conditions, cut more deeply into the already slender resources of the interurbans and added to their financial discomfiture.

In no part of the state has a livelier interest been manifested in the good roads movement than in the Ohio valley, where main market highways, built and proposed, will lead out with their glistening trails of brick and concrete, to all parts of this and adjacent states, while the counties and townships with a network of secondary and tertiary roads, will form a complete system, embracing the cities and the surrounding agricultural regions, and binding them together in a common interest.

As with the introduction of each new method of transportation, enthusiasts predicted the most extravagant and revolutionary development, so the good roads advocates and the motor truck promoters look forward to a monopoly of all but the heaviest traffic. History would suggest that disappointments may be avoided if we refrain from an overweening optimism, and the steam railroads, the waterways and the interurbans may still play an important and specialized part in the transportation destinies of the rich, beautiful valley of the two Miamis.

Logan County Court House, Bellefontaine, O.

THE STORY OF LOGAN COUNTY

SOMEWHAT more than a century and a quarter ago, a passenger in an airship—if one may for the moment imagine that marvel of the twentieth century to have existed then—in passing over the gentle eminence of Logan county, might have looked down upon a scene which gave no sign of human habitation save the half-hidden roofs of two or three rude council houses built of logs, intrenched within forests of oak, elm, beech, hickory, ash and maple, densely massed, except where the site of some long since sunken lake, or forest fire, had left its trace in a green plain, and feathered here and there with the smokes of sheltered camp-fires. Had he been especially observant, he might have noticed that the forest on the crest of the eminence, and along the great north and south divide, here flung its green arms higher skyward than at any point in his journey from the mountains of the east to the great "father of waters" in the west. He could not have failed to note that the great divide was cleft by the winding valleys of a half score silver ribbons of water, gathering in the south and flowing on to join the flood of some wider stream below. He should have seen, also, although engineers and geographers did not, that that greater river, fed by the well-spring of a lake lying high in the wooded slopes, and augmented by the waters of streams which tumbled down from the western slopes of the divide, was born and bred in this territory, and that the honor of its rise belongs to this county as the head of the Great Miami valley.

But the woods concealed much, and even the existence of an opulent, if savage, life could only have been suspected at that time, from such a vantage. Sheltered by the deep foliage, lay a number of gemlike lakes, stocked with fish; the forest itself was home for innumerable furred and feathered denizens, which furnished the savage with meat for his nourishment and skins for his clothing and shelter. The soil of the fertile little prairies produced his maize in plenty, and the trophies which he brought with him from the white man's civilization, in his retreat from the south and east, added to the comfort of the wild life among the Miami headwaters. Hogs roamed the woods in summer, but were fed with corn and fattened to some degree for the slaughter in winter. The white man's cattle and horses had followed the Indian, whether they would or no, and added to them, many a white captive made his unwilling home among the huddled huts and tepees of an Indian village.

Though stealthy, the life of the savage here was vivid and intense, for the Shawanoese Indians, with remnants of other tribes, had taken their last stand in these retreats, and from their forest fastnesses made vengeful sallies against the white settlers of the south, returning with plunder often blood-stained. And the set-

tlers, in their turn, made raids of reprisal. Struggle and bloodshed were rife. The white man's hands were no less bloody than his red brother's. Renegade white men from the south, no less than lawless British from the north, aided the Indians and instigated many of their attacks, profiting thereby; nor was outlawry and a love of wild adventure quite absent from those who defended the white settlers. Between all these elements the struggle was prolonged until justice gave way to mere revenge, and the white heralds of civilization were hardly more humane than the savages who defended the hunting grounds of their fathers. But wherever the original fault lay, the innocent suffered with the guilty, and life on the Ohio frontier was become intolerable. Settlers who returned from distant scenes of labor, or expeditions of honest emprise, to find their fields despoiled, their cattle and horses driven away, their cabins in ashes, and their families scattered, murdered or taken captive, had become desperate. The Shawanoese of the headwaters remained implacable long after the major part of the Ohio tribes had submitted to white dictation, and, strong in their pride of warriorship, avenged their accumulated wrongs upon the least occasion. With them, though less antagonistic to the settlers, were contingents of various tribes,—Wyandots, Chippewas, Delawares, Ottawas, Monseys, Mingoes and a solitary Cherokee. But the enraged white settler recognized little difference between one red tribe and another, it seems.

The "Wabash Expedition," undertaken by Gen. Clarke in 1786, had as a part of its design the wiping out of the headwater villages, known as "the Mad River towns," with the expectation that so decisive a step would result in the end of Indian raids from that quarter. As the army moved northward up the valley of the Miami, Col. Benjamin Logan, with a band of about seven hundred Kentuckians, ripe for revenge, was detached to proceed up Mad river valley against the Shawanoese stronghold. The entire group of villages lay within the territory of Logan county, beginning with those near the mouth of Mac-a-chack creek, from whence Pigeon Town lay about three and one-half miles to the northwest, and Wapatomica, a Mingo village (where was located the great council which once had condemned Simon Kenton to die at the stake), the headquarters of Moluntha, Great Sachem of the assembled tribes, about the same distance to the northeast of Mac-a-chack. North of Wapatomica lay the Wyandot village called Zane's Town, from the residence there of a white man of that name. Blue Jacket's town (the site of Bellefontaine), Reed's Town, not far from this neighborhood, and Solomon's Town, farther to the north and west (sometime the home of Tarhe the Crane), are all mentioned among the list of towns. The principal chiefs were Blue Jacket (Weyapiersenwah), the most implacable of them all and second only to Black Hoof (Catahecassa), the successor to the murdered Cornstalk (Wiwelespea), in ability and skill as a leader of his people; Moluntha (who had married the sister of Cornstalk, a squaw of enormous size and so warlike as to be known as "the Grenadier"); Tarhe, the Wyandot, and Buckongehalas, the Delaware. The forest foe may well have seemed formidable.

Col. Logan spared no pains to make the success of the attack certain. Detailing Cols. Patterson and Kennedy to the left and right wings, he took command of the central division, with Daniel Boone and Simon Kenton leading the troops. From the account written many years later by Gen. William Lytle, then but a lad of sixteen, the facts of the day are briefly restated here. The Mac-a-chack towns were defended with desperate valor, the warriors, of whom about twenty were killed, in scarcely an instance asking quarter, preferring to die rather than yield. Many prisoners were taken.

The third town was Wapatomica, which could be plainly seen as the troops approached it across a plain a mile and a half in breadth. Their expectation was to meet or overtake a larger body of Indians, which would precipitate a general engagement. Young Lytle was about to shoot at one of a flying group of savages, when the warrior held up his hand in token of surrender, at the same time ordering the others to stop. The savage who had surrendered came toward Lytle, calling his women and children to follow him, but before Lytle could reach the proffered hand, the men had rushed in and were with difficulty restrained from killing the submissive Indian. He was then led back to his town, which was situated on a high commanding point of land (Bald Knob), jutting well out into the prairie, where a flag, flying at the time from a sixty-foot pole, proclaimed the residence of the chief, Moluntha. Thirteen prisoners had been taken, including the chief, his three wives, and several children, among whom was a lad of noble height and bearing, about young Lytle's age. This easy victory might have remained bloodless except for the cruelty and vindictive hatred of a few of the unrulier soldiers, who took advantage of the general confusion to defy the express command of Logan that none of the prisoners be molested. Molutha himself was slain, almost immediately after Logan's departure, by Col. McGary, who in cold blood seized an axe from the Grenadier Squaw, and with it crushed in the chief's head, before a hand could prevent the deed. The desperado escaped through the crowd of men and horses and never returned. The young son, Spemica Lamba (High Horn), who with the rest of the family had witnessed the atrocity, had attached himself to young Lytle as his prisoner. Col. Logan, attracted by his beauty and intelligence, took Spemica Lamba to his own home in Kentucky, where he was given the advantage of civilized education and society during a period of nine years, permitting him also to assume the name of Logan. But the disgrace cast upon the whole expedition by McGary's cruelty could never be atoned for.

It appears that at nearly all points after the first towns, the warriors were all gone on the annual hunting expedition, to remote haunts of game, and the carefully planned attacks surprised only villages and food stores hastily deserted by fleeing squaws and children. These northern villages were also burned, as well as the corn stored up for winter maintenance,—with what degree of soldierly valor the citizen of today may determine for himself.

Zane's Town, the Wyandot village, where stood a block house

built by the English, was burned the next morning, after which the detachment returned to the main body of troops. There appears, in some histories of the expedition, a reluctance to admit the destruction of a town where a white man was known to live, on the ground that Logan could not have ordered an act of such wanton bad faith. However, Lytle wrote of what he was eyewitness to, and the account is further proved by the story of Jonathan Alder, a white captive in one of the villages, who related the absence of the braves at the hunting grounds, and the arrival at their village, one morning, of an Indian runner who warned them of the approach of the white troops. Alder, a mere child, retreated with the women and children to a spot near the headwaters of the Scioto, where they suffered for days from want of food, there being not a man among them who was capable of hunting. After eight days they returned to find their village in ruins, their corn reduced to charcoal and the block house a heap of ashes. Driven to Hog creek for food, they starved through the winter on a diet of "raccoons, with little or no salt, no bread at all, nor hominy or sweet corn." They came back in the spring for the sugar season, and then again retired for safety to Blanchard's fork, where they continued to eke out a scanty living in exile. Yet was their spirit not subdued, and the red terror still stalked the woods of Logan county.

Blue Jacket had rallied his braves to new strongholds, and by 1794, when "Mad" Anthony Wayne began his campaign in the Maumee valley, he found a new town bearing the name of the doughty Shawanoese chieftain. With the destruction of this town, and the erection of Fort Defiance at the spot, the junction of the Maumee and Auglaize rivers, began the final act of the tragic drama of the Indian. So far as Logan county and the Miami valley were concerned, the curtain fell one year later, with the defeat of the Indians at the rapids of the Maumee, August, 1795, in the Battle of Fallen Timbers. Even then the fierce spirit of the Shawanoese was not quenched, but the wiser counsels prevailed to make them choose submission to the white terms of peace rather than annihilation. Nevertheless, of all the chiefs who signed the Treaty of Greenville, Little Turtle being the only one not of Logan county, which established the line beyond which the Indian might not go without the consent of the white man, not one ever broke his pledge. To their honor be it said and remembered that, bitter as the bread of peace must have lain on the red man's tongue, their loyalty never swerved even in the disturbances which hovered on the edge of settlement in the following years, when, led by the eloquent Tecumseh, seven hundred warriors, painted and feathered for the fight, offered battle at the mouth of Stony creek. The Indians of Logan allied themselves with the whites and gratefully accepted protection at their hands against their ill-advised brethren, who were persuaded to retire by the bold diplomacy of Simon Kenton.

The Dawn of Peace. Notwithstanding the location of the Greenville treaty line, which intersected the territory of Logan county from northeast to southwest, crossing Bokes Creek and Rush Creek townships, and Washington and Bloomfield, forming

the northern boundary of Harrison, and approximately that of Lake, the Indians quite generally came back to their old haunts in these fertile slopes after the establishment of peace, rebuilding their former towns and taking up once more a happy life of plenty. White settlement, being slow to begin, encouraged this movement, while the presence of white settlers taught and encouraged them in a more civilized mode of living and economy. Major Galloway, who made a canvass of the district in 1800, reported that at that time all of the villages destroyed in 1786 had been rebuilt, with the exception of the Mingo village, Wapatomica, which remained deserted. Zane's Town was again a Wyandot village; Lewis Town, on the Great Miami, was a Shawnee village; Solomon's Town, now long known as the McClure farm, was then the home of Tarhe, the Wyandot chief; Reed's Town, rather vaguely stated to be a group of cabins near the site of Bellefontaine; McKee's Town, about four miles south of the site of Bellefontaine, on McKee's creek, probably the same as "Pigeon Town," where there was a trading station; Buckongehelas, the Delaware chief, had a village on the creek which bears his name. From other very early white settlers it is known that Blue Jacket had a town on Blue Jacket creek, his cabin being built near the famous Blue Jacket spring, which still flows, being now enclosed within the premises of the Kerr Brothers' warehouse, in Bellefontaine. (R. G. Kennedy advances the opinion that Blue Jacket's cabin was occupied as a home by John Tullis, sr., after the retirement of the chief to Wapakoneta.)

The presence of white persons was brought to light by Major Galloway, also. For the most part they were helpless to make other choice, having been brought up in captivity, and in ignorance of the whereabouts of their families. John Lewis, one of the Shawnees, his name adopted from British association, was found to have living at his place a white woman of advanced age, named Polly Keyser, who performed the drudgery of his establishment. She had been taken captive in childhood, from near Lexington, Kentucky, had married an Indian and was the mother of two half-breed daughters. Jonathan Alder, already referred to in these pages, was another white, found living with an Indian wife and their family of half-breed children.

Alder had been stolen in early childhood from his home in Wythe county, Virginia, in the spring of 1774, being surprised by a band of Indians while hunting stray cattle with his brother, two years older. The brother was killed while attempting to escape, and Jonathan was only preserved from death by the intervention of an Indian chief named Succohanos, whose only son had died, and who saw, in this black-haired white child, an heir to his position in the tribe. He was taken to a Mingo village on Mad river, where the wife of the chief, Whinecheoh, received him tenderly, bathed and dressed him in Indian fashion, and he was adopted into the family, which consisted of three daughters who bore the English names of Mary, Hannah, and Sally. The two older girls, like their parents, were very kind to the little captive, but in their absence Sally was wont to tease him and taunt him with unpleasant names, the Indian for "ornery, lousy prisoner" being her favorite epithet.

The homesick boy, with whom the Indian diet disagreed (or was it, as has been suggested, merely bad Indian cookery?), and who suffered severely from fever and ague, was sent to live for a time with Mary, who had married the chief, John Lewis, and the gentle treatment he received from this Indian couple called forth his life-long gratitude. The boy was here taught the arts of swimming and hunting, and when he reached a proper age was given an old British rifle, with which he became an expert shot. After the peace of 1795, he encountered new difficulty in the fact that he had forgotten the white man's language, and, in consequence, had failed to comprehend the necessity of being present at the treaty meeting, and so did not receive his grant of land. However, he took up land in regular order, and to the two white settlers who afterward retaught him his native tongue, he said that he was happy in that he could once more meet both red and white in equal friendliness. The Alders lived as white people, and became quite prosperous, but at length, hearing that his family were still alive, he tired of his Indian wife, and induced her to release him by relinquishing nearly all of his accumulated property, after which he returned unto his own, and Logan county knew him no more.

Quite a different story is that of Isaac Zane, the third white person found resident in 1800, and who also was brought here a captive by Indians when a little lad. Two of the Zane boys were captured at the same time, in 1763, when on their way to school near their home in Mooresfield, Virginia (Berkeley county). The inaccurate statement that the brother who shared Isaac's captivity was Ebenezer Zane, was at one time accepted as fact, but as Ebenezer was the eldest of the family and Isaac the youngest, it was probably the next older brother, Jonathan, who was his companion—he being eleven and Isaac nine years of age. The Indian captors were of the Wyandot tribe, and the boys were taken first to Buffalo, thence to Detroit, where they were adopted into the Wyandot tribe, and afterward brought to Sandusky. About two years later, their relatives, discovering their whereabouts, offered a ransom for them. This was accepted in the case of Jonathan, but Chief Tarhe, who was without an heir to his title, refused the ransom for Isaac, desiring to keep him for his own son. And so for nine years the boy remained in Tarhe's home, recognized as the chief's adopted heir, and the playmate of the chief's daughter, Myeerah (Walk-in-the-Water). Tarhe's wife was a beautiful French-Canadian woman, and Myeerah, said also to have been very beautiful, was their only child. Isaac Zane's life in captivity had been happy. His personal attractions had made him a favorite, and he had loved the free ways of the Indians. He was deeply attached to his kind foster father and his family. Nevertheless, when the peace of 1772 released all captives, by treaty between the French and English, Isaac seized the opportunity and returned to Virginia. His relatives were by this time dispersed to other points, and he settled in Frederick county, entered the local political life, and, so the account goes, was elected to the house of Burgesses in 1773 (when, if the chronology is correct, he must have been but nineteen years of age), holding his seat for two or three years.

Then the memory of Myeerah drew him inevitably back to the home of Tarhe on Mad river, and, relinquishing his ambitions, he returned to the scene of his happy captivity, married the playmate of his boyhood, and settled where the town which bears his name afterward sprung up. Tarhe, after the marriage, withdrew to Solomon's Town, leaving the young people in possession of the old home.

Antrim's account of Isaac Zane's career states distinctly that he took no part in the Revolutionary war, but other authorities refer to him as "a revolutionary guide," and it is certain that he was employed by Gen. Butler as a guide in 1785, after the war was ended, and that he was known as a peacemaker and mediator between Indians and whites. For these various services to the government, he was awarded grants for two sections of land, choosing, as might be expected, that spot where he already lived, the present site of Zanesfield. He was defrauded of this land by a dishonest surveyor, whom he had entertained as an honored guest, and was obliged to accept in its place two sections in Champaign county, to which he did not remove, but repurchased the land where his home stood, and remained there until his death, which occurred in 1816.

James McPherson was the fourth white man definitely known to be a resident of Logan county in 1800. McPherson was a native of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and while fighting with the colonists was taken prisoner by the British and Indians at the defeat of Longhry at the mouth of Big Miami. During the years of his captivity he was employed in the British-Indian department, with Elliott and McKee. He married a white woman who was, like himself, a captive. With the Indians, McPherson was on good terms, and their name for him was "Squa-la-ka-ke" (the red faced man). After the treaty of 1795 McPherson was released and re-entered the service of the United States, being appointed Indian agent for the Shawnees and Senecas at the Lewistown reservation, a position which he retained until 1830. He is said to have become temporarily very wealthy through shrewd land investments and through trading but at one time he applied, not for a pension, but for three years' back pay from the government for his services in the Revolution, which he claimed were owing him at the time of his capture by the British. His daughter, said to have been the most famous beauty of northwestern Ohio, as well as the most beautifully gowned in her day, married a white settler, Daniel Workman. The McPherson farm became, many years ago, the site of the Logan county infirmary.

Robert Robitaille, an engaging French-Canadian of good family, also is known to have lived in Zane's Town, possibly as early as 1793 or 1794, bringing with him from Montreal a stock of goods with which he set up a trading post with the Wyandot Indians. There seems to be undoubted grounds for the statement that his store was the first to be established in the county, for it was in operation when the first settlers arrived, and he had married Elizabeth Zane previous to 1800, while at the time of his removal to the Ludlow district south of Bellefontaine, they had two sons. The legend that John Gunn had a tavern on the Ludlow road, and that Robitaille had a store near this tavern in 1800, can have no foun-

dation, for the Ludlow line was not surveyed until 1800, did not immediately become a route, and the Gunn tavern at that place was not licensed until 1805, which was the actual date of Robitaille's removal thither from Zane's Town. Both store and tavern had a brief existence, the land company of which Gunn was agent deciding that a tavern at another point (Belleville) would be more profitable, and sell land faster for them. The chief result of the tavern settlement on the Ludlow line had been the populating of a lonely little burying ground in which the merchant Robitaille reposed with several other early settlers, among them some of the Moores. Gunn closed his tavern in 1806, and settled west of Bellefontaine (or its site), where he opened a stone quarry and built the first stone residence in the county, a structure long pointed out as a landmark. Robitaille's young widow left with two little boys, James and Robert, jr., afterward married James M. Reed. At her death, relatives from Montreal came and took the boys to Canada, where they were educated and rose to distinction.

There is a claim that Simon Kenton, the doughty hero of a hundred hairbreadth escapes from death at the hands of the Indians, came back to these retreats as early as 1800, drawn, it may be inferred, by the charm which they possessed even in danger and captivity to the very scenes where he had possibly more than once run the gauntlet, or momentarily expected to have the fagots lighted at his feet, in the days of his daring youth. He is said to have tarried a while in the neighborhood of the Zanes, who had been his friends in former times, and later took up permanent residence near "New Jerusalem," where he rounded out his life in the pursuits of peace, always an honored counselor in questions between the Indian and settler and able to keep the good will of both. Whatever may be the truth in regard to Simon Kenton's early exploits and his connection with the outlaw, Simon Girty, and it is probable that he was misled for a time by the glamour which makes a hero of such a desperado in the eyes of imaginative youth, it is none the less true that he was a welcome and valuable presence among the settlers of Logan county, which still proudly claims him as one of its sons. In recognition of his service, military and otherwise, to the government through twenty years of almost constant struggle, he was awarded a pension in his old age. His sons and daughters married into the best families among the settlers, whose earliest arrival he is believed to have antedated by one year.

Margaret Moore, the white wife of Blue Jacket, had returned to her own people long before the period of conflict in which her husband was so prominent a figure. She was stolen from her home in Pennsylvania (or Virginia) when a child of nine years, carried into captivity but well treated, as were many captive white children, and married to the young chief, Blue Jacket, when she arrived at womanhood. Claiming to be still devotedly attached to him, she responded to the entreaties of her relatives and paid them a visit after the peace of 1772, expecting to return. Suspecting the outcome of the visit, Blue Jacket kept their son, Joseph, with him, for surety. The Moores would not permit their daughter to leave them again, and Margaret's daughter, Nancy, afterward the wife of

James Stewart, was born in Virginia, and never permitted to see the face of an Indian "except," as Mrs. Sarah M. Moore wrote in 1872 (Antrim's Hist.), "when she looked in a mirror," until 1805, when she came to Logan county with her husband and settled on a section of land which had been granted near Lewistown. Mrs. Moore goes on to say that the mother, Margaret, was once a guest at the Moore home in company of her daughter, the two women presenting a great contrast, the mother being a handsome elderly lady, while Mrs. Stewart had decidedly Indian features and was badly marked with smallpox. The Indian son, Joseph, came to visit his mother about 1812. Reared in the manners and customs of the half-civilized aborigines, he was most unattractive, and presently disappeared, probably to enlist with the British in the War of 1812. Of Nancy Stewart's four children, none married, the race of Blue Jacket thus becoming extinct. The Stewarts were buried in the cemetery of Muddy Run church, below West Liberty.

The Day of the Settler

Previous to and accompanying the date of first settlement, the presence of white "squatters" is a possibility, but these should not be confused with those who came to find homes. So far as is known, the white persons and families mentioned heretofore constituted the entire white population, when, at the opening of the new century, the Logan county of the future lay, its fertile acres awaiting that place in the sun which only the white man's methods could give it. Its wealth was only half suspected. Its magnificent timber, in the absence of transportation facilities, was regarded as an incumbrance to lands which promised rich agricultural results. Its immense deposits of fine building and paving gravel and sand, its beds of marl, and its vast stores of limestone, exposed by glacial action and remote upheaval, to easy quarrying, were untouched. Its very geography was incomplete, and its peculiar topography as well as its high altitude unrecognized. A statement that the summit of all Ohio was to be found within its borders would have been received at that time, and for more than half a century afterward, with incredulity. That the Great Miami owed its origin to sources contained in the same territory would have been scouted in like manner—and until a very recent date—so positively had the early geographers ascribed it to the northern watershed. Nor was the altitude of the original water level of Indian Lake yet known to engineers, though afterward utilized as a reservoir for the Miami canal, but means of the state dam, since which it has become the largest body of natural water between Lake Erie and the Ohio river.

Water power and water supply, afforded by its rapid streams and its multiude of pure springs added to the prospects for farming, however, and it was to no uncertainty that the early homeseekers from the south and east bent their steps.

It was a December sun, smiling wanly down on a landscape white with snow, which witnessed the arrival in this land of promise of the first overland emigrants, Joe Sharp, his wife, Phoebe, and

three children, Achsa, the oldest daughter; Joshua, their only son, and Sarah, the youngest child. Accompanying them was Mrs. Sharp's young brother, Carlisle Haines. The journey was made with a team of four horses, but whether by vehicle is not known. But we are told that the first wheeled vehicle of any description did not enter the county until two or three years later than the Sharp family, so that if there was a vehicle at all it could only have been a "drag" or mud sled. They brought with them all their supplies for the winter that lay ahead of them. The day was Christmas, 1801. By nightfall their camp had been cleared and their first rude cabin constructed from the logs that had been felled that day.

The presence of dead bees lying on the snow led, also the same day, to the discovery of four "bee trees," a variety of Christmas tree which even a Quaker family must have approved, and the bounty of the bees was added to the stock of provisions in the little log cabin. Backed by health and imbued with hardy courage, the pioneers who came so well provided as these were already wealthy. Not every white settler who braved the wilderness in search of a spot to call his own, came with hands so full.

By the opening of spring, 1802, sufficient space had been cleared for planting the first corn crop, and four acres were devoted to setting out an apple orchard, the first in the county. Mrs. Sharp had brought from Chillicothe a sapling pear tree, which she had used as a riding switch on the way to the new home on the Darby, and this was set out beside the cabin door, where it took root and survived in a bearing condition as long as the apple orchard—a period of seventy to seventy-five years.

The Sharp family were Quakers, as has been intimated, native in New Jersey, but of later residence in Virginia, from whence they came to try their fortunes in a newer field. Following them, in the years 1802-3-4-5 came relatives and acquaintances, also Quakers, forming a nucleus around which gathered many others of the same worthy sect, a splendid foundation for the building of a new community. The first of these were Thomas and Esther Antrim, Esther being a daughter of the Sharps. Thomas was a blacksmith, and doubtless entitled to be recorded as the first of his ancient and honorable calling to settle in this new country. He was also a Quaker preacher of much ability, and he took an active part in the organization and building of the first Quaker church, which was the first church of any name to be erected in the wilds of Logan. A school was also conducted in the same (log) building, and nearby was established that pathetic necessity, the first burying ground.

Daniel, the son of Thomas and Esther Antrim, is stated authoritatively to be the first white child born among the incoming settlers, but his title has been disputed by another claimant in the person of a daughter born to the Sharps. It might be safe to say that Daniel Antrim was the first white boy born in the county, and that his very young aunt was the first white girl, were it not that a daughter of the Inskeeps contests this latter claim.

It is beyond the scope and purpose of this chapter to follow minutely the individual composition and genealogy of each settle-

ment, nor is such detail necessary to a clear story of local development, although, in a larger work, merely to have been among the "first settlers" is ample cause for the immortalization of names. But from time to time certain strong characters or groups must be projected on the screen in the telling of Logan's story, in such light as they were vital factors in the life of the infant commonwealth. It is but just to say at this point that it was not individuals, however, but the whole pioneer body, men and women, from whom arose the social structure of today. Upon that foundation, built with successive acquisitions of enduring value, cemented by marriage bonds weaving intricately but clearly throughout the fabric of its walls, the Logan county of today stands like one family, and that family like its sturdy forebears, "All American."

Beginning with the early spring of 1802, settlement began to occur quite generally all over the county, wherever traces of former occupation by Indians or their white associates survived, or where the already mentioned forerunners had planted their cabins. The Indians may be said to have pointed the way, having so thorough a knowledge of the advantages of different localities. Particularly at Zane's Town, the oldest and most familiar of the Indian towns, numerous Quaker families grouped about the headwaters of Mad river, while still others followed down the fertile valley to the Mac-a-chack, forming new groups in the neighborhood of West Liberty. To the central and western parts, attracted by the proximity of the McPhersons and others, came settlers of equal mettle, all hastening to avail themselves of the rich lands of which such marvelous accounts had been sent "back home." The extreme west and north sections were, perhaps, a little later than the others to attract a rush of settlers—partly on account of the Indian reservation, and the remote and lonely position at the time—yet there, too, not a few of the "first families" located in quite early years.

The tide of immigration, once started, set steadily, if not with spectacular rapidity, overspreading gradually all the territory not reserved to the Indians, who, by the way, did not retire from the white man's neighborhood with noticeable haste. Not many of the first settlers came here under the influence of "emigration fever," however, but with carefullly calculated preparation and foreknowledge of the conditions they were to meet. They were pioneers born and bred, and almost without exception the children of parents who had left the older civilization of the Atlantic colonies or states for frontier life in Virginia, Maryland, and Kentucky, and the Ohio valley on the north, and they had doubtless imbibed a love for virgin fields of effort as they grew up. They were ready in spirit to encounter whatever difficulties the pioneer life presented in this new country. Its hardships were accepted as a matter of course, and the emigration was voluntary and eager. Nor were all the refinements to which they were heirs in the eastern centres left behind them in these successive migrations, for refinement lies deeper than material belongings. Religion, education, and the skilled hand were in their stock of implements, and high aspiration and the energy which is required to attain high objects. With these they wrought for themselves new lares and penates, and from the

logs of the forest primeval reared themselves new temples of worship and of learning.

At Zane's Town, early to feel the impulse of immigration, the family of Isaac Zane, with its sons and daughters-in-law, already made the nucleus of a town, in the settlers' sense, when the first newcomers arrived. The Zanes were a notable race of men wherever the name appears in colonial records. The grandfather of Isaac, who came to America from England (the family originated in Denmark), with William Penn, left his mark on the city of brotherly love in one of its streets, which bears the name of Zane. Ebenezer Zane, the eldest brother of Isaac, had taken as deep root in the Scioto valley, while Isaac himself, while yet a captive in the wilderness, had merely by force of personality impressed the name of Zane indelibly on the Indian village which sheltered him. Isaac and his wife were, from the first, powerful instruments in promoting friendliness between the Indians and the whites. Their children, three sons and four daughters, were: William, Ebenezer and Isaac, Jr., and Nancy, Elizabeth, Kitty and Sally. Of the sons, the names of whose helpmates are not disclosed, the first is William, who removed, in 1820, to the Upper Sandusky, and became leading counselor for the Wyandot Indians; Ebenezer, who built the one-story log part of the house now known as the McCormick house, in 1804. (This is the oldest house now standing either in the village or the county.) The two-story part was added in or near 1814. Ebenezer removed to Wyandot county in 1832. Isaac, Jr., by his father's will, settled on the farm afterward owned by E. O. Wickersham, near "Wickersham's Corners." The house, still standing, was a fine residence for the times in which it was built, and became known as "Zane Mansion." It was constructed by a man named Bishop, who received for his compensation a farm, which is now owned by the Pennock estate. Isaac also removed to Wyandot county in the thirties, dying there.

Of the daughters, Nancy, the oldest, had made a visit, about the date of 1796-7, to her grandfather, Tarhe, who was at the time living in the vicinity of Lancaster, Ohio, and while there had met her fate, a happy one, in the person of William McColloch, who was assisting her uncle, Ebenezer Zane, Sr., in cutting the early thoroughfare known as "Zane Trace." William and Nancy were married in 1797, and did not come to Zane's Town to live until 1803, when their son, Noah Zane McColloch, was five years old. (Little Noah was already distinguished as the first white child born in the village of Zanesville.) It may be told that the Zanes and McCollochs had long been neighbors and friends in the Culpeper vicinity in Virginia, and that the marriage of William and Nancy was the second tie of wedlock between different branches of the family. Solomon and Samuel McCulloch arrived to settle permanently in Zane's Town in the same year (1803), bringing their families.

Kitty Zane married Alexander Long, who came very early to the village, and their part of the Zane estate lay on the south side of the road leading to Bellefontaine (then still Blue Jacket's Town), while that of her brother, Ebenezer, jr., lay on the north. These two tracts, with a few scattered houses and the store of Lanson

Curtis (successor to Robert Robitaille), the man who imported the "first wheeled vehicle" into Logan county, comprised the village of Zane's Town in 1815. In 1819 it was "layed out," as quaintly stated, by joint agreement of Zane and Long, who rechristened it "Zanesfield." Three additions have since been made to this oldest town in Logan county, and first of all new world towns to bear the name of Zane.

Sally Zane married Robert Armstrong, who was instrumental in discovering the real headspring of the Scioto river, for which advantage to the Virginia Military Surveys Gen. Arthur deeded to him one hundred acres in the southeastern corner of the increase of territory gained by the relocation of the Ludlow line north of the Greenville treaty line.

Elizabeth Zane, who, after the death of her first husband, Robert Robitaille, married James M. Reed, died about 1819 or 1820, leaving a young daughter, as well as the two Robitaille boys.

Job Sharp had, before the date 1803, built on his own farm on Darby creek a small mill operated by water power obtained from two fine springs which he united in a headgate. Very rude and primitive the mill was, and designed for the use of his own family, but it produced a meal that was far superior to the grits which the settlers had thus far produced for themselves by pounding corn between stones, or by using a boulder for a pestle with a hollowed stump for a mortar, so the fame of "Sharp's Mill" spread rapidly and settlers came from far and near to patronize it.

But, closely following the Sharp mill, William McColloch, who settled with Nancy a little south of the village at Zane's Town, had built a mill expressly for public patronage, the first real mill in the county, distinguished by a millrace one mile long, traces of which may still be seen.

In 1812, William McColloch organized a company of volunteers to serve the country in the war with Great Britain. He furnished the necessary horses and cattle, and maintenance for the same without remuneration, and, at the head of his scouts, joined Gen. Hull at Belleville. He was killed in the defeat of Browntown, the site of Detroit, when the British were commanded by Gen. Brock and the Indians by Tecumseh. There is a story that Tecumseh commanded McColloch's heart to be eaten by his braves, to imbue them with the courage of the valiant pioneer soldier. His body lies in an unknown spot. Nancy, his widow, a few years later (1816) built a school house and employed a teacher for it, the whole being a free offering in the interest of education. This was the first free school in Logan county. Nancy died in 1848 and was buried, by her own request, in the orchard of her home farm.

Solomon McColloch at once entered actively into the affairs of the settlements, after his arrival in Zane's Town, his marked ability making him valuable in many lines. When, fifteen years later, it became necessary to choose a site for the county seat of Logan, he was appointed by the court to be the first director of the new town. He it was who received the deeds from the original owners, laid out the town, after the survey, into its original sixteen squares, and subdivided these into lots which he brought to

public sale. One of his daughters married Miller Kenton, a son of Gen. Simon Kenton, and a sister became the wife of James M. Workman, one of whose daughters married Simon Kenton, jr.

Samuel McColloch was an officer in William McColloch's company in the war of 1812, and his son, George, was also a member of the same band of scouts. Both survived the war, the father having lost an arm, becoming thereby one of the early pensioners of the government in Logan county. The son, who was but fifteen years of age when the family located in Logan county, married the daughter of George Henry of Culpeper, Virginia, in 1809, the Henrys being also pioneers here. George McColloch became one of the earliest Baptist ministers in the county, and was a pastor of old Tharp's Run Baptist church. He spent an honored life, known to the whole county, and attained the grand old age of ninety-six years, dying universally mourned in 1886.

The year 1806, once accepted as the year of first settlement, was, in fact, the date of a wave of immigration into Champaign county proper, a part of which wave overflowed into what was afterward set apart as Logan. This group came from the Western Reserve, and did not differ essentially in the character of its personnel from the contingent which preceded it, a goodly community, indeed, and though widely scattered, of remarkable unity of aim and sympathy. No better idea can be formed of the population at this time than is briefly conveyed in the election list of 1806, the occasion of the first election ordered in "Zane township," which then comprised the whole of Logan county, as given in the intimate little volume of Joshua Antrim, published in 1872, and now, it is to be regretted, nearly vanished from the bookshelves of the county. Quoting the list in full:

"Judges, James McPherson, George M. Bennett, Thomas Antrim.

"Clerks, Thomas Davis, Henry Shaw.

"Certified by William McColloch, J. P.

"Names of Electors [the spelling of many names is crude]: Jiles Chambers, Isaac Zane, John Stephenson, William McCloud, Matthew Cavanaugh, Abner Cox, Alexander Suter, John Tucker, William C. Dagger, John Fillis, sen. [Tullis], George Bennett, Thomas Davis, Daniel Phillips, Thomas Antrim, James McPherson, John Provolt, Job Sharp, Jeremiah Stansbury, Samuel McColloch, Edward Tatman, James Frail, William McColloch, Isaac Titsworth, Arthur McWaid, John Lodwork, Henry Shaw, Carlisle Haines, Samuel Sharp, John Sharp, Charles McLain, John Tilis [Tullis] jr., Daniel Tucker."

Among the candidates for election were Daniel McKinnon, for sheriff; Solomon McColloch, for commissioner, and William Powell, for coroner. Other names entered in the county records previous to 1812, include the Inskeeps, Reames, Garwoods, Euans, Outlands, Newells, Blacks, Ballingers, Curls, Moots, Randalls, and Dr. John Elbert, who came in 1809. When peace was permanently established after the war of 1812, immigration became so rapid that it is only possible to mention those who became most prominent in the

development of the country and the building of towns and industries.

During all the years of settlement, one figure, quaint, fantastic, yet unobtrusive, had become familiar to every accessible part of the country. Even where conditions seemed to defy access, he came and went, ministering, self-appointed, to the welfare of the wilderness and its pioneers. This was Jonathan Chapman, "Johnny Appleseed," who was neither settler nor homeseeker, who had, in fact, no home, but who for forty years or more traversed the valleys of Ohio and Indiana, planting apple orchards, asking no compensation from whomsoever would suffer his service and his trees. He was a native of New England, and a Swedenborgian in religious faith, and he preached his doctrines wherever he found a listener. He also endeavored to live up to the Scriptures, which he interpreted with a literalness which caused him to be regarded by the average observer as mentally unbalanced. This gentle and kindly old itinerant, however, merely practiced (a policy as unusual then as it is now) what he preached, and the worst that should be said of him is that he was consistent. Savage and settler alike respected him, when once they knew him; little children loved him, and rejoiced when he made his rounds; in all his life he inspired fear in no one but that solitary German backwoodsman who met him suddenly in the woods, attired in his familiar rags and tatters, and found it a fearsome sight. But his orchards were, as he intended, a blessing, and left the wilderness fragrant long after he ceased to tread it. True, the varieties were haphazard, and his conscientious objection to grafting and pruning stood in the way of improving the stock, A niece of Jonathan's (daughter of his sister, who followed him to the west) living in Fort Wayne, Indiana, who learned the facts of his life motive from her mother, explains that "Uncle Jonathan believed it to be a sin to interfere with the divinely ordained processes of nature, and so would never graft his stock." Also, the "cast-off tin can or cooking utensil" which he wore as a hat was not adopted as a matter of taste, but from what he deemed necessity. The stew-pan was indispensable on his travels; so was a cover for his head. Hands and back were already overloaded, and the only place available for carrying the pan was his head, which could not accommodate both pan and hat. Therefore Jonathan sacrificed the hat, just as he sacrificed every other thing which stood in the way of his service to his fellowman. His coat of coffee-sacking, which he "found to be a very good garment," was only adopted in an emergency, and he would not discard it for a handsomer garment lest he should, by having something better than he actually needed, deprive some other man more needy than himself.

Undoubtedly Jonathan loved beauty, and wished to create beauty and happiness, else why the apple trees, the gifts of gay prints and ribbons to his child friends? It was of his own choice that he always slept upon the floor before the cabin fireplace, but his motive was a wish not to incommode his host's family. For the same reason, he would not sit at the table lest some one of the children of the family had to wait, but he was a welcome guest at

all cabins. His life ended March, 1843, at the end of a prematurely warm day, when he reached the home of William Worth, near Fort Wayne, after a long tramp. His supper of bread and milk was eaten while he sat, of his own choice, on the western doorstep, and from the same lowly pulpit he read, aloud, the Beatitudes. Then he lay down, as usual, on the floor to sleep—a sleep from which he emerged only to enter that which knows no waking. His burial in the old David Archer cemetery was attended by old settlers' families from miles around and from the city. In after years the original oak slab which served for a headstone rotted away, and for a time the exact location of the grave was uncertain, but in 1912 it was rediscovered in digging for another grave (the old cemetery is still in use) and the headstone above the now double grave bears inscriptions for both occupants. A bronze tablet (set in a natural boulder) dedicated to the memory of the deeds of Jonathan Chapman, was placed in Swinney park at Fort Wayne in 1916.

Logan County Formed. The new county was separated from Champaign December 30, 1817, by an act of legislature, only its southern boundary being determinate for some time after. The "act" provided for the location of a temporary seat of justice at the tavern of Edwin Mathers "or other convenient place" until a permanent site should be established. The separation was directed to take effect March 1, 1818, and the act was signed by Duncan McArthur, then speaker of the lower house. The land comprising the county was referred to as "Congress and Virginia Military Lands," and the final fixing of the northern boundary was not completed for some years, being delayed by disputes with Hardin county relative to the relocation of the old surveys. The arbitrary division of the county into townships, followed slowly as settlement progressed.

Logan county received its name in the act of legislature creating it, and it was bestowed in honor of Gen. Benjamin Logan of the American Army, whose forces first opened by means of the "expedition," the territory of the Miami headwaters to white settlement. There is a somewhat popular error, frequently met with, that if the county was not named in partial reference to "Logan the Mingo," the name Logan at least had an Indian origin. This is quite without foundation, the truth being that the only Logans who had hereditary right to the name were of direct Irish ancestry, if not of direct importation from Ireland. The name belongs to the unnumbered Irish names ending in "gan." Logan the Mingo (Indian name Tah-gah-jute) was born at Shamokin, Pennsylvania, the half-breed son of a white Canadian named Shikellamy, who at the time was the chosen chief of the Indians collected in that vicinity. Tah-gah-jute succeeded his father in that capacity. James Logan, an Irish Quaker and celebrated scholar, came to America with William Penn in the first half of the eighteenth century, and at the time Tah-gah-jute reached manhood, he was acting governor of the Pennsylvania colony. Tah-gah-jute conceived a great admiration for him, and adopted his name (with or without sanction of the owner) a custom quite common among Indians of all tribes. Later,

as "Logan, Chief of the Mingoes" Tah-gah-jute migrated to Ohio, where the troubles began. "Mingo" was merely a term applied by Indians to any group of Iroquois living in exile from their own territory. "Logan Chief of the Mingoes" was in no way connected with the Indians of Logan county, nor concerned in the conflicts there. Incidentally, his celebrated "speech," was inaccurately reported by the trader, John Gibson, for Logan never had a child, and his wife outlived him, although he attempted to kill her, while intoxicated, and believing that he had done so, fled. Being pursued by relatives, who followed him to carry this tiding, the fugitive, who was discovered at last near the shore of Lake Erie, was killed, in resisting capture, by Tod-hah-dos, the son of his sister, who alone of the Mingo's blood had been a victim of the white raids in Ohio. This is a digression, however, and is to be pardoned, because introduced to make clear a point which is of interest to every Loganite.

County Seat

Offers were made by different settlers of sites for the proposed capital of the new county, the commissioners, Richard Hocker, John Hopkins and Solomon Smith, at first accepting that of lands lying about two miles south of Zanesfield, possessed by Solomon McColloch, Samuel McCoid and Joseph Hedges. In the month of April, 1819, the "said commissioners" were informed by the Court of Common Pleas that "a good and sufficient title in fee simple" was unobtainable for the proposed site, whereupon they accordingly selected another site, offered by John Tullis, Leonard Houtz and William Powell, whose proposition included the liberal terms quoted below from the court document furnished the historian by Mr. W. W. Riddle. The site in question was, of course, the land upon which the heart of Bellefontaine was soon afterward located. After designating in technical terms the exact location of the tract, the offer reads:

"We, the undersigned, will give, for the use of the county, the Public Square, a sufficient lot for public worship, and burying ground, and in addition to the above lots, as much ground as will make one hundred acres, the whole to be laid out in lots, and to give the county an equal half of said lots, as they may be numbered, beginning with the lowest number, or the highest number, the town directors to take the first choice, we the next, and so on, alternately. Also to convey the lots to be given as aforesaid in fee simple, with covenants of warranty. Given our hands this 4th day of May, 1819."

No mention is made in the court journal quoted of the name of the new county seat, but in the year following the title Bellefontaine appears an accepted thing. It is well understood now that the name was selected not in reference or compliment to any other town or family of that name, but as descriptive of the crystal springs in which the locality abounded, and possibly in special reference to Blue Jacket spring, the site being that of Chief Blue Jacket's former residence. Further on in the proposition of Messrs. Tullis, Houtz and Powell, the southern boundary of the town was fixed

as "a line running due east and west," and so located as to include "the big spring." The long misprized gift to the town was at the foot of the slope, south of the old Blue Jacket cabin in which (with some improvement, doubtless,) John Tullis, sr., then made his habitation. The word "Bellefontaine," meaning "beautiful fountain," was suggested by a daughter of John Gunn, who, it will be remembered, is said to have been a man of scholarly attainments, and whose daughters were also unusually accomplished ladies.

The town was laid out March 18, 1820, by the proprietors and the town director, Solomon McColloch, duly appointed and authorized by the court. Based upon the southern boundary line, the plat was divided into sixteen blocks, standing "four square" with the world—or so it was honestly intended by the early surveyors. Cincinnati (now Main) and Columbus avenues intersected at the center, the public square lying at the southeast angle of the intersection. Chillicothe and Sandusky avenues extended east and west to south and north of Columbus, and Mad River and Detroit streets ran north and south to the east and west of Cincinnati street. The outer edges were simply designated "corporation limits" and only thirty feet was allowed each for roadway. The lots averaged fifty-five feet in width, by two hundred and twenty feet in depth. The cemetery was located in the northwest corner of the plat, and many years later, after the removal to the new city of the dead, the plot was transformed into a pretty little park (Powell), in which a memorial boulder and bronze tablet was placed a few years ago by Miss Mary Powell, in honor of her grandfather, William Powell. Needless to say, the whole plat lay almost unimproved, and mostly lost in a thicket of trees and underbrush, through which the projected streets had yet to be hewn. The Blue Jacket cabin, in which lived the senior Tullis, was the only structure within the limits of the plat. The whole was done as written down. The town director was ordered by the court to attend public sales, and authorized to make private sales at his own discretion if he believed the county should profit thereby, and in particular authorized to sell to William Powell, "Lot 114, on which some improvement is made." In the mammoth game of "tit-tat-toe" between the county and the proprietors (scarcely as smile-provoking to the participants as it seems today), the county had taken all the lots with "even numbers." These lots were offered at public sales, the first of which was held the first Tuesday in June, 1820. The plat was filed for record August 12, 1822. Solomon McColloch held his responsible office, for which he gave bond in the sum of $10,000, until 1831, at which time a further entry in the court journal reads: "Solomon McColloch comes into court and tenders this resignation of the office of town director. . . . which resignation is accepted by the court . . . " who thereupon appointed Benjamin S. Brown his successor, with Henry H. McPherson, David P. Alder, and Anthony Casad for his sureties. Dr. Benjamin S. Brown was still acting in the capacity as late as 1841, and doubtless continued to act until the county's properties were finally disposed of.

Among the very earliest settlers of the new town were Joseph Gordon, Nathaniel Dodge, Anthony Ballard, William Gutridge,

Thomas Haines and John Rhodes. Joseph Gordon, well known as an early post-rider for the army, and mail carrier in the settlements, erected the first house, a log cabin, at the west end of the lot at the northwest corner of Cincinnati and Chillicothe streets. He lived in this house, and, soon after, built a larger one on the corner, with a low attic story above, which he sold to Anthony Ballard, who kept a tavern there for a year or two. Robert Paterson then occupied it for a time as a store and residence, while buying and building elsewhere, and Dr. Lord also lived there, and had a small office building adjacent. On the southeast corner of the same streets, where the Dowell block stands, Dr. Lord erected, in 1830, a frame building which he rented for tavern purposes, different tavern keepers of the times running the place, which went by various names. Walter Slicer and Patrick Watson are said to have been hosts there. On the northeast corner of these streets was erected the first brick building within the original town limits. John W. Marquis was the the builder, and its first occupant was a man named Mitchenor. It subsequently was torn away and rebuilt by Walter Slicer, whose family residence was maintained in the new building for many years. It was afterward remodeled into a business house, and has for many years now been occupied by the Patrick Fogarty grocery. Slicer's property included not only the residence, but several lots to the north on Main street, and a large section to the east and south on Chillicothe. Mrs. Anna B. Blessing, youngest daughter of the Slicers, now living on East Chillicothe street, has vivid recollections of the life of the old home.

Public Buildings

Adjoining the Slicer lots on Cincinnati (or Main) street space was reserved for a temporary courthouse which should serve until a permanent courthouse could be afforded by the young commonwealth. The temporary building was a stout wooden structure, two stories high and twenty-four by thirty-six feet in size, set upon an eighteen inch foundation of stone. The sum of $1,294, was allowed for building. The contract for it was completed by Vachel Blaylock, in 1822, and in the following winter Blaylock made the furnishings of the court room, "a good, substantial bar, three sets of jury boxes, one table five feet square and two smaller tables," receiving $60 for the work. (Solomon McColloch afterward bought this property, in 1825.)

The services of all the earliest churches were held in this old court house. The home of Robert Patterson, located immediately north of it, accommodated the Presbyterian mid-week prayer-meetings. Patterson's holdings extended north to the corner of Main street and Court avenue, and east on Court to Opera street. On the corner he built his store, and added, in both directions from it, the lines of small buildings which came soon to be known as "Patterson's Row," and which survived until 1879, when they were torn away to make room for more modern buildings.

The first jail was built by Blaylock at the same time, on the northeast corner of the public square, and was constructed of logs,

one wall within another, the interstice of ten or twelve inches filled in with loose stones. The floors above and below were of logs, and all logs used in the building were hewn, fifteen inches square. Roofs and subsequent additions of equal strength made it sufficient for the accommodation of the county's prisoners for nearly fifty years, until 1870, when the new jail and sheriff's residence at the corner of Mad River and Court streets was erected. In 1833 contracts were let to William Bull, John Wheeler and George Shuffleton, all of whom were citizens, for the erection of a permanent court house, of brick and stone, which was to cost, all told, $2,050, and was completed in 1833, in which year two additional office buildings, erected one on either side of the court house, were built by William Watson, at an expense of $650. The new court house did duty for many public services which are not in the usual category, yet were eminently proper in themselves. Churches were organized there; celebrations of national and municipal events were held in it; political meetings were not barred from it; entertainments, professional and amateur, were staged in it, in addition to the tremendous legal battles fought before its bar of justice. Concerts and theatricals given by the Bellefontaine talent of those decades cannot be recited now, but a glance through old scrapbooks and newspapers tells many a tale of men who are only remembered as "grave and reverend seigneurs." And great artists appeared before the audiences there.

In the meantime, the temporary court house was having its second "day." Purchased by Peter Leister, it was altered and enlarged by him, and opened as a tavern in 1834, and in the next ten years became a famous hostelry, which lost none of its prestige when it passed, in 1844, into the keeping of Walter Slicer, whose fame as a host is still a proverb. The first bell ever hung or rung in Bellefontaine was that at Peter Leister's tavern.

Other taverns were opened, almost too numerous for anything but mere mention. William Bull had one of these, at the site of the Tremont block, on Main street. Daniel Workman, whose daughter married Nathaniel Dodge, a fellow merchant, kept a store and tavern in a building erected by him at the corner of Columbus and Main streets, which was afterward occupied as a shoe store by John B. Miller, and in 1846 purchased by William Rutan, who erected the first Rutan building—three stories high—the same year. This was kept as a hotel for a few years, then converted to mercantile purposes. A building of logs, put up for a store (kept by John Rhodes, the first Bellefontaine merchant), stood on the northwest corner of the same streets, where the Watson block was built in after years, which was also operated as a tavern for some years. The Simpson House, built at the corner of Mad River and Auburn streets, was a pretentious brick structure, which afterward became the home of Hiram B. Strother, and has been torn down. The Black Horse tavern was a resort which even in that unmistakably rough time was regarded with public disfavor and even repulsion, but it stood far outside the northern limits of the town. The Fountain House, situated on West Chillicothe, close to the railroad, was a later affair, and a well-kept place of entertainment for the traveling public. It burned about 1872. Another, known as the Branham House, erected

on West Chillicothe avenue (north side), between the tracks, was removed to make room for the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway depot.

Hotels. None of these, however, ever held the same place in public estimation that was occupied by the old court house tavern, under its various landlords. Everybody knows that every tavern in those early days had a "bar," and that those bars did inestimable damage to the youth of the town, and did not remarkably improve the morals of their elders. The evil may for the greater part, in the case of the famous old tavern under consideration, be ascribed to "the times" and the manners, both of which have changed. What horrifies the present day citizen was then taken for granted. And certain it is that the best of Bellefontaine society—and that is to say something!—centered its social life and innocent gaiety in Walter Slicer's old hotel. It was there that the youth of Bellefontaine danced many a night away to the music of "the old band." It was there that Coates Kinney penned the immortal lines of "The Rain Upon the Roof," the poem having shaped itself in his brain while walking in from a home on the West Liberty road, where he had spent the previous night under the rafters of a farm house, listening while "the melancholy darkness gently wept in rainy tears." There, too, the poet brought his lovely bride, to be greeted by the elite of the town in a gay fête given in her honor. Many a great man rested under its roof, and many a newcoming solid citizen sojourned there while choosing or building a home. The house was bought in 1855 by John B. Miller, a native of New York, who came to Bellefontaine in 1832, by way of Cincinnati, where he stopped temporarily, and where he married Miss Susanna Thurston. When the Mexican war broke out Mr. Miller entered the service of the government, was recruiting officer, and went into the fight as a lieutenant. After establishing himself in the tavern, which he again improved and enlarged, he changed the name to the "Union House," under which title it remained until torn down in 1880.

The Union House continued the success of the past, the wide acquaintance of its landlord, who was an enthusiastic admirer of the best in dramatic and musical art and artists, attracting the best of transient custom to his hotel. Like Peter Leister and Walter Slicer, he had a family of beautiful daughters, and social life still centered for a long time about the hospitable house. Of the Leister daughters, the three eldest married, respectively, William Newell, Robert H. Canby, and Andrew Gardner, jr. The elder Miss Miller, Sarah J., married Thomas Hubbard, sr., then editor of the Gazette, and founder of the Examiner, and was the mother of the distinguished Hubbard family of today. The younger daughter, Miss Mary Miller, lives on East Auburn street, with her brother, Dr. Frank Miller. Other members of the Miller family have achieved distinction in different lines far away from their native city.

Upon the outbreak of the Civil war, Lieut. Miller again responded to his country's call, and was recruiting officer for the county, also a soldier in the field, returning in 1864 as Capt. Miller. During his absence in the service, Capt. Miller provided a private home for his family, placed his financial affairs in the hands of

Andrew Gardner, a man who deserved and held the confidence of everyone, and left the tavern in the keeping of "Long" Jim Moore, who was faithful unto his very sudden death from heart disease, just before the proprietor's return. From 1864 to 1877, when he died, Capt. Miller was personally the host of the Union House. Under his remime the old "bar" was forever abolished. The house was maintained by the family until 1879, when it was sold to be torn down for the erection of the Opera block.

In 1853, in the wave of prosperity which followed the coming of the railroad, the Hotel Logan was built on East Columbus avenue, opposite the court house, the builder being David Whitehill, who very shortly afterward left Bellefontaine, never to return. The hotel was opened and conducted for the first year or two by Nehemiah McMichael, veteran clock seller and mender of old Bellefontaine, who had also conducted the Rutan House during its career as a hotel. Cooley and Leonard also operated the hotel at some period, but most definitely remembered among the scant details that survive the mist of time, are the Lamisons, who kept the place with all of elegance that pertained to the time and circumstances. The two Misses Lamison were popular young ladies, who, with the Miller sisters, and the Slicer girls and others, composed a gay group, whose grown-up graces their younger sisters envied from a perspective of short frocks and pinafores. One of the Lamison sisters became Mrs. Underwood of Lima, and another married Dr. Travis. Both are deceased.

The hotel has undergone many changes, additions being built at both the east and west ends, and of its many managers, several, like the Lamisons, Lanes and Dickinsons, have left grateful memories in the Bellefontaine mind, while some others are better soon forgotten. It is now in good hands, but its days of public service are probably near an end, on account of its advanced age. It is the sole surviving relic of ante-bellum hotels in Bellefontaine.

The Hotel Ingalls was erected in 1873 by Thomas Miltenberger, whose name it at first bore. Whether Bellefontaine, which had outgrown its tavern days, had not yet arrived at the age of hotels, cannot be said, but the big new hotel which was undertaken with such high hopes brought financial ruin to its builder, and its custom languished for twenty years or more. Some time ago it was purchased by Howenstine and Huston, who renovated it and introduced modern improvements, and now, under good management, it is enjoying a prosperity its young days never knew. The same firm also own the old Hotel Logan, which is managed by Robert Berndt ("Bobby Burns"), while the Hotel Ingalls is operated by John C. Alexander and Eldin Reed.

Business and home building kept pace with the development of the town, whether that is considered fast or slow. It was, doubtless, average. The great cyclone of 1825 did little damage to the new village, the brick house of Leonard Houtz, built outside the corporation limits, being the only building injured. It was a two-story brick, and the top story was neatly removed by the tornado. Mr. Houtz replaced the roof on the story that was left, and so the house remained ever after.

After John Rhodes, who failed as the town's first merchant, Thomas Armstrong bought the property of William Powell at the site of the First Presbyterian church, and had the first store of the times. Afterward Armstrong occupied a site where the Logan hotel was built.

The Lot T. Janney store opened about 1821 in a one-story log structure at the site of the Melodeon building. The Robert Patterson store was started in 1824. Janney kept a tavern next to his store, as also did John Wheeler, who built a large two-story wooden house north of Columbus avenue, on the west side of Main street, and built up a trade and custom of wide extent. In this store William G. Kennedy, who came from West Liberty in 1835, began his career as a captain of local industry. Isaac Gardner arrived in Bellefontaine about 1828 or 1830, a young man just of age, and embarked in mercantile business in what had been the McClanahan tavern, at the present site of the Wissler dry goods house, opposite the court house. Here he laid the foundation for the famous Gardner store, which held first place in Bellefontaine for so many years. For a long time he had as partner Noah Z. McColloch, whose attractive young cousin, Eliza Reed—the daughter of Elizabeth Zane—he afterward married. "General" Isaac Gardner became a foremost citizen of the town, and is to be counted one of the real builders of Bellefontaine, having had a hand in the promotion of every improvement up to the time of his retirement from active life. He died in 1894. The Gardner store was removed in after years to the Watson corner, where it was long the gathering place for congenial souls. Let no one imagine for an instant that those gatherings indicated ordinary loafing or gossip. They included the best men of old Bellefontaine, in a day when clubs and societies and reading rooms did not exist, and were the board upon which were spread feasts of reason with a flow of soul which in this day of haste can never be duplicated. There are still a few men living who remember hearing the voice (not professional) of Dr. B. S. Brown at the door of the "corner store," inquiring in his inimitable tones, "Is there any man within who has leisure for intelligent conversation?" and the answering chorus of welcome from the rear. And those conversaziones! What a pity it is that there was no Boswell loafing there to jot down the wit and wisdom of the village Johnson! In 1846, Howe, the historian, found eleven dry goods stores in a village of six hundred and fifty inhabitants. Today, with nearly ten thousand population, the dry goods trade is taken care of by four great department stores, the Annat, Denman, Morris and Wissler establishments, which display a greater variety of textile merchandise than could have been found in the most metropolitan store of 1846. Leather goods and saddlery were handled by William Rutan and Abner Riddle, who came from West Liberty in 1846 and 1848 respectively, and were partners in business. Mr. Rutan built the first three-story block in the town, and the presence of these men in the affairs of Bellefontaine was a great impetus.

Incorporation had been effected by act of legislature in 1835, at which time the promise of the first railroad was already gilding

the future. Local capital and business and engineering talent being engaged in the project, great expectations were indulged in, and not without realization, though stage coach traffic was not entirely displaced for many a long year. Not until 1847 did the first train creep slowly into Bellefontaine on the steel highway.

Scarcely had the town realized its new prosperity when its first great disaster almost overwhelmed it—the great fire of 1856, which started in a stable in the rear of the Rutan building, and with no fire protection but a line of buckets from the springs and the town pump, the pride of old Bellefontaine went down in ruins, followed by the whole of west Columbus avenue, and "Scarf's Row" on the west side of North Main street. Seventy-eight buildings in all were devoured by the fire-fiend. Rutan and Riddle set an example of courage and enterprise to the stricken town and a better Bellefontaine began to rise slowly from the ashes. In the years following the fire, several of the staunchest structures of the town were erected, beginning with the new Rutan building, which still houses the People's National Bank and many of the most important offices in the city; the Watson block, to which Judge Lawrence added on the north; Melodeon Hall, Bellefontaine's first real place of public entertainment, and gradually, the Buckeye block, and many others too numerous to mention, which accommodated the growing business of the county seat.

Home building progressed as prosperity was slowly won, or as men of capital located in the town permanently. Many of the early residences of Bellefontaine's well-known citizens still preserve the social character of the times—dignified, spacious, and even stately—with an old-time elegance which is not attempted in the smaller, cozier homes which are popular today.

The first "addition" to Bellefontaine was that made by Jared B. Dawson, whose wife was "Kitty" or Catherine Armstrong, a grand-daughter of Isaac Zane. The addition was situated at the southeast quarter of the town plat in 1845. Isaac Gardner made an addition in 1849, and Walter Slicer another in the same year, Beddow's addition following in 1850. All these were on the southern border, and the men who laid out the improvements gave an extra thirty feet to the corporation road, making Auburn street conform to the sixty-foot average of the first streets. Dawson gave the land for the building of St. Patrick's church on Patterson street. Slicer and others gave much of the unimproved land for the railroad right-of-way. Additions on the south, west, north, northeast and east, four in 1851, one in 1856, 1866, 1869 and 1870, by McColloch, Gardner, Powell, Aylesworth, Stanton, Julia Powell, D. W. Hoge, and William Lawrence. Rambo's, Howenstine's and Powers' came later, and in 1871 all lots were renumbered, as the city limits had then been extended to cover one square mile, the center of the new plat being still maintained at the intersection of Main and Columbus streets. Brown, Park and Elm streets, it should be remarked, were the north, east and west corporation limits of old Bellefontaine, and were allowed to remain at the original width of thirty feet, because of the building which had taken place at certain points before additions were regularly platted. Leonard Houtz,

whose property lay on the west, was accounted one of the proprietors of the town site only because it was necessary, in order to complete the plat, to secure the thirty-foot roadway from his land. Mr. Houtz preferred to give, rather than to sell, this thirty feet, and his name therefore appears as a proprietor.

After the fire of 1856, hesitating steps were taken toward providing fire protection to builders. The early "city fathers" may be said to have followed the policy of taking care of the public pennies while the public-spirited citizens took care of themselves as before. It took several more or less expensive experiments and several sharp lessons before a really adequate department was organized. Once having fallen into step with the march of progress, however, old mistakes have one by one been cast on the scrap heap of the past, and the well-organized city fire department of 1919, with its up-to-date "triple combination equipment," is able to fling a defi into the teeth of the monster which once had Bellefontaine at its mercy. The Central Fire Station at the corner of Columbus avenue and Mad River street, was built in 1899, one outside station being maintained on Garfield avenue, where a team and hose wagon are kept, carrying also ladders and chemicals. The great auto-engine was installed in the department in February, 1915. The Gamewell alarm system is used in Bellefontaine, and the department includes seven full-paid men, and eight call men who respond to alarm signals. Fire alarms are frequent enough in the city, but the most serious fire in many years was the burning, about four years ago, of the Church of Christ and one adjoining dwelling. The department is thoroughly efficient under its chief, H. S. Blair, and is one of the best assets the city owns.

Bellefontaine's City Building stands at the corner of Detroit and West Chillicothe streets. It was adapted to its present use, with only slight changes, from one of the fine old residences of former years, having been built by Jared B. Dawson, and used by the Dawsons as a home, after which it passed into the hands of N. H. Walker, and still later became the residence of General R. P. Kennedy and family. It is a splendid old mansion, lofty ceiled and massively built, and was in former days the scene of many gala social events, a history which in no way detracts from its usefulness as a city headquarters. The present official family of Bellefontaine is: Mayor, U. L. Kennedy; city solicitor, John E. West; treasurer, John D. Inskeep; auditor, Paul O. Batch; chief of police and sanitary officer, John F. Lamborn; health officer, Dr. W. C. Pay; board of health, Dr. F. R. Makemson, Leister JoHantgen, Arthur Mohr, R. E. Brooks, Max Leonard; city council, president, Altman A. Smith; members, N. A. Hess, C. J. Brooks, A. W. King, J. C. Reinhart, L. G. Startzman, J. O. Smucker, W. F. Wright. Civil service committee, Harry E. Pusey, Frank R. Moots, J. J. McGee. Trustees of sinking fund, W. W. Riddle, president; C. B. Churchill, vice-president; Charles S. Hockett, F. E. Cory, Paul O. Batch. Trustees of Mary Rutan Hospital, Anson B. Carter, W. T. Haviland, D. W. Askren, O. L. JoHantgen, Paul O. Batch, clerk. Directress, Hazel Webster. Chief of fire department, H. S. Blair. Superintendent of public parks, Henry Roberts. Director of public safety,

Brad. D. Hiatt. Director of public service, Claire A. Inskeep. Office department, Miss Susie Huston, chief bookkeeper; Mrs. Edna Morgan, assistant bookkeeper; Miss Margaret Guy, clerk and stenographer.

Melodeon Hall, built in the early sixties, divided the honors of public entertainment with the old courthouse, usurping them in fact, very soon, for the old courthouse before the seventies had become an object of ridicule to the public. Old newspaper files of the later sixties are sprinkled with sarcastic comments, and humorous sallies directed against the shabby old relic, all of which united to bring public feeling to a focus and resulted in the erection of the fine sandstone courthouse which, though criticised by some, has been a source of pride to the county and is yet a staunch and honorable edifice of justice, but needing remodeling and additional rooms and more modern equipment.

Bellefontaine early became known as "a good show town," and many a first class attraction was seen in old Melodeon Hall, the greatest actors and actresses of the times not scorning to tread the boards of its cramped stage. Edwin Forrest once played Richelieu there, in the seventies, and although his manager had booked him to be entertained at one of the newer hotels, while the theater was across the street from the time-worn old Union House, all "modern improvements" were foregone for the sake of a reunion with his old friend, Capt. Miller. When the Miller House was torn away, in 1880, to make room for the Opera Block, much genuine regret was mixed with the rejoicing that at last Bellefontaine was to have a play house worthy of the best talent. The old Patterson corner had already, in 1879, been replaced by the Empire Block.

The wave of improvement which reached its crest in the building of the Opera Block began in 1875, when a company was formed which purchased two lots of the Miltenberger estate, and erected there, first, the Buckeye Block, and in 1876 the Tremont Block, on the west side of Main street. The company, consisting of W. V. Marquis, James Cowman, T. L. Hutchins, and Webb Hoge, was enlarged to include, in the Empire and Opera Block enterprises, R. P. Kennedy, Dr. J. A. Brown, G. D. Davis, Russell Bissel, A. G. Wright, J. F. Mangans and W. H. Chandler. The Opera Block, which covers all the ground once occupied by "Patterson's Row," and also the site of the Union House, is in "L" shape, and was designed by D. W. Gibbs, architect, of Toledo, finished, and the Bellefontaine Opera House opened, with an engagement of three nights, December 23, 24, 25, 1880, the attraction being the operas "Chimes of Normandy" and "H. M. S. Pinafore," brought here by Bob Miles, of Cincinnati. From that time for a long term of years, the city of Bellefontaine enjoyed a reputation among the stage profession which drew the best talent before the local footlights. With the flight of time, the play house lapsed into rather shabby condition, and has been for some years outside the popular circuit of "the road," but it has lately been renovated, redecorated and new lighting system installed, by the new manager, Daniel Gutilla, and will probably once more attract a high order of entertainment to the city. Already, since the reopening in October, 1918, the gifted young

actor, Lou Tellegen, has appeared before a well-filled house in "Blind Youth."

Building of the better sort again halted for a time after the completion of these improvements. It seems difficult to realize that as late as 1890-91, Opera street, from Columbus to Court, was bare of building, except for one insignificant frame dwelling, now recalled as the abode of an African family who had a little Albino daughter. This, however, was the era of the Big Four shops and terminals, and on the steady tide which then set in, the Powell Block, the Good Building, and the Memorial Hall were built, filling the waste space with substantial and comely structures. West Columbus avenue is filling up with new buildings of a superior character, and the older business houses on that thoroughfare are being remodeled according to modern standards. Detroit street, lined at an early date with many dwellings of the old brick of local manufacture, shows less change, except incidentally, than any other in the old part of Bellefontaine, but there is an air of solid old respectability about the severely plain old brick homes, set broadside to the street, that speaks of a well-being within the faded outer walls, that is quite independent of busy time and change. East and West Chillicothe are both indicative of remarkable progress toward modernization; East Sandusky and Columbus avenues mingle the past and present together in architectural friendliness, and North Main street maintains its mid-century stateliness as far as the old limits. when the new mode is distinctively seen as the city climbs the slope northward. The Bellefontaine National Bank Building was erected in 1892, and the Examiner and Index-Republican buildings preceded that date—the Examiner by some years. The new Lawrence Block, rebuilt a number of years ago after partial destruction by fire, is one of the finest in the city, being surpassed only by the beautiful Canby Building, which occupies the old "Boyd's Corner," where Joseph Gordon's pioneer log cabin stood for nearly a century preceding it. One who left Bellefontaine a bare ten years ago, returning today, would think a fairy's wand had touched many points and transformed them. The Carnegie Library, at the corner of Sandusky avenue and Main street, was dedicated May, 1905. It is of yellow pressed brick and Bedford stone, simple but refined in architectural design, and fireproof. It is well planned and lighted, and the reading rooms are commodious, and in constant use. The stack room is fairly well filled, and the reference library is good, but the fund for replenishing the shelves is somewhat insufficient for the needs of the community. Miss Laura Morgan, the librarian, is a most capable director, and the establishment is well patronized by old and young. The library board, in 1905, included Robert Colton, John R. Cassidy, E. J. Howenstine, Dow Aikin, C. G. Parker, Dr. G. L. Kalb, and Gen. R. P. Kennedy. The present board is: President, E. J. Howenstine; vice-president, C. G. Parker; secretary, E. C. Cowman; treasurer, W. G. Stinchcomb; E. K. Campbell, Dow Aikin and Miss Annie Price, who, with Mr. Parker and Miss Morgan, constitute the book committee. The library stands on the site of the Rebecca S. Brown residence, which in late years was the Methodist parsonage. The nearly nine thousand volumes in the stack room

include those given by the Women's Club Free Library, opened in 1901.

The new postoffice building at the southwest corner of Chillicothe avenue and Detroit street, was opened July 1, 1914. It is an excellent example of simple and adequate architecture developed in gray stone, and the position is one of unquestionable superiority from every standpoint. The postmaster is Walker C. Prall; assistant, Luther B. Stough; the corps of clerks are: Edwin M. Fulton, Frank M. Shepherd, Cyrus O. Taylor, Blanche Kauffman, Robert V. Rea and Lulu E. Coulter.

Until 1890 Bellefontaine had been remarkably backward in the matter of street improvement, sidewalks being irregular in their width and construction, everyone choosing his own material; and while many were excellent, the general effect was very uncertain—especially after dark. Pavement previous to the discovery and manufacture of the Buckeye cement languished. The court house square was surrounded by streets with no pavement but ordinary gravel piking, and the grounds were enclosed within a none too sightly picket fence. The old town pump still stood at the corner of Columbus and Main. There was no light better than gas, although gas had been a very early improvement. The town was in the clutches of the Bell telephone monopoly. The temperance laws for which the newspapers and lawyers of Bellefontaine had fought in the legislature were yet unenforced in the city. Beginning in the late eighties, the next two decades witnessed a remarkable evolutionary turmoil (not entirely subsided even now, though pushed aside to some extent by the war activities of 1917-1918), in which the town, which up to 1895 was content to strain its eyes in the dim gaslight of the old gas plant so hardly won in 1873, became the city which owns its up-to-date electric plant; in which the town which then had not found an adequate water supply to replace the springs and seep wells it had outgrown, discovered, while boring for natural gas, an inexhaustible subterranean stream of pure water of priceless value to Bellefontaine for all the future; in which the community which had suffered the blight of the liquor traffic, which its journalists and greatest men had fought against for nearly thirty years, at last throttled the evil, and made Bellefontaine for a while, at least, the largest dry town in the United States; in which the courthouse was at last surrounded with a pavement comporting with its dignity; in which the independent telephone was established, and delivered from unjust competition; in which the great Big Four shops were brought to Bellefontaine, and since the beginning of which the population has nearly trebled itself.

All this was not brought about without struggle and stress. Every step of the way was contested—the improvement of public utilities, the principle of municipal ownership of the same, the suppression of the soul-destroying liquor traffic. It was a battle of giants. The press, the pulpits, the professions and the interests threshed out each question in the columns of the papers, on the public platform, in the back offices, at the curbstone and at the ballot box. The rural districts came in for a share of the contentions, for not every farmer desired a share in the expense of better roads. It

was a great formative epoch of personal opinion, as opposed to personal prejudice, and in every instance opinion, supported by reason, won the battle when the questions were put to test at the polls. The futile "reservoir" built in 1883 was abandoned for the new water works in 1889. The electric light plant became a fact in 1896. The "dry" ordinance, twice proposed before it was passed, became operative in 1892. The first petition for it, addressed to the council in 1890, by John Carter, failed. The second passed in 1892, since when Bellefontaine has been but once betrayed by its council, and then only for a brief season. Hammer and trowel, saw and chisel, have never been idle a day since the passage of that law which the liquor interests would have had us believe (and indeed, many did honestly so believe) would "make the grass grow in the streets" of a paralyzed city. The superficial observer sometimes calls Bellefontaine dull. Surely such an one never witnessed or took part in one of its municipal struggles!

In the year 1850 the necessity for a more extensive public burial ground became acute, and an association was formed, sixty citizens uniting to purchase a twenty-acre plat northeast of the city, to be devoted to this use. The organization was effected in 1851, at a meeting of the proprietors, Gen. Isaac Gardner being the president. A board of directors was chosen, with Noah Z. McColloch, president; Dr. B. S. Brown, secretary; William G. Kennedy, treasurer; Benjamin Stanton, James B. McLaughlin and William Fisher. The directors in 1880 were, in due order:. Ezra Bennett, I. S. Gardner, G. B. Thrift, Edward Patterson and R. P. Kennedy. At present, 1918-1919, the board consists of Joseph JoHantgen, president; Alfred Butler, secretary; E. J. Howenstine, treasurer; W. W. Coulter, Allie J. Miller, and Ray F. Tremain. The cemetery has been added to extensively since its purchase, and the situation is beautiful, lying beyond Rutan park, and reached by way of Stanton avenue.

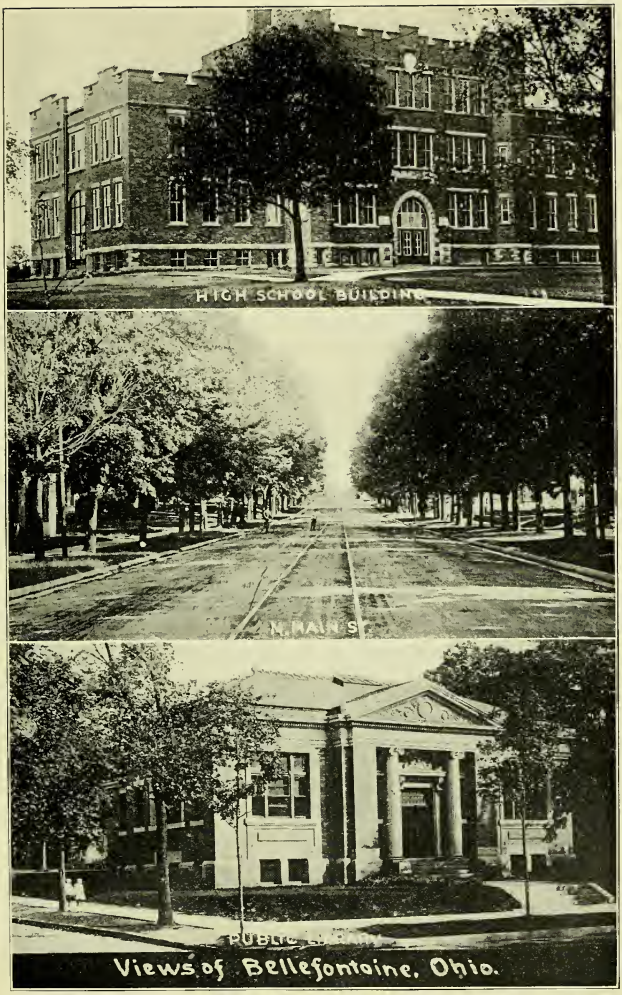
Brown park, the pretty little retreat in the heart of the city, was the memorial gift of Mrs. Rebecca S. Brown, the widow of Dr. B. S. Brown, whose statue seems to cast a benediction on the spot by its benignant mien.

Rutan park, the picturesque strip of woodland given to Bellefontaine by Mrs. Rebecca Williams, in memory of her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. William Rutan, is many acres in extent, and furnishes an enviable advantage to the city, not possessed by many towns of its size. It is a playground for the children and a rest and recreation spot for their weary elders in summer afternoons. The annual Chautauquas are held on its green slopes. The logs of the old Joseph Gordon cabin, from "Boyd's Corner" stand purified and rejuvenated, among the trees on a hillside. These logs were purchased by Thomas Hubbard, jr., at the time the old place was torn down, and presented to the city by him. Miss Mary Powell defrayed the expense of having them reconstructed into the rustic rest house at the park, and quaint furnishings for the cabin have been contributed from different sources. Its fire-place was built of old-time bricks from the Rutan sidewalk, the antique mantel-piece was donated by the brothers Anson and Andy Carter, and Miss Mame Scarff gave the old andirons. The last touch is added by the hang-

ing of an old iron crane, the handiwork of Bellefontaine's oldest blacksmith, Murray Dowell.

Near Rutan park rises Possum Run, the pretty stream which used to purl its winding way untrammeled through the centre of Bellefontaine, on its route to Blue Jacket creek. It still sings in public as far as Park street, where it enters a tunnel and from thence is straight-jacketed underground to its destination—and all because of its naughty propensity to wake up when everybody least expected it, and inundate sidewalks and cellars, and sometimes to endanger life. Other natural fountains of water have been diverted into straightened channels in similar fashion, because they stood in the way of city building. One famous spring in particular is now covered by the north section of the Watson block, added by Judge Lawrence many years ago, and the water which slaked the thirst of the central business district for at least thirty-five years runs away forgotten under some of its largest buildings.

Bellefontaine has reached its majority, and the future beckons with fine promise. The story, nearly told, is one of a long youth which makes for a strong manhood. Unconsciously located at the highest point of any city in the state, and arbitrarily set as nearly as possible in the center of the county, out of the established line of traffic, and behind other towns in settlement, the county seat owes its steady advancement to the men and women who were its makers and builders. Much attention has been paid in these pages to Bellefontaine's great men, and with the utmost justice has every word been spoken. But from the strong warp and bright woof of Bellefontaine's social fabric, the historian draws one more thread—the life thread of Richard Hennesey, "born in County Kerry, Town of Listowel, Ireland, April 18, 1827." "Buckshot" Hennesey, as he is affectionately known in Bellefontaine, is now its oldest living citizen. He was brought to America at the age of seven years, entered the employ of the old Mad River railroad at the age of fourteen, in 1841, and landed in Bellefontaine with the railroad, remaining in its employ for more than sixty-six years, being honorably retired on a pension twelve years ago—to his deep regret! From 1852 for ten years he was stationary engineer for the old Bee Line; fireman on the night express for the ensuing five years; for four summers he ran the engine on the little pleasure steamer on Silver lake, and on White river at Indianapolis (the latter being his only absence from Bellefontaine); subsequently, up to 1876 he had care of engines at the old roundhouse of the Big Four, and then was variously employed as track-walker, pump inspector, engine wiper and boilershop helper, until his retirement. In 1904, Mr. Hennesey was the one employee beside the foreman who stood by the company in the strike of that year. And so, for sixty-six years, Bellefontaine saw "Buckshot" come and go to his daily work, marching straight as any soldier, chin in the air, his dinner-pail swinging like a knapsack from his shoulders, a song in his heart and a merry, kind word ever ready on his tongue. Baptized in infancy by Rev. R. B. Mahoney, he has been a loyal member of St. Patrick's ever since its organization, and loyal, beside, to every principle of civic righteousness. When Charles Olby, railroad official, wrote "Buck-


HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING
N. MAIN ST.
PUBLIC
Views of Bellefontaine, Ohio.

shot" on Mr. Hennesey's pass, saying "Richard Hennesey was too long to write," everybody knew that he meant that Richard Hennesey went straight to the mark. Mr. Hennesey was the purchaser of the first lot in Slicer's Addition, and from his home in the south portion of the city has watched the railroad district grow from a wild duck lake to a populous and busy industrial locality. He also watched the rise and fall of a local brewery on the south side, and rejoiced at the triumph of the "Drys." Now, at the age of ninety-two, he lives in a cozy bungalow on East Patterson street with his daughter, Miss Emma Hennesey, in the enjoyment of still excellent health, a clear memory and a wit as ready and kind as ever. Mrs. Mary Anderson, a nurse in the state hospital at Lima, and Mrs. W. P. Cantwell, of Bellefontaine, are also daughters. Mrs. Hennesey went to the farther shore ten years ago. With such fine fibre is Bellefontaine bound together.

The Logan County Bar

When the first court ever held in Logan county sat in the tavern of Edwin Mathers at Belleville, in 1818, just a round century ago, there was not one lawyer resident in the whole territory. It was necessary for the judge to appoint James Cooley of Urbana to act as prosecuting attorney pro tem. Lawyers of repute from other parts of the state were frequently present in the newly formed counties, their custom being to travel the circuits by vehicle —or on horseback, if roads did not permit this—stopping barely long enough to attend each court, and pushing on to the next. In other days, it was not uncommon for an important murder trial to be completed in one day, such was the necessity for despatch.

The heavy load of responsibility which had been laid upon the newly created county prepared a great field for resident practitioners. There was, to begin with, the natural ignorance and license in construction of law of the early days of American liberty. There was also the fact that the courts of Logan county were to be held responsible for the punishment of all crimes committed within the vast indefinite territory included in the phrase: "All that territory lying to the north of said [Champaign county] line." There was, in addition to these, the confusion of land titles brought about by the Virginia Military Surveys, in the relocation of the Ludlow Line north of the Greenville Treaty Line; and the half century dispute over the Hardin county boundary line, both of which were veritable mines of litigation. But, while to be the scapegoat of border outlawry might have carried opprobrium with it, there was a distinct advantage in the situation. For the crimes incident to the edge of civilization and the inevitable quarrels which even the best of people had (since they were merely human) and the endless land tangles drew the best of legal talent Loganward as gladiators to the arena.

Prominent Ohio lawyers of that day who were often present in the primitive court room of 1820 and the few years following, were Orvis Parrish, Sampson Mason, Charles Anthony, Gustavus Swan, Moses B. Corwin, William A. Rogers, Peter P. Lowe, and

others whose names are written high on Ohio's scroll of fame. Battles royal were fought and won by the legal giants of a hundred years ago. Moses Corwin was an able advocate, witty and persuasive; William A. Rogers a quiet but formidable opponent; Sampson Mason a lawyer of great polish, courtly and eloquent in appeal; and all were men of marked ability, resourceful and astute.

William Bayles was the first of his profession to locate in the county, coming from Urbana in 1818. He had married a sister of Moses Corwin, with whom he studied law, and, while he had only limited educational equipment, was a man of considerable native ability. He served four years as prosecuting attorney, from 1821 to 1825, but soon neglected his practice, and as years went by drifted into hopeless inebriety, from which habit he met his death one night in the waters of Possum Run, which flows through the heart of Bellefontaine.

Following Bayles, Anthony Casad, a young lawyer of high integrity, came to the Logan county bar in 1826. Casad is not recorded as a brilliant lawyer, but successful through diligence. He succeeded Bayles as prosecuting attorney until 1831. In 1840 he was elected to the state legislature, and again in 1852. In 1858 he was elected judge of the probate court, which court was established in 1852, and he held this office until his death in 1861. He was a fervent patriot and was driving from Camp Chase (near Columbus) after visiting the federal troops there, when he contracted a cold from the effects of which he died soon after reaching home.

Hiram McCartney located in Bellefontaine in 1830, having studied law with Judge Benjamin Piatt at West Liberty, who was then a resident of the county. McCartney had decided ability, added to industry and energy. He was a fearless and outspoken abolitionist at a time when that meant political ostracism. "He lived," said Judge Lawrence of him, "in advance of his time." Before his death, which occurred in 1842, "all too short a lease," he had advanced to the head of the Logan county bar.

Samuel Walker, who came to Bellefontaine in 1831, was also, like McCartney, an ardent abolitionist, and especially active in the "underground railway." He was a man of ordinary ability, though honest and thorough, and held in high esteem. McCartney and Walker were friends linked in sympathy on the question of slavery, but maintained a lifelong argument over their opposing religious beliefs. Walker retired from practice to a farm near Huntsville and died in 1852.

Henry M. Shelby, a native of Lewistown, became a resident of Bellefontaine in 1851. As Judge Lawrence wrote, "he had a respectable degree of ability, and enjoyed the distinction of being a leading Democrat in a strongly Republican county." He died in Bellefontaine after a practice of twenty years.

Isaac Smith and George H. Neiman were lawyers from De Graff who practiced at Bellefontaine for a number of years. Smith was previously a justice of the peace. Neiman, a Virginian by birth, lived but a few years after coming to this county.

Richard S. Canby came to Quincy, Logan county, with his father, Dr. Joseph Canby. He was but a very small boy at the

time. Richard received the finest of educational advantages and became a most finished scholar. He was admitted to the bar in 1839, and thereafter divided his time between law and business. He was sent to the state legislature in 1845, but had previously served as prosecuting attorney. In 1846 he was elected to congress, but after serving one term he retired from law and engaged in business pursuits until 1860, when he removed to Olney, Illinois. There he was elected circuit judge and became distinguished as a jurist during a long incumbency. Judge Canby was politically unambitious, and personally very modest. Of himself, he said in a letter to Judge Lawrence, "If I had stuck to the practice of law, I might have become a respectable lawyer."

Benjamin Stanton, born of Quaker parents, June 4, 1809, at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, and left an orphan at the age of two years, had a life story which reads like a romance. He lived with his grandmother until he was fifteen, attending school and working on a farm, but by some accident acquired a stiff ankle which was believed to unfit him for continuing the life of a farmer. In consequence of this circumstance Benjamin was apprenticed to a tailor, a trade which did not appeal to his taste, but which as a dutiful lad he tried to do well, though he freed himself from his master before his majority, and became an independent workman. Very early in life, Mr. Stanton married a Methodist lassie, whereby he lost his birthright membership in the Society of Friends; but it is recorded that he never considered it a cause for regret. He succeeded in supporting his family by means of his distasteful trade (in which he did not shine) while studying law with Samuel Stokely and Rowell Marsh of Steubenville, and was admitted to the bar in 1833, coming with his wife to Bellefontaine in 1834. For thirty-two years thereafter he was engaged in all the most important litigation in the county, except that which occurred during his eight years of service in congress. He was also a supreme court practitioner. When in congress he held a position on the board of regents of the Smithsonian institute, and was at one time chairman of the committee on military affairs.

Beside the activities mentioned, Benjamin Stanton served two terms as prosecuting attorney early in his career and two as state senator; was a prominent member of the constitutional convention in 1850, and in 1862 was elected lieutenant governor of Ohio. His forensic ability was superb, and the occasion of his famous reply to Vallandingham, candidate for governor of Ohio, caused a genuine sensation.

Mr. Stanton was a cousin of Edwin M. Stanton, Lincoln's great secretary of war. After the war was closed he decided to leave Logan county for West Virginia, where, he said, there was a dearth of loyal lawyers, and spent the remainder of his life in that state, dying in 1873 at Wheeling.

C. W. B. Allison came to Bellefontaine from Union county. He married a daughter of Benjamin Stanton and became his partner in legal practice. Allison is said to have been a highly valuable counselor, though not a great jury lawyer, as he was not a public speaker. He removed with Stanton to West Virginia in 1866.

Joseph H. Lawrence, a son of Judge Lawrence (see Judges of Logan County), was a native of Bellefontaine, born August 4, 1847. He was graduated from Washington and Jefferson college, in Pennsylvania, in 1870, and from the Columbian law college at Washington, D. C., in 1871, and was admitted to the bar the same year. He was associated in practice with his distinguished father during the latter's lifetime.

John M. Lawrence, a brother, born April 10, 1854, was educated at Wittenberg college, Springfield, Ohio, graduating in 1878, and in the Cincinnati law school, which he completed in 1880, and was admitted to the bar at Columbus. While at the law school he was a classmate of President William H. Taft. He returned to Bellefontaine, and, the practice of law not being to his liking, he remained in his father's office while the latter was comptroller of the United States treasury, afterward entering the Bellefontaine National bank, and devoting himself to financial and business interests in active association with his father, following this line of work until his death, which occurred September 12, 1913.

James Kernan, sr., was born in Ireland in 1814, was brought to America when a child, and received his education in this country. He graduated from Cincinnati law school in 1849 and located in Bellefontaine, where he practiced for nearly thirty years. He was the embodiment of what is known as "an Irish gentleman," as well as a successful lawyer. He died suddenly, in 1878, from a stroke of paralysis.

His son, James Kernan, jr., born 1840, was educated in the Bellefontaine schools, studied law with his father and became his partner in 1865. James, jr., inherited the gentlemanly and scholarly qualities of his father and is now one of the most exact and painstaking members of the bar. He is in active practice and highly respected.

James Walker, a lawyer of splendid ability and fine training, came to Bellefontaine about 1850. From 1854 to 1856 he was prosecuting attorney; from 1862 to 1865 he was United States assessor; in 1867 he was elected mayor of the city, and subsequently was member of the legislature for four terms. In 1854 he co-operated with Judge William West in the establishment of the Bellefontaine Republican, a Republican newspaper which later became famous for its fearless advocacy of political principles, morality and righteousness under the management, ownership and editorship of John Quincy Adams Campbell.

James B. McLaughlin, born in Perth, Scotland, in 1817, was brought to America at the age of three years, and settled in Bellefontaine in 1833, when he was sixteen years of age. During the fifties he was twice elected county surveyor. He studied law with Judge Lawrence and was admitted to the bar in 1860. In 1862 he was elected prosecuting attorney and served one term, after which he received an appointment as United States commissioner. In 1872 he was admitted to federal court practice. He died in 1878.

J. Duncan McLaughlin, son of James B., was born in Bellefontaine in 1845, educated in the local schools, and graduated from the Cincinnati law school in 1869, being admitted to practice imme-

diately thereafter. He was county surveyor in 1866 and prosecuting attorney in 1874, and in 1880 was elected mayor of Bellefontaine. He was associated in practice with his father and Judge Duncan Dow. He ably served for two terms as judge of the probate court, from February 9, 1897, to February 9, 1903. He is still in active practice in Bellefontaine, highly esteemed and respected.

N. G. Johnston, born in Logan county, 1830, graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan university in 1859. He read law in the office of West & Walker and attended the Cincinnati law school, and was admitted to the bar at Cincinnati in June, 1869. He formed a partnership with H. R. Gwynn, who subsequently died, and later became a partner of E. J. Howenstine. In 1876 or 1877 he removed to Defiance, where he resided until his death, about 1902.

Thomas H. Wright is a native son of Bellefontaine, born in 1849. He was graduated from the local high school with honors, studied law with the Kernans and was admitted to practice in 1871. He spent a short period in Denver, Colorado, then returned to Bellefontaine, but was never an active member of the Logan county bar. He was, however, a successful pension attorney, rendering faithful service to the soldiers of the civil war.

Sidney B. Foster of Huntsville was a native of New York and came to Logan county in 1850. He studied law under James Kernan, sr., and began practice in 1856. For many years he was a thriving merchant and a justice of the peace in his home town. Sidney B. Foster was widely known for his high ideals and especially for his opposition to saloons and the use of intoxicating liquors. His influence on the community still lives.

Henry C. Dickinson, born in Logan county, June 30, 1839, was educated at Marysville, Ohio, and read law with the McLaughlins and Dow at Bellefontaine, entering the practice of law in the fall of 1873. During his active practice he was regarded as one of the best trial lawyers of the Logan county bar. He died after a successful career of nearly thirty years.

William W. Beatty came to Logan county in 1850 and studied law with Judge Lawrence, being admitted to practice in 1853. He lived at Huntsville but his large practice carried him into all the courts of this and surrounding counties. In 1870 he was licensed to practice in the United States courts. He was sent to the state legislature in 1873, and to the state senate in 1875. While there he originated or was the author of the Township Local Option Law. His death occurred some years since.

R. N. Jordan, who was never an active practitioner, came to West Liberty in 1850 and was local justice of the peace there for many years, and also mayor of that village for three years previous to being admitted to the bar in 1874. He was a brother of the Jordans of Cincinnati and Dayton. His death occurred about 1910.

George W. Emerson of Bellefontaine was born in Logan county and educated at Hinsdale college. He studied law with West, Walker and Kennedy, and was admitted to the bar in 1875, after which he taught school for one year, and began practicing in 1876. "George Emerson," as he was familiarly known, was one of the most kindly and amiable characters, enjoying the confidence and

affection of the entire community. He was in the very prime of his professional, useful, happy and exemplary life, forty-eight years of age, when he died. He was prosecuting attorney for several terms, and at the time of his death, 1897, was a candidate for the legislature.

Capt. Harold B. Emerson, son of "George," having graduated from the local schools and from Columbia university, is well educated, admitted to the bar and is a practicing lawyer, being a member of the law firm of Miller & Emerson, enjoying a large practice. He served two terms as city solicitor. When the United States entered the world war he volunteered his services and remained in the army until honorably discharged after the signing of the armistice, and is now practicing.

James W. Steen, a native son of Logan county, and once a member of the law firm of Price & Steen, is still living, in Oklahoma, where he is a judge.

Milton Steen, an uncle, was both banker and lawyer. He died at Bellefontaine and is buried in the Huntsville cemetery.

John Reese, who practiced law in Bellefontaine courts for a long period of time, served as mayor of the city and later removed to Broken Bow, Nebraska, where he resides at this writing.

James A. Oder, a native of Logan county, was educated at Geneva college, Northwood, afterward studying law with J. B. McLaughlin. He commenced practice in 1867, was prosecuting attorney for two terms, and died about fifteen years ago.

John O. Sweet of Urbana, who was educated in the local schools and studied law with Emanuel J. Howenstine, afterward becoming his partner and enjoying a large practice, left Bellefontaine about the year 1895 and is now in the pension department in Washington, D. C.

William A. West, son of Judge William H. West, was born in Bellefontaine. His education was finished at Wooster university, and he studied law in his father's office, being admitted to the bar in December, 1876. He entered the firm, which then became West, Walker & West. His death occurred in 1916.

Samuel H. West, a nephew of Judge William H. West, who also studied with him, served two terms as prosecuting attorney and was afterwards attorney for the National Cash Register company at Dayton. He was state senator for this, the Thirteenth district, for two terms, and is now in Cleveland, serving as general attorney for the L. S. & M. S. railway.

John E. West, born in Bellefontaine, February 8, 1858, was educated in the local high school, Wooster university, and the Cincinnati law school. He also read law from early boyhood in his father's offices. He has been in continuous practice of his profession since 1885. Mr. West is now United States commissioner for Logan county and is a member of the board of trustees of Wooster university, and is now one of the leading members of the bar, enjoying a fine practice. The law firm of West & West is widely known, having existed for nearly sixty years.

His son, Johnson E. West, educated at Bellefontaine, Wooster, Ohio, and Columbia university, New York, was admitted to the

bar and is now in diplomatic service for the United States in Siberia, but previous to this service was city solicitor for Bellefontaine, his native city, and in active legal practice in the firm of West & West.

Robert P. Kennedy was born in Bellefontaine in 1840. He was educated in the local high school and in New Haven, Connecticut, after which he read law in the offices of West and Walker, and was admitted to the bar in 1866. Previous to this, he had served more than four years in the Federal army during the Civil war, attaining by successive promotions the rank of brevet brigadier general of volunteers. He became a partner of Judge West and James Walker in 1876. In 1878 he was appointed collector of internal revenue, and in 1885 he was elected lieutenant-governor of Ohio. While serving in that capacity, he acquired, by reason of his sturdy rulings, the appellation of "King Bob." In 1887 he was sent to Congress, and once re-elected. In 1899, following the Spanish-American war, he was appointed by President William McKinley, a member of the Insular Commission, to visit Cuba and Porto Rico, preparatory to planning their new form of government. In 1903 he published a "Historical Review of Logan County," a handbook of genuine value to posterity. The city of Bellefontaine owes its beautiful shade trees along the streets to General Kennedy's activity while serving on the Tree Commission for the city. He died in the spring of 1918, leaving behind him a splendid record of public service, which will perhaps never be fully written save in the hearts of those who knew him personally.

Emanuel J. Howenstine, born in Bucyrus, Crawford county, Ohio, receiving his education there and at Jefferson college in Pennsylvania, graduating in 1864, and graduating from Cincinnati law college in 1866; came to Bellefontaine in the same year, March, 1866, and has occupied the same rooms for his office during the fifty-two years of practice. From time to time partnerships in practice with Mr. Howenstine were formed, in which Judge Lawrence, N. G. Johnson, John O. Sweet, A. Jay Miller and others have been interested. For the past twenty-eight years the partnership of Howenstine and Huston has continued. Mr. Howenstine's activity and devotion to the business of his profession has been of great service to the community. Of all the members of the Logan county bar who were in practice in the spring of 1866, when Mr. Howenstine commenced practice, Judge John A. Price and James Kernan, jr., remain.

John R. Cassidy was born in Ireland and came to America when a boy. He studied law with great ardor and was admitted to the bar in 1893. He continued in the active practice of law until 1913, when he was made clerk of the House of Representatives. On January 1, 1915, when Judge John C. Hover resigned as judge of the probate court to become judge of the court of common pleas, Governor James M. Cox appointed Mr. Cassidy to serve during the unexpired term as judge of the probate court, which he accepted and was again made clerk of the house when the political wheel turned to his favor, where he is now serving. Mr. Cassidy was twice elected

mayor of Bellefontaine and represented Logan county in the constitutional convention of 1912.

William B. Ramsey has considerable local practice at Belle Center, the town of his nativity. He was educated at the local schools, Wooster, Princeton, and graduated from the Cincinnati law school, June 10, 1898. He practiced in Toledo, Ohio, for a few years, but after the death of his father, he gave his attention to the "Ramsey" bank, founded by his father, who, with his brother, Earl, conducted it in Belle Center.

Joseph C. Briggs of Belle Center, studied law under the direction of Judge William H. West. He was admitted to the bar in 1890 and enjoys a large practice, his services being in demand in his immediate community, before justices of the peace, and he practices extensively in the Logan and Hardin county courts, as well as the court of appeals and supreme court.

P. M. Stewart, admitted to the bar in 1903, is in partnership in the practice at Belle Center with Joseph C. Briggs, his half brother.

Major Edward K. Campbell, born in Bellefontaine, was educated in the local schools, graduating from the high school, and extended his education in Washington, D. C. He served in the Spanish-American war, after which he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1901. He has been in the general practice, serving two terms as city solicitor. He volunteered when the war against Germany was declared and at this time, January 1, 1919, is still serving in Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, having been made provost marshal at that camp. Mr. Campbell is one of the four sons of Charles D. Campbell now in the U. S. army service, and is a grandson of Edward Knight, former U. S. commissioner of patents and celebrated widely for his genius and attainments.

Alexander Jay Miller, born in Bellefontaine, educated in the local schools, Wooster college, and is a graduate of Princeton university and of the Cincinnati law school. Was admitted to the bar in 1895. At the beginning of his practice he served two terms as city solicitor. His ability as a lawyer is recognized and his services required in many jurisdictions. He has a partnership with a law firm of which his brother, Albert Miller, is a member, at Toledo, Ohio, and gives a portion of his time to practice there. Mr. Miller has a fine education, is well traveled, having made two or more visits to Europe, and is familiar with all parts of his own country.

William Wallace Riddle, a son of Bellefontaine, and scion of one of the older and substantial families of this community, was educated at Wooster college and is a graduate of the Cincinnati law school. Besides his law practice, he is president of the People's National bank, the oldest financial institution of the city. Mr. Riddle is an expert in conveyancing and on questions of taxation. He has served as city solicitor, two terms in the legislature, and is now one of the trustees of the sinking fund. His services to the United States government were valuable as chairman of the Liberty Loan committee.

Thomas M. Shea, a native of Bellefontaine, son-in-law of Judge John A. Price, was admitted to the bar in 1892. He has served as city solicitor and is now in active practice.

Jacob J. McGee, formerly of West Mansfield, removed to the county seat about the year 1910, and is a valuable acquisition to the legal force now practicing in Bellefontaine.

The law firm of Hamilton Brothers, consisting of John M. and Ernest M. Hamilton, was established about 1880. These brothers first opened their eyes to the beauties of the village of Zanesfield and the Mad river valley, coming from a staunch pioneer family. They have been actively engaged in the law practice, but have not been content to confine their efforts to the practice of law alone, their buoyancy of spirit and activity of life has carried them into a wide range of business enterprises.

Hugh H. Newell was born and raised in Union township, Logan county, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1896. Mr. Newell has extensive farming and other business interests besides his active law practice.

E. P. Chamberlin, a native of Logan county, studied law in the office of Judge William H. West, graduated from the Cincinnati law college in 1893, served two terms as prosecuting attorney and was enjoying a large practice when he was appointed special assistant district attorney by the United States government, with headquarters at Cleveland, Ohio. For a time he was in partnership with Mr. Hugh H. Newell. When Judge Dow retired from the bench, a partnership was formed with him, and later, after the death of Judge Dow, a partnership was formed under the name of West & West & Chamberlin. Mr. Chamberlin has continued to reside in Cleveland since being appointed by the government.

Dow Aikin, born in the country near Bellefontaine, was educated at the local schools and is an active lawyer, served two terms in the legislature, and while so serving became the author of the "Aikin law," an outcome of the "Dow law," and touching the taxation of intoxicating liquors. He is now one of the leading lawyers of the county and highly respected.

John P. Bower, of Rushsylvania, well serves that community as counsellor and practitioner, and is a member of the county school board. In 1897 he was elected to the House of Representatives of the Ohio general assembly, and brought credit upon himself while serving in that capacity.

M. R. Brown, of Quaker parentage and having native ability, is in regular practice in Bellefontaine.

Elmer L. Godwin was a school teacher and postmaster at West Mansfield, before he became one of Bellefontaine's younger lawyers. In 1918 he was in government service as buyer of lumber for airplanes in the state of Washington, but returned early in 1919 to the practice of law in Bellefontaine, after the armistice was signed.

Lewis F. Hale is the present prosecuting attorney, serving his second term, and has a promising future. He was born in Logan county, was educated in the local schools and at the Northwest university, and taught school before studying law.

John S. Huston, a brother of W. Clay Huston, of the firm of Howenstine & Huston, is a resident of DeGraff, but practices law in Bellefontaine and other jurisdictions.

Forrest G. Long, born in Pleasant township, educated in the

common schools and at Ada university, admitted to the bar and is in active practice, has been city solicitor and also, for two terms, prosecuting attorney.

S. J. Southard came to Bellefontaine from West Mansfield; served twice as a member of the state legislature, and is now in active practice.

Frank DeFrees, a native of Bellefontaine, was admitted to the bar in 1885 and continued in the practice until a few years ago, when he retired from the practice to engage in other work.

Marion G. Bell was born near West Mansfield in 1864, was educated at the Ohio Northern university, Ada, Ohio, studied law in the office of West & West, was admitted to the bar in 1890. He continued in active practice until 1911, when he was appointed postmaster of this city. He died in April, 1915, while serving as postmaster.

Thomas L. Moore came to the local bar from the western part of the county. His practice was principally abstracting and he did not often appear in the trial of cases. His death occurred on the 19th day of May, 1917.

Ben. S. Johnson enjoyed a large practice and was regarded as one of the strong members of the bar. He died suddenly while in the prime of his career.

W. Clay Huston was born in Butler county, Ohio, in June, 1858, and removed with his parents to DeGraff at an early age. He received his education in the DeGraff schools, graduating from the high school in that town in 1881, and being retained as a teacher for three years following his graduation. He completed the course in the Cincinnati law school in 1886, and was at once admitted to the bar, practicing in the county courts from his DeGraff office until 1890, when he came to Bellefontaine to enter partnership with E. J. Howenstine, a business relationship which has lasted continuously ever since. Mr. Huston has devoted himself closely to law practice and is one of the most forceful members of present Bellefontaine society, a citizen in whom general confidence is well placed.

Walter S. Plum is a native of Logan county, born near Lewistown, November, 1852, the son of Jonathan and Sallie (McKinnon) Plum. He was educated in the county schools, attended Wittenberg college for one year, and graduated from Adrian (Michigan) college in 1878, receiving the B. S. degree, after which he entered the study of law in the office of Judge William Lawrence, and was admitted to the bar in 1880 after examination before the supreme court of the state. From 1882 until 1884 he was city attorney of Bellefontaine, and from 1885 to 1891 he served as prosecuting attorney for Logan county. In 1893 he was elected by the Republicans to the state senate, where he took an active and prominent part in the proceedings and on the committees. He was elected in 1902 to succeed Judge J. Duncan McLaughlin on the probate bench of Logan county, which position he held from February 9, 1903, to February 9, 1909. In 1912 Judge Plum removed to Atlantic City, New Jersey, where he still resides.

P. M. Keller of West Mansfield was a member of the Logan

county bar, and occasionally appeared in the trial of cases at Bellefontaine while in practice.

Edward Kellison came to Bellefontaine from Quincy, Ohio, his education having been acquired in the schools of that village and the State university at Columbus. He was admitted to the bar in 1905 and has had his office in Bellefontaine practically ever since. He has devoted his time more to money lending and commercial matters than law practice.

N. G. Hahn came to Bellefontaine from Quincy, Ohio, and graduated from the Cincinnati law school, having practiced at Wauseon for several years before coming to Bellefontaine. He is deeply interested in the law and is enjoying a large clientele.

Ernest Thompson came to Logan county in 1889 at the age of thirteen years. His education was received in the common schools and in the Huntsville high school and at Ohio Northern university at Ada, where he graduated with the degree of bachelor of science. He then attended the law department of Ohio State university, was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of law at West Liberty. He was from there elected prosecuting attorney, and removed to Bellefontaine, where he continued the practice after his term expired, and in 1916 was elected judge of the probate court, where he is now efficiently serving.

So far as the writer is informed, there is not at this time a law student in Logan county. The foregoing completes the roster of the county bar, only attempting a brief sketch for each one, exclusive of those who have been elevated to the common pleas bench.

This history of the Logan county bar would hardly be complete without mentioning the court reporter, R. Eva Byers, who has faithfully and efficiently served in that capacity for nearly fifteen years. Her skill in reportorial work, taking the testimony of witnesses in shorthand and reproducing it in accurate typewritten form, her faithfulness and obliging disposition are appreciated by both bench and bar. Miss Byers was honored by her election, in 1917, to membership on the Bellefontaine Board of Education.

Judge John A. Price, now the dean of the legal profession in this county, is the president of the Logan County Bar Association.

County officials and assistants now (January, 1919) attached to the courthouse are: Judge of the court of common pleas, John C. Hover; judges of the court of appeals for Logan county, Phil M. Crow, Walter H. Kinder, Kent W. Hughes; judge of probate court, Ernest Thompson; court reporter, R. Eva Byers; clerk of courts, Irvin P. Steinberger; deputy, Mrs. Ruth Steinberger; deputy clerk of probate, Sergis Wheeler; court bailiff, Joseph Miner; sheriff, Homer Kennedy; deputy-sheriff and criminal court bailiff, George W. Smith; Miss Helen Brehm, stenographer to sheriff; 2nd deputy sheriff, George Henry. County treasurer, I. N. Plum; deputy treasurer, Berlin Davisson; Mrs. Helen Kinnan, clerk. County auditor, Dr. O. W. Loffer; deputy auditor, Stephen L. Smith; clerks, Henry Kemper, Miss Amy Rairdon, Miss Mildred Renick. County recorder, Resin M. Painter; deputy recorder, Miss Emma D. Campbell; clerk, Mrs. R. M. Painter. County commissioners, John R. March, Arthur Renick, W. Allen Bell. County surveyor, Walter B.

Scott; assistant surveyors, Oliver Richey, Harry Daily, and James Crane. Prosecuting attorney, Lewis F. Hale; stenographer, Miss Delpha Peele. Trustees of Children's Home, Harry G. Aikin and W. S. Jones, Bellefontaine; Henry Mack, Belle Centre; Charles McGee, West Mansfield. Courthouse janitor, Jont I. Ansley. Superintendent of county infirmary, George W. Kennedy.

The newly elected commissioners are Pearl J. Humphreys, East Liberty; A. B. Hover, Stokes township; Hal E. Knight, Bellefontaine.

A characteristic incident of the old temporary courthouse days was printed by the late Thomas Hubbard many years ago. It was during the incumbency of Judge Joseph H. Crain, who sat, on the occasion, with three "associate" judges, all of whom were bald-headed, while the judge himself possessed a fine head of hair. Into the open door of the old courthouse, one day, Lewis Davis dashed, seated on his mare "Brown Ear." The assembled court was, of course, speechless for a moment, during which the bold horseman removed his hat with a flourish, bowed low to the court, and roared, "Three bald eagles and a crane!" and rapidly clattered out and away. Judge Crain and the associates joined in the inevitable laugh, but the offender was subsequently apprehended and jailed for contempt of court.

Courts of Logan County

Before the majestic figures which have illumined the bench of Logan county in its earlier years, the annalist of today bares his head. It is rarely vouchsafed to a community to have as inspiration for its youth so many and so fine examples as we may write upon our county's roll of honor, of the dignity of law and its nobility as a profession when followed in high-minded fidelity to its traditions.

Orvis Parrish was the first presiding judge to hold court in Logan county, the time being 1818, immediately following its organization, and the place the house or tavern of Edwin Mathers at Belleville. During Judge Parrish's incumbency the county seat of justice was established at Bellefontaine, and all the details provided for the court and administration of the law. Beginning with Judge Parrish, all the judges who sat upon the county bench until 1851, when the new constitution went into effect, were non-resident in Logan. The law, however, provided for "associate judges" for the dispatch of land cases (rarely for criminal cases), and these dignitaries, appointed by the presiding judge, were chosen from the responsible member of local society, and during thirty years included many of the best known citizens of Logan, who thereafter bore the title of "Judge," although their names do not appear in the roster of the bench proper. James McIlvain, Levi Garwood, James McPherson, Abraham Elder, Joshua Robb, Gabriel Slaughter, William Hoge, Noah Z. McColloch, W. H. McKinnon and Peter Kelly were among the list of associates, none of whom were appointed until after Judge Parrish's term closed.

The establishment, in 1851, of a probate court eliminated the associate bench, and the first probate judge to be elected under the

new law, was Ezra Bennett, who was succeeded by Anthony Casad, Samuel B. Taylor, W. L. Nelson, R. E. Pettit, T. Miltonberger, L. E. Pettit, J. D. McLaughlin, W. S. Plum, John C. Hover, John R. Cassidy (for about eleven months), Don A. Detrick (for about six weeks), and Ernest Thompson.

Judge Benjamin Metcalf, of Allen county, elected in 1852, was the first judge of the common pleas court to preside under the new constitution, serving for five years. Judge William Lawrence, the first of the Logan county judges, succeeded, being elected in 1857, and serving until 1864, when he resigned to accept a seat in the National Congress, the appointee to fill his place being Jacob S. Conklin of Shelby county, who was afterward elected regularly, retaining the position until 1872. P. B. Cole of Union county followed Judge Conklin, presiding for five years, and succeeded by John L. Porter, also of Union county, who held the position until 1882. The honor then returned to Logan county, in the election of John A. Price of Bellefontaine, who administered justice from 1882 until 1897, a period of fifteen years—or five years longer than any other judge of this district or county in the century of justice just completed. Judge Price was succeeded in 1897 by Duncan Dow, also of Bellefontaine, who presided for ten years, being followed in 1907 by John M. Broderick, of Union county. During the term of Judge Broderick, a law was passed by the state legislature providing for single county jurisdiction, thus creating Logan county a separate judicial district, and under this law Judge John C. Hover is the first to occupy the judicial chair.

Hon. William Lawrence, A.M., LL.D., lawyer, jurist, statesman, author, educator, banker and agriculturist, born June 26, 1819, at Mount Pleasant, Ohio (ten years after Benjamin Stanton, of the same town), was the son of Joseph and Temperance (Gilchrist) Lawrence, and his early education was secured in the schools of his native village. In 1830 the parents retired from the town to a farm, where the father continued to follow his trade of blacksmithing, and the services of the boy were requisite in this occupation, in which he dutifully acquiesced, although he found it uncongenial. However, he kept up his studies, and in 1831 was rewarded by being placed under the instruction of Rev. John T. Tidball, of a then recently opened classical seminary, near Steubenville. Here he studied for five years, assisting his father at intervals until the spring of 1836, in the autumn of which year he entered Franklin college at New Athens, Ohio, graduating two years later with the highest honors of the institution. Bending every step of his life toward his chosen goal, the law, young Lawrence at once began his legal studies under James L. Gage, of Morgan county, at the same time maintaining his economic independence by teaching school in Pennsville and McConnellsville, where he met and (later) married Miss Cornelia Hawkins, daughter of Col. William Hawkins of that place. In the fall of 1839 he entered the law department of Cincinnati college, and took his degree in the following March, at an age too early to admit him to the bar. In the interval before attaining his majority, he reported the proceedings of the Ohio Legislature for the State Journal, and also was correspondent from Columbus for two well-

known newspapers of the day, at the same time acquiring by observation an intimate knowledge of legislative methods and parliamentary tactics. After a few months' preliminary law practice in Zanesville, Mr. Lawrence came to Bellefontaine in July, 1841, and thereafter was in continuous active legal work until his death in May, 1899, at the age of seventy-nine years. The death of his bride in 1843 occurred three months after their marriage, and in 1845 Mr. Lawrence married Miss Caroline M. Miller, who was the mother of their six children.

No brief sketch can do justice to this extraordinary man's career. His integrity, both personal and public, was unswerving and unassailable. To a mind broadly schooled was united a signal capacity for mental labor, a profound understanding of legal and judicial principles, and a thoroughness in detail, which made him the most imposing character of the legal forum of his day and place, as well as one of the greatest incentives to professional emulation instanced in Logan's first century. As a practicing lawyer, he won some of the greatest land cases ever argued in the United States court of last resort. He edited the Logan County Gazette for two years, and for seven years was editor of the Cleveland Western Law Monthly. He was sent to the state legislature for eight years, and to the National Congress for ten years. He was supreme court reporter in 1851, and the author of the Ohio free banking law. In 1871 he organized the Bellefontaine National bank, and served as its president until 1896. In the winter of 1876-7 he was elected by the Republicans in Congress to argue the claims of Rutherford B. Hayes in the great election contest. He was first comptroller of the United States treasury from 1880 to 1885, and first vice president of the American Red Cross after its incorporation in 1882. He was the author of two or three score works of permanent value upon law, science and business, and was a recognized authority upon all questions pertaining to wool, from grazing to tariff, holding at times the presidency of the Ohio State, and the National Wool Growers' associations, and contributing frequent articles to their journals and bulletins. Neither in an act or capacity is there occasion for apology in the life of Judge William Lawrence.

No name in the annals of Logan county is spoken with greater pride and reverence than that of Judge William N. West, the most brilliant of her legal lights, and a figure of national prominence, but none the less a citizen of sincere, fraternal spirit.

Judge West was born in Millsboro, Washington county, Pennsylvania, in February, 1824. At six years of age he came with his parents, Samuel and Mary (Clear) West, to Knox county, Ohio, where he was inured to the hardships incident to pioneering, while obtaining his early education under the usual difficulties of frontier life, subsequently entering Jefferson college, in Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated in 1846, with honors. Following his graduation, he taught public school in Kentucky, with James G. Blaine, was a tutor in Jefferson college, and an associate professor in Hampden-Sidney college in Virginia, until 1850, when he came north to Bellefontaine, to engage in the study of law with Judge William Lawrence. He was admitted to the bar and to partnership

with Judge Lawrence at the same time, in 1851, and immediately came into prominence both in practice of law and in politics, being elected prosecuting attorney in 1852. Four years later, in 1856, he was elected to the general assembly, and served two terms. In 1860 he was sent as a delegate to the Republican national convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln. He was elected to the state senate in 1863, holding his seat until his election as attorney general of Ohio, in 1867, during the administration of Rutherford B. Hayes. This latter position he filled with the distinction which had by that time become expected of him, and, declining the United States consulship to Rio Janeiro, offered to him in 1869, he was elected judge of the supreme court of Ohio in 1871, and served from January, 1872, until February, 1873, when he resigned, because of the failure of his sight, but not before he had demonstrated the marvelous retentiveness of his memory and the profundity of his legal learning, which enabled him to proceed unassisted in the exercise of his official duties though it was chiefly at his recommendation that a rule was adopted requiring all court records and briefs to be printed to facilitate reading.

Judge West became a member of the constitutional convention in 1873, continuing throughout the session. He was nominated by the Republicans for governor of Ohio in 1877, a season which was characterized by various labor disturbances, notably the great railroad strike, which inevitably became an issue of the campaign. With native straight-forwardness, Judge West met the issue, offering, in his great speech at Cleveland, a solution of the question which was the original advocacy of the principle of profit-sharing between manufacturer and employee; but while since successfully adopted by many firms, the idea was then so far in advance of public thought that he was misunderstood by both sides. Nevertheless, he continued his campaign, winning many supporters and enlightening the thoughtful. Misquoted, he deigned not to controvert, but persisted in the exposition of his idea that the working man's labor is his capital, which at last gained nation-wide attention; and though the governorship was lost to him, his reputation was broadened and enhanced by the staunch honesty of his course.

In 1884 Judge West was once more a delegate to the Republican national convention, which met at Chicago, and by reason of his national reputation as an orator was given the very distinguished honor of placing in nomination for the presidency the name of James G. Blaine, who was made the nominee of the convention.

In the field of legal practice his talents had no limitations, though he was never forgetful that "thrice armed is he who hath his quarrel just," and his comprehensive grasp of every merit of his case and of the law applying to it, seconded by an equal ability to present the case to judge and jury, made him well nigh invincible in the court room. He became an acknowledged authority in civil and corporation law throughout the middle west, and upon all questions affecting public welfare he was a leader and molder of thought. As supreme judge, "the beam of justice stood sure," and his judgments were as unimpeachable as his character.

As a speaker, his oratory was the spontaneous utterance of

principles deeply fixed and supplemented by vast knowledge of his subject; for his forensic ability was a gift, an instinct, a genius of eloquence which could not fall to the commonplace, and which, under the stimulus of excited thought, or strong emotion, rose to inspired heights, swaying his hearers with irresistible force. As "The Blind Man Eloquent" he is still most widely and loving remembered.

Judge West was married in 1851 to Miss Elizabeth Williams, who was the mother of his four sons, William A., John E., Clarence and Samuel A. Mrs. West died in 1871, and he subsequently married Mrs. Clara Gorton, who also preceded him to the "undiscovered country." His death occurred in March, 1911.

Judge John A. Price, third and youngest son of Charles Fenton Mercer and Martha Mary (Kelly) Price, was born on the ninth of November, 1840, in Callaway county, Missouri. His ancestors on both sides were Virginians, and his paternal grandfather was Samuel Price, a captain of the Virginia line, on continental establishment, in the revolutionary war. His maternal grandfather, John Kelly, emigrated from Virginia to Logan county, Ohio, in 1818, settling in the Mad river valley on a farm which for nearly one hundred years remained in possession of the Kelly family. Here his daughter Martha Mary was courted and married by the young guest from Virginia, Charles Fenton Mercer Price, and from here the young couple removed to Missouri in the early years of their married life. Charles Fenton Mercer Price died in Missouri at the age of twenty-seven years, when the subject of our sketch was three years old, and his widow and children then returned to Logan county to reside. John A. Price received his formal education in the country schools and the West Liberty high school, and has supplemented that equipment by wide and constant reading. His knowledge of books is unusual, and his ability to quote from the masterpieces of literature indicates a discriminating taste and a cultured mind. After teaching for several terms in the country schools, Mr. Price, in 1860, when nineteen years of age, began the study of law in the office of the well known law firm of Stanton & Allison of Bellefontaine. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the Thirteenth Ohio volunteer infantry, the first company raised in Logan county for service in the war of the rebellion. The victim of an acute attack of pneumonia, he was honorably discharged at Columbus before his regiment was ordered to the field. In 1863, his health restored, he again enlisted, becoming a member of Company K, Fifth Ohio volunteer colored regiment, in which he was commissioned first lieutenant. He was at the front until the latter part of 1864, and participated in the siege of Petersburg. In 1862 Mr. Price was admitted to the bar, and in 1864, while still in the army, he was elected prosecuting attorney of Logan county, to which office he was re-elected in 1866, and again in 1868. In 1869 he resigned the office of prosecuting attorney, having been elected to represent his county in the Ohio legislature. He served in this capacity one term, declining a re-election, as he preferred to devote his time to his profession. In 1881 Mr. Price was elected judge of the court of common pleas for the district

composed of Logan and Union counties, was re-elected in 1886, and again in 1891, holding the office continuously for fifteen years, a record without parallel in the history of the judiciary of the district. Judge Price's qualifications as a jurist are admirably presented in the following tribute paid him by a member of the Bellefontaine legal fraternity: "Mr. Price's term on the bench was distinguished by the highest legal ability. To wear the ermine worthily it is not enough that one possess legal acumen, is learned in the principles of jurisprudence, familiar with precedents, and thoroughly honest. Many men, even when acting uprightly, are wholly unable to divest themselves of prejudice, and are unconsciously warped in their judgments by their own mental characteristic or educational peculiarities. This unconscious and variable disturbing force enters more or less into the judgment of all men, but in the ideal jurist this factor becomes so small as not to be discernible in results, and loses its potency as a disturbing force. Judge Price was exceptionally free from all judicial bias. His varied legal learning and wide experience in the courts, the patient care with which he ascertained all the facts bearing upon every cast which came before him, gave his decisions a solidity and an exhaustiveness from which no member of the bar could take exception."

Judge Price's decisions were rarely reversed by higher courts, and his legal ability, his fairness, his probity, gave him a wide reputation. His charges to a jury excited much favorable comment, and are rated as classics among their kind. After retiring from the bench, Judge Price resumed the private practice of law, in which he is still actively engaged. He is president of the Logan County Bar association, and has been at that bar longer than any other member of the association. A gentleman of the old school, believing in the dignity of his profession, distinguished in bearing and courtly in manner, Judge Price is a representative of a type which is, unhappily, fast passing away. In politics Judge Price is an old-fashioned Republican, and has done much hard work for his party. In matters of civic interest he is a progressive conservative, and invariably uses his effort and his influence to bring about the best results for the common good. He has always been deeply interested in the school system, and unfailingly gives his vote and his support to every measure designed to further the cause of education. On the 7th of February, 1865, John A. Price was united in marriage with Miss Caroline McClure of Bellefontaine. Five children have blessed their union: Effie Kelly, now Mrs. Thomas S. Gladding of Montclair, New Jersey; Annie Allison; Mabel McClure, who died in 1881; Charles Fenton Mercer, who died in 1882, and Carlotta Knox, now Mrs. Thomas M. Shea of Bellefontaine.

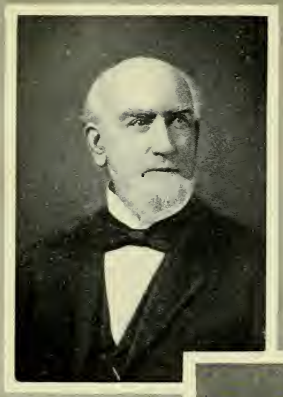
Judge Duncan Dow was born in Logan county on the home farm of his parents, Robert L. and Harriet (Brewster) Dow, March 13, 1843. The Dows are of immediate Scottish ancestry, Mr. and Mrs. David Dow coming from Scotland in 1818 with their young family, and settling very soon after in Logan county. Robert Dow became a prominent citizen of the county early in life, and served in the Civil war first as captain of the 45th O. V. I., and later

as adjutant of the 132nd regiment. Duncan Dow began his education in the one-room school of his home district, but later attended the Bellefontaine schools, and finished the course at Geneva college, Northwood, Logan county. He then took up the study of law in the office of Judge Lawrence, in 1865, after which he attended the Cincinnati law school, from which he graduated in 1868, and entered into partnership with the McLaughlins, father and son, an association which was maintained for twenty-nine years, until the election of J. Duncan McLaughlin to the probate bench and of Duncan Dow to the common pleas bench of Logan county.

In the meantime, however, Judge Dow had been elected, during his first year of practice, to the prosecuting attorneyship, an office which he held for two terms. In 1875 he was elected to the lower branch of the state legislature, being returned for a second term, and in 1885 he was sent to the state senate, where, during two successive terms, he originated and framed several bills of importance, his greatest fame as a legislator resting upon the Dow Liquor law, which, passing both houses of the assembly, was made a law May 1, 1886. It imposed a heavy tax upon all persons engaging in the sale of intoxicating liquors, and provided for municipal prohibition and regulation, and had the effect of benefiting the state treasury to the extent of about three and one-half millions annually. R. P. Kennedy, who was lieutenant governor at the time of its passage, said of Judge Dow: "His name will be associated for all time with the greatest legal enactments for the suppression of vice and the uplifting of his fellow men." Gov. Foraker, discussing the law after twenty-five years of enforcement, said: "It is the best regulative liquor law ever framed in the world."

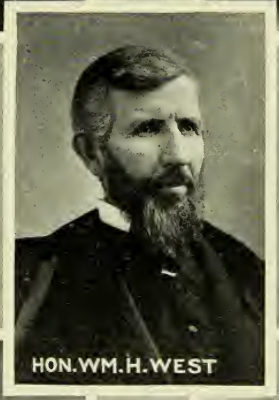
The election of Judge Dow, in 1897, gave opportunity for the exercise of his judicial faculties, and he brought to the bench not only a love of justice, but a native sense of justice, ripened by years of painstaking legal research and sustained by positive but cool conviction. Seldom, if ever, was a decision of his reversed. An active party Republican, he was, when on the bench, faithful to law and justice alone, and was held in highest esteem, irrespective of political creeds, by all his confreres. That his strict sense of justice was tempered with the "quality of mercy" is apparent in his appointment by Gov. Herrick to the state board of pardons after his retirement from the bench and his reappointment by Gov. Harris, the honor being bestowed in recognition of his personal worth. He was an ardent supporter and member of the United Presbyterian church, standing high in the local and general councils of that body. His interest in church, state and nation was broad and vivid; but he was, after the judge incorruptible, the citizen pre-eminent, holding his home city the best in the world. His sudden death from heart failure, on the afternoon of Friday, April 15, 1910, just as he was leaving the (old) postoffice in company with two friends, was a deep shock to the whole community, and felt throughout the state, upon which his public services left an indelible impress.

Always frail of health and slight in physique, Judge Dow, by efficient systematizing of his labors, surmounted these difficulties and attained his sixty-seventh year, as dauntless in purpose and



HON. WM. LAURENCE.

HON. JOHN A. PRICE



HON. WM. H. WEST

HON. JOHN C. HOVER

HON. DUNCAN DOW

resolve as when he first embarked on his career. His lifelong integrity was a universal theme in his eulogies, and the text of the memorial sermon, "Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel?" fitly expressed the sentiment of the city.

Judge Dow was survived by his wife, Mrs. Margaret A. Dow, and their three daughters, Mrs. E. R. Gebby of Bellefontaine, Miss Florence Dow, at present (1918-19) general director of recreation at Atlanta, Georgia, for the government, and Mrs. (Rev.) Benjamin F. White of Long Branch, New Jersey.

Judge John C. Hover, born December 1, 1866, on a farm, a native of Logan county, is as nearly an absolute American as can be found within its borders, the Hover ancestry having come to America more than two centuries ago, and having in succeeding generations identified themselves with the cause of freedom and independence in this country. Two of his ancestors fought with the colonies in the French and Indian war, one of them being taken prisoner by the French. A ransom was demanded by the French for their prisoners, which in his case was paid by a French officer and he was liberated. Judge Hover's great-great-grandfather, Henry Hover, served as a captain of the New Jersey line in the revolution. His son, George Hover, emigrated from New Jersey to western Pennsylvania at an early date, later journeying down the Ohio river from Pittsburg to what became Cincinnati, on a flatboat, bringing his wife and two little children. A team of horses and a wagon loaded with their household effects was the sum of their capital. They settled first, after a season of careful prospecting, on what was known as "Darby Plains," in Madison county, where Samuel Hover, the grandfather of Judge Hover, was born, at "Little Darby." Samuel had arrived at the age of eight years when the family once more migrated north, settling in Logan county at what is now the village of Huntsville. Here he grew to manhood, and married Miss Margaret McCracken, of Scotch descent, the daughter of John McCracken, and here their son, George M. Hover, was born, February 22, 1838. In 1861 George M. Hover entered the Union army as a volunteer, and served for nearly four years in the conflict for the preservation of the Union, engaging in four of the great battles, Chancellorsville, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge and Gettysburg, scaling Lookout Mountain under shot and shell. He was once taken prisoner in an engagement at Cumberland Gap, fortunate enough, however, to be exchanged at the end of twenty days. A brother, John Calvin Hover, for whom the subject of this sketch is named, also served in the war, giving his life for the cause at the battle of Rasaca river, Georgia.

George M. Hover married, September 5, 1865, Miss Mary Irwin, of Irish ancestry, also a native of Logan county, and daughter of George and Margaret Irwin, and their eldest son, John Calvin Hover, is the present judge of the Logan county court of common pleas.

The young John Calvin had no royal road to preferment, but began his education in the country schools near his home, from

which he went to the Northwood normal, afterward old Northwood college, that pioneer institution of higher education in which so many of Logan county's men and women were started upward, had removed to Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, and later attended the Ohio Northern university at Ada, Ohio. The following eleven years were spent in teaching, barring a few years when a break in health disabled him, and in this great practical university Judge Hover found that medium of development in which so many eminent men have acquired mental poise and control.

The law, however, was Judge Hover's ultimate ambition, and in 1895, while still teaching in the grammar schools of Huntsville, he began reading law with A. Jay Miller of Bellefontaine, a recent graduate of Princeton university and the Cincinnati law school, and an able and worthy preceptor. In the fall of 1897 he entered Cincinnati law school, from which he graduated the tenth day of the following June, taking the degree of bachelor of laws, having been admitted to the bar at Columbus a few days previous. He began the practice of law at once in Bellefontaine, devoting himself to his profession with steady diligence and winning admission to federal court practice in 1900; after which he continued to practice with increasing and signal success until elected to the probate bench in the fall of 1908, taking office February 9, 1909. While nearing the end of his sixth year as probate judge, he was elected, by a large majority, in the fall of 1914, to the court of common pleas, being the first judge to preside since the establishment of single county jurisdiction. He took his place as judge of Logan county on the first day of January, 1915, and is now serving his fifth year with dignity and distinction, his reputation growing with every term of court. His decisions stand the test of review by the superior courts without reversal or modification, almost without exception. To be a just judge requires not only honesty and not only knowledge, but wisdom, breadth, firmness, calmness, integrity, fearlessness, an abiding sense of justice, a temper of mercy, and the ability and will to place personal feelings under foot. Every one of these qualities Judge Hover possesses.

Litigation is no longer so broad a field as it was in the days of old. Points have grown less and less tangible. Justice and injustice are more and more difficult of differentiation. But through the maze of latter-day legal hair-splitting, Judge John C. Hover is drawing the thread of jurisprudence with safe discrimination. His life history is still in the making, for he is yet in the early prime, but it bids fair to make a page to which his native county will have cause to point with pride.

On December 21, 1898, Judge Hover was united in marriage with Miss Carrie L. Simms, a Huntsville girl, the marriage, however, taking place at Cincinnati, where her family had removed from Huntsville a short time before. Mrs. Hover is a daughter of Payton S. Simms and wife, a hardy Logan county pioneer family of Scotch-Irish descent, who settled at an early day on the Miami river near McGraw chapel. Judge and Mrs. Hover have one child, a son, John Curry Hover, now a senior in the Bellefontaine high school.

The Logan County Press

The newspaper of any community is as vital a necessity to its life as are lungs to the animal mechanism. Through the press the deeds and passions of a people must be mingled, the one invigorating and renewing the other for the benefit of the whole social structure, as pure air vitalizes the blood and renews the bodily tissues. No mere blowing of bellows is sufficient. There must be spontaneous life in the organ which is to minister to and sustain the social existence. This spontaneity was unmistakably present in the germ of the first periodical established in Logan county—a germ which developed through many vicissitudes, without interruption, and from which in time curiously evolved two periodicals, each possessing the vitality of the original, yet constituting entities as complete and independent as are the two jellyfish that today may be counted where yesterday was but one.

The immortal journalistic germ of Logan county—as spontaneous a growth as may be instanced in the middle west, was discovered by David Robb, who nurtured it in the "Logan County Gazette," which he originated in Bellefontaine in 1830.

Mr. Robb did not long remain the proprietor of the little sheet, but after giving it a local habitation and a name, it passed into the keeping of Hiram B. Strother, an astute political manager and supporter of the Whig party, whose local mouthpiece the paper became. It is not in adverse criticism that Mr. Strother has been called a "wire-puller"—that vernacular characterization of his method of party manipulation. Mr. Strother believed honestly in his methods, whatever may be thought of them now, and in other circles he might easily have ranked as a diplomat. That he "had a way wi' 'im" is a fact well established. Mr. Thomas Robb, who afterward became editor of the "Lima Argus," was for a short time associated with Mr. Strother on the local paper, the name of which was shortened to "The Gazette." "The Gazette" supported Henry Clay in the campaign of 1832, and its editor wielded great influence through his paper and personally. To Strother's work in this campaign is attributed the long-continued ascendancy of the Whig and Republican parties in Logan county. Robert Stuart, later of Indianapolis, was a partner of Strother for a short time in 1835, at which date the "Gazette" suggested William Henry Harrison for president, thus seizing the honor of first editorial mention of his name, which afterward swept the nation like wild-fire with its popularity.

The "Gazette" at this time was about one-third the average newspaper size at the present day, and printed on an old ramage press, requiring four impressions for each copy. A new iron press was installed in 1836, and the paper "enlarged" to six colums, while, in order to utilize the new display type (and to please the fancy of the journeyman printer, Nicholas Sullivan), the name was enlarged to "The Bellefontaine Gazette and Logan County Advertiser," which load it bore for four years.

In 1839, however, Mr. Strother retired permanently from the paper. William Hubbard, born at West Liberty May 11, 1821, came to Bellefontaine in 1832, and at the age of eleven years entered the

Gazette printing office to learn printing under Mr. Strother. He continued there for five years, attending school when possible, until 1837, when he left journalism and began the study of law, at the same time teaching school at West Liberty to maintain himself. When Mr. Strother retired, in the fall of 1839, young Hubbard, then aged eighteen, acted as editor and publisher for a few months, Benjamin Stanton also contributing editorial articles when his professional duties would permit, until the spring of 1840, when William Penn Clark, afterward a distinguished lawyer, purchased the establishment and continued the paper under the caption "The Logan Gazette." Mr. Clark was a writer of decided virility and abundant initiative. He carried on the campaigns of the succeeding four years with brilliancy and the courage of conviction. He sold out to Dr. C. B. Large in 1844, but after one year, Dr. Large found the responsibility too heavy for his failing years, and in 1845 the paper was purchased by William Lawrence (Judge Lawrence), who devoted his distinguished talents to it for a few months, and then engaged as editor and publisher William Hubbard, who had found his law practice less congenial than journalism. Two years later, "by a liberal and indulgent arrangement on the part of Mr. Lawrence," Mr. Hubbard purchased the establishment and took his younger brother, Thomas Hubbard, into partnership. For the next seven years the brothers conducted the paper. Both were men of ability, touched with real genius for journalism, and possessing literary talent of high order.

Somewhere along the way through this period of party change and development, the two young men had received impressions which gradually reversed their political views, and from editing a Whig newspaper they became, in time, rather violent partisans of the opposition ranks. In 1854, as the Republican party was evolving itself from the Whig, "William H. West & Co." purchased the establishment from the Hubbards, and gave the Republican spirit, hovering thus far disembodied, a local habitation. After a year the "habitation" was returned by sale to its now Democratic owners and editors, but the "Republican," at last a vigorous body, established itself in a new and independent headquarters. Logan county now had two newspapers instead of one. The "Gazette" was published steadily by the Hubbard brothers until 1863, when it suspended for three years while William Hubbard established himself at Napoleon, Ohio, as editor of the "Napoleon Northwest," which he continued to edit until his death. Thomas Hubbard revived the "Gazette" in 1866, soon after changing its name to "The Examiner," since which its publication has been without pause. In 1890 a daily edition was begun in connection with the original weekly, and both of these survive in vigorous condition. Since the death of Mr. Hubbard in April, 1903, the "Weekly Examiner" has been the property of Miss Josephine Hubbard and Miss Adah Hubbard, who edit it personally. The "Daily Examiner" is owned by H. K. Hubbard & Co., and its editor-in-chief is Miss Josephine Hubbard, assisted by an able staff. It is a newspaper of clean, high character, and gives its earnest support to every good movement in the community, as well as a fair and impartial dis-

tribution of the news, without regard to its avowed politics—in which department it has always been consistently Democratic. In passing, the Hubbard brothers and sisters of today as a group do honor to the name and memory of their parents, in their life and work. The youngest member of the family, Frank McKinney Hubbard (or, as he is better known, "Kin" Hubbard), is the well-known humorist of the "Indianpolis News," whose quaint and original creation, "Abe Martin," corner store philosopher, now sixteen full years before a daily public, still dispenses with unfailing spontaneity fresh draughts of healthy, homely wit, keen and laughter provoking.

The "Republican," founded by William H. West, James Walker and Lemuel S. Powell, passed from them to L. D. Reynolds, who conducted a vigorous and aggressive campaign in 1860, in the cause of the new party and its candidate, Abraham Lincoln. Succeeding Reynolds came David R. Locke, who soon became famous far beyond Logan county as "Petroleum V. Nasby," through his "Letters from Confederate Cross Roads" and from "Saints' Rest, Noo Gersey." Early in 1865, J. Q. A. Campbell, returned to Ohio from the battlefields of the civil war, sought a journalistic opening, and upon his quest met Mr. Locke, who made him an offer for the purchase of the "Republican." This Mr. Campbell, who had already edited a paper in Iowa before entering the army, decided to accept, and on Friday, January 27, 1865, Mr. Locke, in retiring, introduced his successor to the Bellefontaine public. During the year or two preceding this event James Walker had been connected with the "Republican," and for a short time after January, 1865, he remained one of the staff, but in April of that year, Mr. Campbell assumed sole control of the paper, and for nearly thirty-nine years thereafter waged gallant war through its columns against existing evils and for the promotion of the public good. Always a strong party organ, the "Republican" led vigorous drives for civic betterment without regard to political lines or favor. Its editor was an absolutely fearless enemy of the liquor traffic, which he regarded as a moral sore, and fought on moral grounds. Unpopular as the fight may have been in the outset, the consistent character of its leader won the support of the best minds in all parties. Many political enemies, in fact, became firm friends in the support of temperance, and not a few of the followers of John Barleycorn deserted to the "dry" ranks. Out of Bellefontaine to the legislature went the authors of the Township Local Option law, the Dow law, and the Aikin law,—a legal triad for which the whole state of Ohio owes a debt of gratitude.

In securing local municipal ownership of public utilities (in which Bellefontaine leads Ohio cities) the work of the "Republican" was also a mighty factor. The editor was an educator as well as a fighter, both in and out of print, and rarely lost a fight or a debate.

Out of the "Republican" office have gone many whose apprenticeship there opened the gates to larger fields of journalism or public service, while others, whose public lives have been bounded by Logan county alone, have been drawn into fellowship with its

whole constituency through their work in its correspondence columns. Among these may be mentioned "Clifton" Brooks of Northwood, Mrs. D. P. Rogers of Richland, N. V. Speece of Quincy, "Slick" Elder of Huntsville, "Old Eagle" James of East Liberty, "Mack" Hulsizer of Monroe township, Eber Norviel of Middleburg, "Donkey" Randall of Marmon's Valley, "Fishy" Clarke of Lake Ridge, "N. A. Fus" (Ed Nafus) of Belle Centre, and George A. Henry of Jefferson township, who for over thirty years wrote his quaint letters from the hill farm under the pseudonym of "Old Bunkum." There is a copy of the "Republican" dated October 22, 1863, at the Henry cottage just south of Bellefontaine, which, after fifty-five years' preservation, is still white and pliable as to paper and clear and bright as to printer's ink, while scattered through its neat columns of old-fashioned type are many items which waken old echoes of long-forgotten things and days. The mercantile advertisements display names above whose owners the "mossy marbles" have rested for half a century, yet are still familiar to Loganite ears; the government was calling then, as now, 1918, for soldiers; and among the local items is a notice reading: "Married—by the Rev. George L. Kalb, Miss Emily Robb to George A. Henry." (It was Dr. Kalb's first wedding ceremony after coming to Bellefontaine.) At the top of the title-page is the penciled greeting from a friend in the office, "Good luck to ye, lad!"

In August, 1883, the "Republican" increased its issues to twice weekly, being the first of Bellefontaine papers to change from the weekly publication. The "Examiner," which retained its weekly form, was the first office to issue a daily edition in the city.

The "Mac-a-chack Press," started by Abram S. Piatt and W. H. Gribble in West Liberty late in 1858, was removed to Bellefontaine by Mr. Gribble, and became the "Bellefontaine Press," passing from Mr. Gribble's ownership to P. S. Hooper, and on to Martin Barringer, who made a specialty of job printing, then to J. H. Fluhart, who renamed it "The Index," under which name it was sold to J. H. Bowman. W. S. Roebuck was taken into partnership in 1879, and in 1882 the establishment was moved from the old Bellefontaine Bank building to the Opera block, where three years later the firm became Roebuck and Brand. In 1894 the business was incorporated as the Index Printing and Publishing Company. In 1903, upon the final retirement of Mr. Campbell from the "Republican," to accept the Bellefontaine postmastership, the Index company purchased the "Republican," and the two papers were consolidated under the name, the "Index-Republican," of which LeRoy Blessing is the editor, and under whom it has become a daily paper with a wide circulation.

Mr. Blessing is a native of Bellefontaine, and is glad to be known as a local product, and it is no more than fair to say that the city likes him, too. His talent for the lecture platform is as marked as that for journalism, and as an after-dinner speaker he is said to have few rivals. He is a son of Mrs. Frank Blessing, and grandson of Walter Slicer, pioneer citizen, sheriff and landlord, whose name is interwoven with all the annals of the "early days" of city and county. Mrs. Leroy Blessing is the great-granddaughter

of Peter Leister and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Jo-Hantgen. She is one of Bellefontaine's foremost musical artists.

Transportation

Like the first villages of the new country, the earliest roads were natural growths of expediency and necessity, seldom the result of scientific survey. Without entering into the minutiae of the present complete system of public highways and its development, it may be said broadly that the first main traveled roads followed the lines of the old Indian trails, which in fact were used without change, at first, and were mere bridle paths at most, the settlers "blazing" other similar paths, as circumstances demanded, which were later re-surveyed and opened as roads. The Ludlow Line, on which the timber was cut in 1800, made the basis of the first surveyed road, and the "trace" of Hull's march to Detroit in 1812, crossing the county from West Liberty to the northwest, discovered routes of which the road builders availed themselves. Other roads were cut to meet the demands of the growing population, and to connect settlements for purposes of commercial intercourse, until the county is now traversed by unsurpassed pikes and roads which make possible the transportation to market by the twentieth century motor truck method, of every variety of farm produce, regardless of railroad facility. The bottomless black mire of swamps and wet seasons, bridged in the early days by "corduroy" pavements, is now a thing of the past, and the fifty years of floundering, through seas of mud varied with chuck-holes, is forgotten in the fifty years of progress since the first issue of bonds for road building, inaugurated by Bellefontaine in 1867. Formerly impassable swamps have been drained by the extensive ditching, and roadways straightened and shortened by building solid pikes across those old barriers to progress. Logan county's wealth of gravel and limestone has been a wonderful factor in pike building, and with due attention, now that the war with Germany is over, the future expense of maintaining the road system which has cost the county fully a million and a quarter in money, should be comparatively light.

There was a time, even in the midst of transportation difficulties, when the first rumors of the coming of a railroad were listened to dubiously by the rural population, and even protested against with open animosity or alarm, as something subversive of the old and reliable order of things. It was many years before Logan county learned all that was to be learned from the railroad method of building road beds.

Through Logan county, from Sandusky on Lake Erie down to Dayton at the mouth of Mad river, was built the first railroad projected in the state of Ohio. Beginning at the northern terminus in 1832, it took seven years to reach Bellevue, and eight years more to reach Bellefontaine. An opportune financial assistance stretched it as far as Springfield in 1848, but it was 1850 before Dayton was finally attained. The route, known locally as "The Mad River railroad," was built by local subscriptions along the way, and the scarcity of actual money with which to pay stock subscriptions had

as much or more to do with its slow progress as the engineering difficulties encountered. Only painstaking economy and patient courage made the ultimate success of the investment possible. R. E. Runkle and Robert Patterson of Bellefontaine were, respectively, the second vice-president and secretary-treasurer of the road. In General Robert P. Kennedy's "Historical Review" is given a minute description of the method of road-bed construction and track-laying used, the details being taken from the old contracts made by William G. Kennedy for the timbering and laying of the track from Bellefontaine to West Liberty. The method, complicated and expensive, was soon supplanted by the better, cross-tie, mode still in use. The Lake Erie and Mad River railroad, long since extended to Cincinnati, forms a part of the "Big Four" system.

From 1849 to 1851 the C. C. C. & I. (or, as it was at first called, the Bellefontaine and Indiana) railroad was built from Union City, Indiana, to Bellefontaine, giving rise to the towns of Quincy and DeGraff in Logan county. Stephen Quigley, the engineer of the construction train during the building, and his son Brock Quigley, a conductor later on, were familiar figures on the route for over fifty years. In 1852 this route was extended through to Crestline and Cleveland, opening the way to eastern markets, and benefiting the towns of the northeastern quarter.

The Bellefontaine and Delaware railroad, projected in 1852 by Robert Patterson and William G. Kennedy, was eagerly promoted by investors, railroads having attained popularity by that time, but the panic of the fifties caused a collapse in railroad building, and much money was lost. A revival of the project in 1885 also failed. The Detroit, Toledo and Indiana railway, built in 1892-3, passes through the southwest corner of Logan county, touching but one town, Quincy. The same year, the Toledo and Ohio Central railway built a line to Columbus, which enters the county at Ridgeway, and, passing south through that fertile district to West Mansfield, has given an impetus to progress invaluable to the communities on the Scioto slope.

In 1897 the St. Mary's branch of the "T. and O. C." took up the old Bellefontaine and Delaware franchise, and by re-locating the "deep cut" across the Mad river hills, successfully crossed the county from the northwest, through Lakeview, Lewistown, Bellefontaine, Zanesfield, East Liberty and on to Columbus, the Ohio Electric road, passing through the county from the Reservoir district, through Huntsville, Bellefontaine and West Liberty to the south, is another incalculable transportational advantage, the railroad map of Logan county now resembling a great wheel of fortune.

Logan County in the War

Now, during the closing scenes of the world war, comes a season when a backward glance over the various patriotic activities occasioned by its grim necessities has become possible, because of the lull in the work, which, with the exception of Red Cross benevolence, will soon be laid aside, it is hoped, forever. From the first the best effort of the highest executive talent of Logan

county has been enlisted in the ranks of "war workers," and in no case is there a more signal instance of efficiency than in the conduct of the Liberty Loan campaigns. Chairman William Wallace Riddle, appointed in 1917, for the first Liberty Loan, has, with the committees then named, served throughout the four campaigns ensuing. Few changes have been made in the personnel of the committees, which follows with reasonable accuracy: Executive, R. B. Keller, Fred W. Arnold, Fred C. Spittle, John D. Inskeep, Alfred Butler, and Isaac Zearing, all of Bellefontaine. County Advisory (chosen from the bankers of the county), William B. Ramsey, Bellecentre; T. M. Cooper, Lewistown; A. B. McIlvain, West Liberty; Harry E. Clapper, Huntsville; Harry Koogler, DeGraff; Harrison Clay, Quincy; A. L. Votaw, West Mansfield; Fremont C. Hamilton, East Liberty; H. O. Huber, Lake View; J. W. Ansley, Rushsylvania; J. D. Headington, West Mansfield; William T. Haviland, Bellefontaine. Publicity (chosen chiefly from the editorial ranks), J. G. Morris, chairman; John M. Hare and Edwin M. Colton, secretaries; Donn C. Bailey, J. C. Martin, E. M. Day, Ralph English, LeRoy Blessing, Minnie Liles, Frank G. McCracken, S. P. Pond and H. A. Shoemaker. Township chairmen were: Union, H. B. Harner; Bokes Creek, W. F. Knight; Perry, Pearl J. Humphreys; Zane, Roy Aspinall; Rush Creek, J. E. Shaw; Monroe, Oren Outland; Jefferson, Zachary Dougherty; Liberty, Henry Foust; Lake, north, Jonah K. Meredith; Lake, south, T. D. Chester; City of Bellefontaine, Herman K. Horn; Harrison, George Detrick; McArthur, J. H. T. Gordon; Richland, P. R. Healy; Washington, D. A. Hamer; Miami, DeGraff, W. E. Harris; Quincy, N. P. Swank; Pleasant, Marco W. Long; Bloomfield, Eber Hodge; Stokes, Frank W. Kerr. Committee of Bellefontaine sales: Anson B. Carter, William H. Hamilton, George W. Cronley; clergy, Dr. W. L. Barrett; lodges, Harry N. Kennedy; "Flying Squadron," O. L. Jo-Hantgen, J. T. McIntosh, W. Clay Huston, A. Jay Miller, Rev. F. M. Swinehart.

The Loans. The First Liberty Loan totaled $232,750.00, from twelve hundred and eighty-two subscribers. The second amounted to $301,100.00, from nine hundred and fourteen subscribers—an apparent falling off in subscribers, which is explained by the circumstance that in the tabulation of the Second Loan the subscriptions from the Big Four railway's office and shop contingent were not permitted to appear as a component part of the county's total—which was, in fact, far "over the top." The Third Loan, that of April, 1918, was over-subscribed, reaching the figure $665,650.00, from three thousand five hundred and twenty-six subscribers. The fourth and latest Liberty Loan was the first drive in which the work of the Logan county women was recognized as a factor, and the results, which exceeded expectations, furnish some interesting study. The Women's committee, headed by Mrs. Nell Garwood Armstrong, included a large corps of able women already prominent in Red Cross work. The scheme of the canvass was thorough and only four of the townships failed to respond with a sub-committee. The women were allotted by the National Women's committee with the task of raising fifteen per cent of the entire county

quota, or, $116,647.00. They responded with $227,150.00, or over twenty-eight per cent. Bellefontaine women raised seventy-seven per cent of the city's allotment; Belle Center women raised $1,000.00 more than the city's quota; DeGraff women raised over seventy per cent; West Liberty women over sixty-six per cent; Quincy women nearly fifty per cent; Zane township and Rushsylvania women each raised about one-third of the local allotments.

The city of Bellefontaine, men and women together, raised nearly two-thirds of the entire county allotment, going "over the top" of their own apportionment by $304,300.00, or over three times what was required of them. Huntsville and DeGraff were close behind with nearly three times the amount of their apportionments. Two thousand, two hundred and fifteen men, and six hundred and three women subscribed in Bellefontaine, one thousand four hundred and sixty-seven of the total number being Big Four railway employees. Of the city's total subscription of $453,900.00, the Big Four men took $139,200.00.

Women's subscriptions in the whole county, one thousand five hundred and forty-five; amount, $227,120.00. Men's subscriptions, four thousand eight hundred and fifteen; amount $742,950.00. Total subscriptions, six thousand three hundred and sixty-one; total amount, $976,100.00. Over-subscribed, $197,450.00.

The four loans aggregate $2,175,600.00. For the grand result of the campaign in Bellefontaine the meed of credit is divided between, first, the magnificent response of the railroad employees; second, the work of the women's committee; and third, the Bellefontaine chairman, Herman K. Horn, and his corps of earnest, patriotic workers.

The draft board for Logan county opened, officially, August 1, 1917, and its work being now officially closed, a complete report has been made as to the number of men included in the draft who were called to the service of the nation in the war with Germany. The entire registration resulted in the induction of five hundred and seventeen men, of whom four hundred and eighty-two were accepted. The total registration was two thousand three hundred and eighty-two men, of whom two thousand three hundred and thirty-three were white, and forty-nine colored. Fourteen were aliens. Only thirty-five were rejected, while twenty-one were delinquent. Enlistments after the draft totaled, through the local board, one hundred and sixteen, making the total number of soldiers passing through the county draft board, five hundred and ninety-eight.

This, however, does not represent the man power furnished the nation from Logan county, for, previous to the declaration of war with Germany, enlistments both in the army and navy had been going forward rapidly, through the government stations; while before the draft board was organized a rush of enlistment followed the announcement of war. Also, Logan county lads who threw off parental restraint and enlisted at other points swell the total service of the county to nearly double the number reported by the board. From a carefully collected list of names obtained from parents and friends of Logan county soldiers and sailors, the service flag at the canteen headquarters displays the equivalent of one thousand and

fifteen stars, which is granted to be, if anything, an under-estimate of the actual number. The personnel of the draft board is: Newton Archer, president; Dr. E. R. Henning, medical examiner; George W. Guy, secretary; Ray Miller, chief clerk.

The War Savings Stamp campaign in Logan county, under the leadership of William T. Haviland, of Bellefontaine, made an exceptional showing, for which the honors truly due may not be paid because each chairman ascribes the honors to the others. The organization of the county was perfect, and received most efficient aid in the canvass from the publicity committee, composed of O. L. JoHantgen, chairman; Fred W. Arnold, Edward C. Cowman, Frank G. McCracken, J. H. Denman, John R. Hare, W. W. Riddle and Myran LeSourd. The quota for the county was $601,680.00, and the sales amounted, December 1, 1918, to $665,011.00. Of this fine total the "Thousand Dollar club," under the chairmanship of Hon. John C. Hover, rounded up three hundred and thirty-nine members, the largest "club," per capita, of any county in Ohio, and this, too, in a county which has one of the lowest bank deposit totals per capita of any county in Ohio. So much for captaincy and team work! The second prize offered for the highest sales made in the state by a juvenile during the drive, was also won by a little girl, Mary Huston, in Bellefontaine, who trudged on crutches to accomplish her purpose.

The War Chest Drive opened Monday, September 23, 1918, in a raw cold rain which lasted nearly all the week, but failed to dampen the ardor of the workers or their chairman, Judge John C. Hover. Figures, while they may not lie, drone monotonously, and except for totals they are not given in this report, but a few interesting points are brought to light, drawn from the published report of the chairman. The organization was complete to the last detail, more than thirteen hundred workers having been banded together for this drive.

Of the total population of the county, thirty thousand and eighty-four, about one-third, or ten thousand and twenty-seven, were expected to subscribe. As a matter of fact, eleven thousand seven hundred and eighty did subscribe. Of the townships, eight went well over the thirty-three per cent of population expected to subscribe, and only five fell appreciably below that proportion. Of the two prizes offered, Lake township won both, having over fifty per cent of her population as subscribers, and also the highest per capita subscription, $13.67. Zane and Perry townships came next, with forty-eight and forty-five per cent of population, while Bloomfield and Perry townships follow closest in per capita subscriptions, with $10.13 and $9.28 to their credits. Lake township also had the highest rate per subscriber, $26.78; DeGraff, $26.54, and Bloomfield, $25.50. The average amount per capita the county over is $8.82, and the average per subscriber is $23.38.

The Agricultural Society donated a percentage of their gate receipts at the county fair, amounting to $241.85, and $18.00 from the fine commission. Subscriptions amounted to $265,182.57, making a grand total of $265,442.42. About $65,000.00 has already been paid in, January 1, 1919, and the disbursements to different depart-

ments of the field have already begun, being published as made, a policy which will be pursued until the end.

The Logan County Chapter of the American Red Cross. "Forever must I hold you as the pioneer of the Red Cross in America." With these words, addressed to Judge William Lawrence of Bellefontaine, by Clara Barton, first president of the American Red Cross, under date of October, 1898, the history of the Logan county chapter may be said to have had its inception.

While visiting in Switzerland, prior to the Civil War, Miss Barton became acquainted with the international treaty then being entered into, by the nations of Europe, at Geneva. Miss Barton immediately felt the importance of the United States uniting in this treaty, and of the organization of a national society in America, and during the Civil War (when she was a nurse in the Union hospitals, and was permitted, under flag of truce, to visit Confederate prisons and minister to suffering Union soldiers confined therein) and after its close, she continued to urge the secretary of state, William H. Seward, and the national presidents and secretaries of succeeding administrations, to gain the consent of the senate to make the United States a party to the treaty of Geneva. Owing to the precedent of Mr. Seward's opposition, her appeals were of no avail until after the opening of President James A. Garfield's administration, in 1881, when, having engaged the assistance of Judge William Lawrence and Mrs. Lawrence of Bellefontaine, Ohio, a conference was secured with the president, with the hope of persuading him to accept the office of president of a Red Cross society. Mr. Garfield hesitated to assume the responsibility as well as the honor of the position, but the organization, which had been effected, and constitution drawn, May 21, 1881, held a subsequent meeting at which Miss Barton was chosen president and William Lawrence (then comptroller of the United States treasury), vice-president. By Judge Lawrence's advice, the association was incorporated, July 1, 1881, those signing the articles being: Clara Barton, William Lawrence, W. K. Barnes, A. S. Solomons, and Alexander V. P. Garnett. On July 2, 1881, occurred the tragic shooting of President Garfield, his death following September 29, 1881. After the accession of Chester A. Arthur to the presidency, Judge Lawrence accompanied Miss Barton in calling upon President Arthur with a request, which he granted willingly, to recommend, in his annual message to the senate, the participation of the United States in the Red Cross convention. Acting upon this recommendation, the senate concurred, March 1, 1882, and proclaimed the same July 26, 1882. (United States Statutes, XXII, 940.) Miss Barton afterward maintained regular correspondence with Judge and Mrs. Lawrence to the end of their lives, a letter written at the close of the Spanish-American war containing the words with which this sketch begins.

Miss Elizabeth Haviland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William T. Haviland and grand-daughter of Judge and Mrs. William Lawrence, was one of the earliest promoters of the Red Cross, and was a speaker at the initial meeting, held Friday, May 4, 1917, in the Chamber of Commerce.

At this time she elucidated the First Aid work, in which she had

already finished a course of training. A. F. Rothstein, secretary of Chamber of Commerce, presided, and Rev. William C. Welch, of St. Patrick's church officiated as secretary at this meeting, and Mrs. Frank R. Griffin opened the program with a ringing appeal. A temporary organization was effected on this occasion, and a mass meeting called for Monday, May 7, at the First Presbyterian church. A committee on permanent organization also was directed to report at the mass meeting, which was opened at the appointed time, with the auditorium of the church crowded to the doors. A. F. Rothstein acted as temporary chairman, and upon the report of the organization committee being read and accepted, the permanent officers assumed their positions, and the Logan county chapter was ushered formally into existence, with Judge Ernest Thompson, chairman; Mrs. Frank R. Griffin, vice-chairman; Miss R. Eva Byers, secretary; Alfred Butler, treasurer. In the programme, prepared by Mrs. A. Jay Miller and W. W. Hamer, Rev. William C. Welch delivered the first address, conveying to the meeting his own enthusiasm and that of the previous meeting at the Chamber of Commerce. Miss Josephine Valentine, of Urbana, formerly a nurse in Serbia, gave an outline of the plan of work, and of the purposes and needs of the National Red Cross (under rules of which the local chapter works), explaining also the four courses of training authorized and provided for volunteer nurses and workers, viz.: First Aid, Dietetics, Preparation of Surgical Dressings and Elementary Hygiene and Nursing. She then sketched the working methods of base hospital units, and related vividly some of her own experiences in the field hospitals in Serbia, where she had assisted in caring for wounded Americans. The meeting joined in the sniging of the Battle Hymn, and Mrs. W. L. Smith sang a popular war song, accompanied on the piano by her daughter. The membership committee, consisting of Father Welch, Dr. Hale, George T. Brandon, Rev. William Barrett, Rev. John Williamson and Rev. Traverce Harrison, reported the acquisition, to date, of two hundred and thirty-two members, Mrs. Charlotte Hamer, aged 88 years, having been the first to register. At subsequent meetings the work was carried swiftly forward until the organization was complete. Chairmen for the organization of the four classes were appointed June 1, 1917, as follows: First Aid, Miss May Marquis; Surgical Dressings, Miss Haviland; Elementary Hygiene and Home Nursing, Mrs. A. Jay Miller; Dietetics, Mrs. Mary A. Zerbee. The committee on by-laws consisted of (Mayor) U. L. Kennedy, Mrs. Carrie Thompson and Mrs. Frank R. Griffin; and Mrs. Moselle Butler, Miss Haviland, Mrs. Emil Geiger, Mrs. Harry Goff and Miss Maud Hiatt constituted the supply committee. By the advice of Mr. Charles O'Donnell all temporary committees became permanent. A petition for membership in the National Red Cross was signed by the same members who had made up the organization committee, the honor of the first signature being given to Mrs. Charlotte Hamer, followed by Mrs. Moselle E. Butler, Mrs. Mary Emery Griffin, Miss Elizabeth L. Haviland, Mrs. Carrie Thompson, Judge John C. Hover, Alfred Butler, Mrs. Mary A. Zerbee, U. L. Kennedy and Charles F. O'Donnell.

On June 24, 1917, at an outdoor meeting held at Highest Point,

Hon. James M. Cox, Governor of Ohio, became a member of Logan County Chapter by formal application.

By-laws were adopted June 26, 1917. The home of Mrs. George Brandon had been previously offered for a regular meeting place until a permanent headquarters could be secured, but the Y. M. C. A. simultaneously offered the use of the old Folsom residence on North Main street, of which they had control, and this offer was accepted, and a house committee appointed with authority to renovate and furnish it for offices, class and workrooms. At the first meeting held in the new chapter house, the house committee, Mrs. Griffin, chairman, and her able assistants, Mrs. Johnson West, Mrs. Blanche Miller, Mrs. Claire Hover, Mrs. Maurice Carter, Mrs. Hazel Davis and the Misses Gertrude Funk, Lulu Morgan, Marie Kerr, Myrtle Armstrong, Helen Patterson and Elizabeth Haviland were voted thanks for their service and its fine results. Dr. Clyde Startzman was appointed to fill the place of Miss May Marquis, resigned from First Aid Organization. The board of directors was named with the date of expiration of term as follows: For the year ending October 31, 1917, Miss Agnes Pool, Mrs. Frank P. Kerr, Miss R. Eva Byers, Hon. Ernest Thompson, Hon. John C. Hover, Mrs. John Harner, Mrs. Fremont Hamilton, Mr. William T. Haviland and Mrs. Robert Butler. For the year ending October 31, 1918, Mrs. Emil Geiger, Mr. Alfred Butler, Mr. Charles O'Donnell, Mr. LeRoy Blessing, Mr. John Ansley, Mrs. Mary E. Griffin, Mrs. Grace Goodhart, Mrs. F. R. Makemson, Mrs. Mary A. Zerbee and Rev. C. F. Irwin. For the year ending October 31, 1919, Mrs. T. F. Wilson, Mrs. Louisa B. Barr, Mrs. Nora G. Shoots, Mrs. Freeman Jones, Mr. Frank McCracken, Mr. Charles Harshfield, Mr. Harry Koogler, Mr. Walter Stanley, Mr. Job Sharp and Rev. William C. Welch.

Sixteen township branches have been organized in the county, each with its own by-laws, and reporting all work to the chapter, at Bellefontaine. The Lake township branch includes Lake, Harrison and Union townships, and its by-laws are identical with those of the chapter, with its headquarters in the Chapter House. Chapter committees for 1918 were:

Executive: Chairman, Fred Spittle; secretary, Miss Mary Jenkinson; Mrs. R. H. Butler, Mrs. F. C. Hamilton, Mrs. Louisa Barr, Harry Koogler, William T. Haviland, Judge Thompson and Father Welch. House: Mrs. Chester Miller, Mrs. L. E. Pettit, Mrs. Robert Morgan, Mrs. Johnson West, Mrs. Guy Swan and Miss Harriet O'Donnell. Stock: Mrs. Frank Grimes and Miss Mary Bissell. Supply: Miss Haviland, Miss Madge Lowe, Mrs. Frank S. Mitchell. Packing and Shipping: Mrs. Perry Powell, Mrs. Robert Morgan, Mrs. Minnie Kirkpatrick, Mr. E. E. Olsen, Mr. James R. Fulton, Mr. Lavon Pittman. Civilian Relief: Chairman, J. D. Inskeep, Mrs. A. W. Elliott, Mrs. R. W. Chalfant, Mrs. R. P. Dickinson, Dr. Carrie Richeson, Judge Thompson, Rev. W. T. Mabon, U. L. Kennedy and Anson B. Carter. Membership: Dr. J. P. Harbert. Second War Fund Drive: Rev. Mabon, chairman. The Canteen committee, created early in the summer of 1918, is composed as follows: Mesdames W. T. Haviland (commandant), C. D. Campbell, E. P. Humphreys, Frank Grimes, D. R. Hennesey (secre-

tary), Walker Prall (treasurer), Harry Morrow and Messrs. J. H. Underkircher, A. P. Humphreys, Max Leonard and H. K. Horn. This committee is highly organized, under three captains, each of whom conducts the work for one week in rotation, the officers being: Company "A", Mrs. Hattie Jones; Company "B", Mrs. Chester Miller; Company "C", Mrs. Robert Morgan. A fund for the maintenance of this work was started by the competitive parade and celebration of July Fourth, 1918, at which about two thousand dollars was raised, of which the canteen committee received $800. Thousands participated in the largest and in many respects the most unique festival ever given in Logan county. Detailed description is not possible, except for one or two features. Thirty Civil War veterans rode in the parade, and the children of the East School made a characteristic display, which won second prize. The truly original feature, which won the first prize, was a large body of Red Cross workers, formed by the joint inspiration of Miss Madge Lowe and Mrs. Harry W. Eaton, with Mrs. E. P. Humphreys and Miss Mary Allen, into "The Rainbow Division." The ladies were costumed, with but two days for preparation, all in white, but wearing the Continental tri-cornered hat, with aigrette of color, a sash of the same color, and a white wound cane, tied with colored streamer. All colors of the rainbow (and intermediate shades) were used, and the whole color scheme was worked out in crepe paper, at a negligible cost. The colors were arranged in long lines in the march, which was so timed as to display in counter-march at the railroad for the benefit of a passing troop train. In September, at the County Fair, the ladies repeated the attractive feature, with a slight change of costume, wearing a hat of solid color, and a military cape to match, over the white costume, while at the head of the column Mrs. V. W. Ballinger mounted on a white charger, with snow-white trappings, personated "America," robed in white and carrying a beautiful flag. All prize moneys were donated to the canteen fund by the winners. The canteen service will be maintained until the soldiers are all returned to their homes from camp and battlefield. The headquarters of the work are located in the Railroad Y. M. C. A. building on West Columbus street, and a conveniently located "hut" on the south side of the tracks gives the workers access to trains on any track, at the Big Four Station. Hot coffee and sandwiches, apples and cigars are served to "the boys," who are also furnished with postcards if needed, and sick cases are cared for. The 1917 Christmas membership campaign brought in $8,113.43, of which $4,077 was remitted to the Lake Division, James R. Garfield, manager, the local chapter receiving a net amount of $3,382.84 after all expenses were paid.

Special committees, of temporary duration, are: Influenza, Messrs. F. W. Arnold, J. D. Inskeep, W. W. Coulter, Mrs. E. P. Humphreys and Dr. W. C. Pay. Christmas Cartons, Mesdames C. F. O'Donnell, H. K. Humphreys, Margaret Barton, H. N. Thomas and Johnson E. West. Collection of fruit pits and nut shells, Dorcas Circle of King's Daughters, Mrs. J. D. Inskeep, chairman. The strongest interest naturally centers in the Woman's Work Committee, of which Mrs. Robert Morgan was the first chairman, and Mrs.

J. S. Boyd, vice chairman; Mrs. Fred Armstrong, treasurer, and Miss Edith Black, secretary, the other members of the committee being special instructors in knitting and sewing, cutting and other activities. These were: Mrs. Ernest Bryant, Mrs. W. W. Riddle, Mrs. Jos. JoHantgen, Mrs. Samuel Tharp, Mrs. O. M. Newell, Mrs. George Brandon and Mrs. W. W. Coulter. The first shipment made from the chapter, of finished work, consisted entirely of surgical dressings and hospital linens, comprising respectively 3,578 and 3,970 pieces, a total of 7,548 articles of these two classes alone. Subsequently, Mrs. Morgan's committee accumulated, in addition to 739 really very useful knitted articles, of hospital linens, 867 pieces, and of surgical dressings 1,419 pieces, which were not shipped until November 22, 1917, and are, therefore, included in the total for the year ending October 31, 1918. Mrs. Morgan's successsor, Mrs. Robert Butler, was appointed in November, but owing to her necessary absence from Bellefontaine, Mrs. Butler did not serve, and Mrs. O. M. Newell, chairman of Lake township branch, carried also the county work ahead, with Miss Myrtle Armstrong as lieutenant, for the next six months, when Miss Armstrong, with Mrs. Harry Morrow, was appointed to lead the Lake township branch work, and Mrs. Newell remained at the head of the county committee. Her assistants were: Mrs. J. E. West and Mrs. J. M. Kerr. The report for the year just ended, October 31, 1918, seventeen shipments in all, is given below, under the various heads.

Total woolens or knitted articles, 3,263; hospital garments, 10,204; surgical gauze dressings, 32,756; surgical muslin dressings, 4,786; layettes (ten pieces to each), pieces, 1,260; refugee garments, 602. Two hundred comfort kits aggregating 3,200 articles; linens for France, 4,375. Total articles shipped from November 1, 1917, to November 1, 1918, 60,446. Total articles shipped since women's work began, 67,994. The order from the National Red Cross headquarters is simply, "Carry on." Work along certain lines is, happily, no longer necessary, but civilian relief is at all times and seasons the field of the Red Cross, and the canteen service is not yet at its crest. The women's work will for the present be directed toward refugee and rehabilitation supplies, and the new committee appointed is Mrs. F. N. Johnson, chairman; Mrs. Charles Kruse, vice chairman. The officers for the year ending October 31, 1919, are: Charles Harshfield, chairman; Fred C. Spittle, vice chairman; Mrs. Mary Jenkinson, secretary; Rev. W.C. Welch, treasurer. Mrs. George Esplin will serve as chairman of the house committee. On the board of directors those who will serve until November 1, 1920, are: Mesdames Ray Allinger, Frank P. Kerr, Robert H. Butler, John A. Harner, Fremont Hamilton, Harry S. Jones and Messrs. Ernest Thompson, Fred Spittle and W. T. Haviland. Those who serve until November 1, 1921, are: Mesdames George W. Windham, Harley Plum, W. H. Carey, Milt Kerr, Charles Kruse, Charles O'Donnell and Messrs. Roy Aspinall, L. J. Shoots, O. B. Goodhart and Walker Prall. Members-at-large: The president of the Ministerial Association, the chairman of the City Union of King's Daughters, the president of the Logan County Medical Society and the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce.

Throughout the entire history of the Logan county chapter of the American Red Cross, a spirit of harmony and co-operation has prevailed, changes occurring among the committees only when unavoidable circumstances compelled voluntary resignation of individual workers, which were never accepted, except with regret, yet out of the fine timber of the membership such gaps have been filled perfectly, while the former occupants are "remembered by what they have done." In this connection it is proper to speak of the clerical work done by John Palmer Brandon, for the membership committee, in the first months of the chapter and during the membership drives. It was the last service Mr. Brandon, for years an invalid, was ever able to render, a willing, glad service, still in evidence in the pages of the membership register and records, though the hands that wrote were folded, to write no more, in June, 1918. By a pathetic coincidence, Mrs. Herbert Miller, a young soldier's bride, who assisted Mr. Brandon in this work, was called to rest October, 1918. Mrs. Miller was a victim of "Spanish influenza," which she contracted while attending her husband in the hospital at Camp Taylor.

Numerous cases of individual work for the soldiers, unobtrusively accomplished, and not coming under any specified head of "Woman's work," might be instanced, among them that of Miss Sara Lowe, who with some assistance from her sisters, in obtaining silk pieces for the work, made over 700 pinwheels and distributed them to the Logan county soldiers as they entrained, bound for the service of the nation.

Mrs. E. A. McKee, who had taken the prescribed course of instruction in surgical dressings at Connorsville, in the summer of 1917, was placed in charge of that department upon her return to Bellefontaine in September, and conducted the work from that time until the spring of 1918, with great success. The first large shipment of over 3,500 pieces was done under her chairmanship. A "first aid" class was also formed with a small membership, consisting of Mrs. Frank Griffin, chairman; Mrs. Robert Colton, Mrs. Will McKee, Mrs. E. A. McKee, Mrs. Elmer R. Gebby, Mrs. Ernest Bryant, Miss Mary Braden and Mrs. H. K. Humphreys. The instructions were given the class by Dr. Robert Butler, and the examinations were conducted by Dr. W. W. Hamer, seven receiving certificates in the first examination. The class then took special examination in advanced work in bandaging, and were awarded the coveted medal with the bar, one of the first three classes in the United States to be so decorated.

The Medical Profession

To no factor in the development of a pioneer community does history owe higher honor than to the physicians who ministered to its sick in the days when drugs were difficult to obtain and almost equally difficult to distribute, and when, in addition to the ordinary ills of human flesh, the pioneers were plagued with mysterious maladies that puzzled the medical profession (as in the case of "milk sickness") and when the land was heavy with miasma, and

grievous epidemics visited the cabins and laid low the men and women who had undertaken the "Conquest of Canaan." Typhoid fever made its appearance as early as 1839. Smallpox raged in West Liberty in 1843, attacking one person in every three—though deaths were comparatively few. Dr. S. W. Fuller wrote of it that the diet of rice and molasses, and the medication of Epsom salts, to which the village was at the time chiefly confined, "could scarcely have been bettered." Handkerchiefs were worn as preventive masks. That was seventy-five years ago. Interesting to note, in this connection, is the fact that in the fall and winter following, an epidemic of influenza spread all over the country and carried off numerous victims. In March, 1844, spinal meningitis, a disease not then thoroughly understood, made its first fatal inroads, returning in 1851-2. Cholera first appeared in 1849, subsiding and then breaking out again in 1851-2 with renewed violence. But, so far as records show no scourge visiting the county since then has been so widespread as the dreaded Spanish influenza, which baffles the preventive and curative resources of modern science of medical men everywhere this season of 1918-9. Dr. Fuller smiled in 1843 at the handkerchief masks. Yet, in 1918, masks of gauze have been ordered by boards of health all over the United States.

The long roll of Logan county physicians who became known to all its borders and in many cases far beyond, presenting as bright a page of professional history as can be turned in Ohio, begins with the name of Mrs. Phoebe Sharp, whose intelligence and skill were freely at the service of the settlers of the Darby creek neighborhood for years before a regular physician ventured so far. Dr. John Elbert came to Middleburg vicinity in 1809, and was for several years the only physician of the county. He died after twenty years of arduous practice in the wilderness. Dr. Benjamin Stanton Brown was the next, coming to Logan county about the same time that his father settled in the Marmon valley, in 1818, and begining his local career in the capacity of a surveyor. He was a man of varied talents and broad mentality, the genial charm of his personality still remembered by those who knew him near the close of his life, when he had retired from the laborious life of pioneer physician, in which service he had been unexcelled. Dr. Brown married Rebecca Shaw (daughter of Henry Shaw), who outlived him, and gave to the city, in memory of his life and work, the lovely little park which bears his name. Dr. James Crew, who came to Zanesfield in 1821, was the next in order, practicing for forty-seven faithful years, his service ending only with his death in 1868. Dr. Abiel Hovey Lord, born in Windsor, Vermont, in 1802, came to Bellefontaine in 1823, the only practicing physicians nearer than Urbana, at the time, being Drs. Elbert and Crew. Dr. Lord's field of practice covered not only all of Logan county, but all of the counties touching it, including a great deal of work among the Indians, seven hundred and fifty of whom he vaccinated just before they were taken to the west in 1832. Dr. Lord married Letitia McCloud, daughter of Col. McCloud, in 1824. Their residence in Bellefontaine was a large house built of logs, and stood on the northwest corner of Main and Chillicothe streets. The building afterward became a place of mercantile business, and finally

degenerated to the base purpose of a saloon and latterly a pool room, being finally removed in 1913, to make room for the erection of the beautiful Canby building, the pride of latter-day Bellefontaine. It was at that time the oldest known structure in the town, and remembering its former honorable estate, the logs were purchased, for preservation, by (Prof.) Thomas Hubbard, jr., who presented them to the city. They were, later, built into a log cabin in Rutan Park. northeast of the city, at the expense of the late Miss Mary Powell, granddaughter of William Powell, one of the founders of Bellefontaine.

Mrs. Lord died in 1875, while Dr. Lord's active career ended in 1882, after nearly sixty years in practice. Dr. Joseph Canby, who came from Virginia in 1825, was a graduate of Rush Medical college, Philadelphia. He settled in DeGraff—or near where DeGraff was afterward built—but his reputation was county-wide, not only as a physician, but as business man and influential citizen. Richard S. Canby, well-known lawyer and jurist, was his son. Dr. Canby died in 1847, having previously retired from practice to devote his energies to business pursuits. Drs. Good and Leedom, of Quincy, were his contemporaries, as were also Dr. Thomas of Logansville, Dr. Samuel A. Morton of Cherokee, and Dr. Robb of Zanesfield. Dr. S. W. Fuller, who came to West Liberty in 1838, and from there practiced the county over, removed his headquarters to Bellefontaine in or about 1852, retiring from practice there only a few years before his death in February, 1908, after nearly seventy years' professional life. With the exception of Dr. John Elbert, who died in 1836. Dr Fuller was the contemporary practitioner of all the physicians ever resident in Logan county, with the exception of the very youngest members of the present medical "round table." Dr. Thomas L. Wright, the son of Dr. Thomas Wright, who emigrated to America from Ireland in 1817, was himself a native of Portage county, Ohio. After completing his education at Miami university and Ohio Medical college, he went to Kansas as government physician for the Wyandot Indians. He came to Bellefontaine in 1856, Miss Lucinda, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Lord, becoming his wife not long after Dr. Wright was deeply read, and of broad and liberal mind, a fine theoretician, a lecturer and writer of essays and pamphlets on pathological subjects, his most noted work being a treatise on Inebriety, which caused him to be rated a high authority on that subject. He was at all times generous with advice and counsel to younger doctors, sharing with them the richness of his reading. He died, 1893.

Dr. David Watson, also a son of Irish parents, who emigrated to America early in the last century, was born in Adams county, in 1819, and came with his parents to Logan county in 1823, locating in the Cherokee and Huntsville district. In the spring of 1839, when aged 20, he lost a leg by amputation after an accident incurred in log-rolling. Thus unfitted for the business of farming, he took up the study of medicine under the tutelage of Dr. B. S. Brown. His first anatomy lesson was recited to Dr. Brown in the latter's cornfield (which happened to be the same plot of ground now known as "Brown Park") the doctor stopping the plow to listen. Dr. Watson maintained himself, while studying, by teaching school. After his

marriage to Miss Eliza Richardson of Shelby county, Dr. Watson practiced in Upper Sandusky and in Wyandot county, where their five elder children were born, and where they were buried after their brief lives. They came to Bellefontaine in 1857, and at first lived in the house on East Columbus avenue, where their only surviving child, Mrs. Maggie Ginn, now makes her home. Dr. Watson achieved signal success in his profession in which he was noted for his keen and well-balanced judgment, while his faculties, both as diagnostician and prognostician were remarkable. He was also a clever and skilful surgeon of the old school. His death occurred March 31, 1894. Wells Watson Ginn, the gifted reader, is a grandson. Dr. W. D. Scarff, born in Green county, Ohio, May, 1819, the son of Dr. John and Rachel (Curl) Scarff, received a collegiate education and graduated from Louisville Medical Institute in 1844, locating in Bellefontaine soon after, making the journey hither from Green county on horseback. Dr. Scarff's coming gave the city of Bellefontaine three practicing physicians. He was associated with his brother, James Scarff, in the drug business, but entered at once upon his practice, following his profession with ability and distinction for fifty-six years, during which time he held several positions of professional honor and trust. He was also an able contributor to "The Lancet" (a medical journal), and to the "Examiner," his last manuscript being sent in at the beginning of his final illness, which ended in paralysis and death, November, 1901. He married, 1851, Miss Lois Whitehead.

Dr. Edwin Pratt, who began his career at Bloom Centre, in 1850, located in Bellefontaine, in 1865, where he was already well-known because of long prominence in public office. Dr. Pratt's talent as a physician is attested by the fact that it has descended to the second and third generations of his family, son and grandsons all being successful physicians. Drs. Clayson, Aaron Hartley and James Cooper were of the period now under consideration, but exact data are not obtainable concerning them, although all were prominent in the community. Dr. Clayson died in the early seventies, in the prime of life. Dr. Hartley spent a long period of years in Bellefontaine, and left for Colorado at the age of nearly eighty, still hale and hearty. Dr. Cooper was a specialist in drugs, rather than a pathologist, but his vast and comprehensive knowledge of the materia medica made him a valuable member of the medical fraternity. Early in the summer of 1872, Dr. J. M. Wilson located in Bellefontaine, coming from the Cleveland Hospital School of Homeopathy. Though belonging to a school which had then but scant popularity, locally, Dr. Wilson has won the respect and high regard of all the "regulars" of his day, and, at past seventy, is still hale, active and very busy. He became the husband of Miss Ella Emery at an early stage of his career, and is now the senior physician of Bellefontaine, having been born in Carroll county in 1844. Closely following Dr. Wilson came Dr. Perry D. Covington, Dr. William H. Cretcher and Dr. Rutter—the latter a native of Rushsylvania. Dr. Rutter, after a few years' practice, took up institutional work, and left Bellefontaine for Gallipolis, and Newberry, and latterly Columbus. Dr. Cretcher, who was born and reared in Springhill, Champaign county,

was a brilliant student, and a gifted surgeon, making an immediate success. He was stricken with death in the very zenith of his professional powers, and died in 1890. Dr. Covington, a captain in the Civil War at a very early age, was a nephew of Dr. Watson, by whom his choice of a profession was somewhat influenced. He was a native son of Logan county, his parents being Samuel and Ruth Watson Covington, whose farm lay south of Bellefontaine a short distance. Born in 1842, he graduated from Ohio Medical college in 1868, and practiced about four years at Roundhead, during which period he was married to Miss Ellen McClain, and came to Bellefontaine in 1872. Dr. Covington rose to the foremost position in the local practice and was regarded, after Dr. Fuller's retirement, as the dean of the profession here, until his death, which occurred in September, 1915. Mrs. Covington is the author of an able pamphlet touching pathology. Dr. James Paulding Wallace, born Oxford, Ohio, a graduate of Monmouth college, Ohio Medical college and Bellevue hospital, located in Bellefontaine in 1877, and went into partnership with Dr. S. W. Fuller, who at that time believed himself about to retire from active practice. Dr. Wallace at once achieved a wide popularity, being of a genial and sunny nature, and full of kindly benevolence. Among the poor and lowly he was held in warmest affection, for his manifold benefactions. In 1886 he decided upon a change of climate, and went to California, where he remained a short time, returning to Kentucky, where he unfortunately contracted a pulmonary illness which undermined his health. A third removal, to Greeley, Colorado, resulted in recovery, but after a few years of great success, professionally, he died in 1894, of pneumonia. Mrs. Wallace was Miss Laura Garvey, of Piqua, and the Wallace home in Bellefontaine was the old Noah McColloch residence on East Columbus avenue. Upon his departure for California, Dr. Wallace sold the house to Dr. R. W. Chalfant, who afterward remodeled it into the Chalfant Block. Mrs. Wallace returned to Bellefontaine with her family, two daughters, Miss Margaret Wallace and Mrs. Paul O. Batch, and herself still residing here, while the three sons, Will G., James Fuller and Hallett Denman Wallace follow their professions in Canada, Texas and Colorado, respectively. Dr. Wallace was the son of a United Presbyterian minister, but during his residence here was an elder in the First Presbyterian church.

Dr. John Saxton Deemy, born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1866, passed his boyhood in Frenchtown, New Jersey, and was graduated from the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia in 1890, winning the appointment of chief interne in the hospital department of the same institution for one year. He then returned to Frenchtown, where he entered practice in company with his father, Dr. E. K. Deemy, remaining there until 1892-3, when he located in Bellefontaine, associating himself for several years with the late Dr. S. W. Fuller. In 1899 he was married to Miss Bessie Riddle, daughter of Mrs. Margaret Riddle, a happy union to which four children were born. After the tragic death of Dr. Deemy's mother, in a runaway accident, the elder Dr. Deemy made his home in Bellefontaine until his death—an additional shock to the son—followed in 1911.

A third severe shock and bereavement came to Dr. and Mrs. Deemy one year later in the drowning of their little daughter, Margaret, April, 1912. Of great personal magnetism, Dr. Deemy attracted a large and devoted clientele, to which his cheery disposition and human sympathy increasingly endeared him, while his proficiency as a physician and surgeon won him enviable distinction in the profession. During the twenty or more years of his residence in Bellefontaine he served the city as health officer for a long term, and at the time of his death he was the surgeon for the Big Four, Ohio Electric and the T. & O. C. railroads, succeeding Dr. J. H. Wilson, who resigned. Dr. Deemy was a leader in the revival of the Logan County Medical Society, a member of the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. In his own practice he had but one aim—the relief of human suffering. His death was caused by pneumonia—a short but violent illness of three days—on February 13, 1915.

Dr. Robert G. Reed, born and raised at Huntsville, Ohio, successfully practiced at Bellefontaine for about ten years, when he removed to Cincinnati, here he is now practicing as an eye specialist.

Of the Bellefontaine physicians now included in the Logan County Association, as nearly complete a list as possible is here given: Dr. Carrie Richeson, who was born and reared in this city; Dr. Charles W. Heffner (of Lewistown), 1881; Dr. L. C. Pratt (son of Dr. Edwin Pratt), now about thirty-five years in local practice; Dr. W. W. Hamer (of Lewistown), 1885; Dr. W. Gail Stinchcomb (who came to Bellefontaine at the age of ten, in 1884), and after graduation at Bellevue Hospital in 1897, began practice here; Dr. J. P. Harbert (from Belle Center), about 1898; Dr. E. R. Henning (of West Liberty); Dr. J. W. Young, Dr. W. C. Pay (city physician, 1918), 1909; Dr. F. R. Makemson (DeGraff and Lewistown), 1917; Dr. H. A. Skidmore (West Mansfield), 1917. "In Service": Dr. Guy L. Swan, Dr. A. J. McCracken, Dr. Robert H. Butler, Dr. F. B. Kaylor, Dr. Clyde K. Startzman, Dr. W. Gail Stinchcomb, Dr. O. W. Loffer, Dr. W. H. Carey, Drs. Robert, Lester and Malcolm Pratt. The dentists of today are: Dr. Frank R. Griffin, son of Dr. A. E. Griffin, one of the principal earlier dentists of Bellefontaine, and Drs. C. N. Miles, C. W. Schroeder, J. E. Thatcher, Fred S. Wood, J. C. Longfellow, and Edw. Thompson. Drs. F. G. Burnett and Mac. J. Reid represent the Osteopathic cult.

Another well-known physician is Dr. J. W. Arbegast, born in Logan county, May 21, 1857, son of Joel and Caroline (Antrim) Arbegast, and grandson of Daniel Antrim, the first white boy born in the county. Dr. Arbegast began the study of medicine at the age of 18, but the death of his father interrupted his career, and it was not until the nineties that he was able to resume his studies. He graduated from Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institute in 1894, and at once began to practice at West Mansfield, where he resided until 1912, when he removed to Bellefontaine, and has since been established here in a successful practice. Mrs. Arbegast, who was Miss Susan Leymaster, has been a comrade and helper in the professional career of her husband.

Hospitals in Bellefontaine have had short history, although

several have been established. That of Dr. W. W. Hamer served for a time, but financial difficulties usually beset the unendowed hospital, and it closed about ten years ago, after being several years in operation. Dr. Hamer has lately, in company with Dr. Henning, embarked upon an exclusively surgical practice. Miss Wilhelmina Aikin, a good business woman, as well as a professional nurse, located in Bellefontaine in August, 1912, opening a private hospital on East Sandusky avenue, where for six years she filled a decided need of the community. Miss Aikin, who was a native of Northwood, Logan county, was trained in the Seton (Presbyterian) hospital in Cincinnati, and in the Queen City Hospital there, where she graduated, and afterward took the position of matron in Dr. Vale's hospital in the same city. A few years of private nursing ensued, and she thus brought to her work in Bellefontaine not only ten years of practical experience, but also great native ability and personal charm. Held in highest esteem by the local medical profession, Miss Aikin had been chosen directress of the new Mary Rutan hospital, just completed, in the north part of the city, when her most utimely death occurred, during the influenza epidemic of 1918. Her appointment was a deserved tribute to her worth, and her loss is keenly felt by the city. The trustees of the hospital have elected Miss Hazel Webster, of Kenton, Hardin county, to fill Miss Aikin's place as directress. The Mary Rutan hospital was made possible by the bequest of a fund from Mrs. Rebecca Williams, in honor of her mother, Mary Rutan. The hospital is "the last word" in modernity; fireproof and accommodates at present 30 beds, including the two wards. Ample space is provided in the grounds, and the plan is so arranged that wings may be added to the structure in the future.

The Churches of Bellefontaine

That the early establishment of religious organizations has had much to do with the character of the population of today cannot be overlooked. The pioneers who entered the trackless wilds of Logan county more than a century ago were almost without exception of recognized religious convictions and their efforts to plant the banner of Christ solidly in the new soil has had an enduring success. Laying aside all references to creeds and sects, there has been a co-operative movement for all good things by all good people from the start, and while there are changes, and the Quakers and the Covenanters and the various subdivisions of other denominations have fused into a smaller list of creeds than once prevailed, it is, perhaps, because all have become "Friends" in the best and finest sense of the word, while the line between Catholic and Protestant is less clearly defined than it used to be, in the diffused light of Christian brotherhood. After the soul-searching experiences in united effort of all schools of faith, exampled in the welfare activities of the recent world war, the members of one body see clearly the essential union of them all. That the work of that body will continue to be done by its members as in the past, is evidenced by the vigorous condition of the various church organizations, and the

eagerness with which each is pursuing its labors for the cause of Christ.

The Methodist Episcopal church was the earliest to organize a class in the city, the "meetings" held from cabin to cabin crystallizing at last into an organized body about 1819, the exercises thereof being conducted by Rev. John Strange, at the house of Samuel Carter. The first chapel was erected in the new county seat in 1823, and stood on West Chillicothe street, at a point between the present post office building and the old Kennedy residence. Rev. John Strange was installed as first pastor. A trifling difference separated the congregation for a period, but in 1858 this was amicably adjusted, and there has ever since remained one strong church body. Its handsome church edifice on North Main street was erected in 1889. Dr. J. L. Albritton was pastor when the new (present) church was built. Dr. Isaac Newton was pastor when it was decided to build, February 2, 1886. The building committee was appointed January 3, 1887 and consisted of John B. Williams, Robert Colton, J. M. Williamson, Alfred Butler and William Barton. Rev. Whitlock was pastor of this congregation for five years, during the boyhood of the now famous author and diplomat, Brand Whitlock, his son. Rev. F. M. Swinehart is the pastor at this date (1919).

The First Presbyterian church was organized in Bellefontaine in 1828, under the ministry of Rev. Joseph Stevenson, who came to the town in 1825 with this end in view. The Presbyterian church at Cherokee (now Huntsville) had been organized September, 1824, by Rev. James Robinson, and called the "Church of Logan." From this germ the church at Bellefontaine took motive, the services of Rev. Stevenson being divided between Cherokee, Bellefontaine, Stony Creek (Springhill, in Champaign county), and West Liberty, until 1828, when the church at Bellefontaine became the larger and was granted independence. Rev. R. H. Holliday came in 1840 to assist Rev. Stevenson in his several charges, the latter retiring about 1844. The church membership in 1835 was ninety-one. Rev. George A. Gregg followed Rev. Stevenson in 1845, and remained here nine years, dying in February, 1854, of smallpox. Rev. Raffensperger came in 1854, and was the first pastor who gave his whole time to this church. He remained for five years, re-uniting the congregation and adding greatly to its membership. Rev. George P. Bergen came after him, staying until 1863, during a period of great excitement and political dissension, through which the church made steady progress. In 1863 commenced the long and happy pastorate of Rev. George L. Kalb, D.D., his installation taking place in 1864. For thirty-five years Dr. Kalb christened, received into membership, married and buried the individuals of the flock, resigning in 1898 on account of his advanced years. He was made pastor emeritus and continued in the veneration of his own people and the community until his death, in September, 1912. Rev. George E. Davies, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, was called to the pulpit of Dr. Kalb, and installed as pastor in 1899, resigning after eleven years' service to accept a call from St. Paul, Minnesota. Dr. William L. Barrett was installed pastor January 1, 1911. The membership at that time had grown to about six hundred, and has in the eight years since

increased to nine hundred. The congregation is noted for including in its membersip an unusual number of business and professional men. At present (1918) over half of the Logan county bar are members of this church. A few of the prominent members along the years have been: Joshua Robb, Robert Patterson, Edward Patterson, Ezra Bennett, Gen. Robert P. Kennedy, S. W. Fuller, William McColloch, John A. McIlvaine and Judge William H. West. The present session consists of: John Q. A. Campbell, George A. Henry, G. Harry Aikin, Major E. K. Campbell, Dr. R. W. Chalfant, William D. Faris, Dr. John P. Harbert, Charles B. Harner, Reuben B. Keller, Max Leonard, Judge J. Duncan McLaughlin, Fred C. Spittle, John E. West, George W. Worrell and Judge John C. Hover, who is clerk of the session. Dr. Barrett is among the strongest pulpit orators Bellefontaine has had within the memory of present citizens. The services of the church previous to 1829 were held in the first court house (afterward a tavern), and prayer meetings were held in Robert Patterson's home, which stood just north of it. The first church edifice was built of brick, forty-three feet square, and stood on North Main street. This building became by purchase the property of the Christian church a good many years later, and about 1880 passed into the hands of the Reformed or Covenanters' church. A new church was erected where the present church now stands, which during the pastorate of Rev. Davies was completely rebuilt into the modern and spacious edifice now seen.

The English Lutheran church was first organized in 1840, at the home of John Horn, by Rev. J. H. Hoffman, and had a struggling existence for several years, being without a pastor from 1845 to 1850. Rev. J. H. Brickley was then sent to reorganize, and at the old court house, in the spring of 1851, a congregation of seventeen members was established which immediately set about building a church, the cornerstone of which was laid in July, 1851. The building was a small brick chapel situated at the corner of Detroit and Sandusky streets. The first pastor was a victim of cholera during the completion of the church, and the first service held in the building was his funeral. Dr. J. W. Goodlin succeeded to the pastorate and was followed by Dr. Kuhns, Dr. Breckenridge, Rev. Shearer and Dr. W. H. Singley, who came in the summer of 1876 and infused new life into the congregation, building at the old site a large new church, which was once remodeled and a pipe organ installed before he left it in 1892. Since then the church has had uninterrupted progress under the successive pastorates of Revs. W. E. Hull, S. S. Adams, S. E. Greenawalt, and the present pastor, Rev. C. E. Rice, who entered upon his work in 1908, and under whom the church has been rebuilt at a cost of $24,000, now presenting a wholly modern and harmonious exterior, while the interior is not only commodious, but ecclesiastically correct.

St. Patrick's Catholic church was organized in Bellefontaine in 1853 by Father Grogan, and a church was built the same year. However, services had been held in homes for many years before that date, and the little Piatt chapel at West Liberty had made a Mecca for early Catholics, still previous. The original church, built on East Patterson street, stood through several pastorates, Fathers

Thomas Sheahan, J. F. McSweeney, John Coveney (who was assassinated by a lunatic) and Father Young preceding Father Bourion, a clergyman of unusual talents and culture who improved and enlarged the church and also built the large parochial school which stands immediately west of it. Father Bourion was followed in 1889 by Father William Conway, and he by Father Doherty in 1894. In 1897 the church was destroyed by a fire of unknown origin, but was immediately rebuilt upon a somewhat larger scale, being dedicated by Archbishop Elder in 1898, at which time Father C. J. Conway was the priest in charge. Father Conway has been followed by Fathers Benning, Singleton and Sourd, and since August 1, 1916, by Father Wm. C. Welch, who has made a host of friends in the two years of his service, both in his parish and in general society, taking a prominent part in the war activities, Red Cross and kindred work. A handsome new rectory, completed in the summer of 1918, has replaced the old house east of the church, the site being ideal for a clerical residence.

The Baptists organized in 1845, and while gathering strength and numbers for church building, held their meetings at the houses of members. In 1852 ground was broken for the original church building on the same corner (East Columbus and Mad River streets) where the present church stands. Rev. Roney was the pastor, and at least one member, Mrs. Mary Kerr, still remembers coming to see the ceremony, sixty-six years ago. Rev. A. J. Wyant was one of the earliest and best remembered pastors, and, following him, a somewhat fragmentary account indicates that Rev. James French and Rev. W. H. Stringer were among the ministers who occupied the pulpit. The church edifice has been remodeled twice, being so completely rebuilt in 1907, under the pastorate of Rev. Jasper H. Winans, that little but the old bricks form a part of the Baptist church of today. The re-dedication took place in 1908. Four years ago Rev. F. F. Fenner succeeded Rev. Winans, and the congregation is in a flourishing condition. It will celebrate its seventy-fifth anniversary in 1920.

"The First Christian Church," or, as it is called today, the Church of Christ, was originally organized with fourteen members, at a meeting held in the basement of the Baptist church, at a date not set down in the chronicles. From this lowly beginning the society emerged in 1857 to build a "hall" on East Columbus avenue, which they used as a church until about 1870, when they sold it for business purposes and purchased the old chapel of the Presbyterians on North Main street, paying for it the sum of sixteen hundred dollars. This was later sold to the Reformed church congregation. Revs. A. F. Abbott, T. A. Brandon, William Lawrence and several other pastors ministered to the congregation until May, 1878, when the church was closed for want of a pastor. Removals and deaths had depleted the membership from sixty to twenty, yet it continued to hold together as an organization through various ups and downs —chiefly downs—until 1896, when a movement to build a new church resulted in a substantial rally under Rev. D. D. Burt. The new edifice was erected on the corner of East Sandusky avenue and Park Place, at a cost of sixteen thousand dollars. Twelve

years later it was remodeled at a cost of four thousand more. On the fifteenth of January, 1915, the church was totally destroyed by fire. Undaunted, the congregation at once took steps to rebuild, and extra ground was purchased on the west, to build larger. Funds were quickly raised, and the contract was let, in April, following the fire. The cornerstone of the new temple was laid August 22, 1915, and the building completed and dedicated early in 1916. December 31, 1915, the membership numbered eleven hundred persons, an increase of six hundred in the preceding fourteen months. The beautiful new temple, of pale buff brick and white sandstone, stands west of Brown park, and is a fine example of classic architecture. All its inner working forces are in a high state of organization, and full of ardor. Following Rev. Burt, the pastors have been, in order, Revs. A. S. Morrison, 1898, E. S. Muckley, 1900, W. T. Groom, 1903, Roy L. Brown, 1907, C. C. Wilson, 1912, U. E. Hootman, 1913, and Rev. Traverce Harrison, who came in 1915, and will stay, it is hoped, many years.

From the union of the drifting elements of the Associate and Associate Reformed societies in Bellefontaine and vicinity, that had existed since the early thirties, the United Presbyterian church was formed briefly subsequent to 1858, the Rev. Joseph Hatton, of the Associate Reformed church remaining in charge of the new organization until April, 1859, after which it was without a regular pastor until 1862. From 1862 until 1865 Rev. W. H. Jeffers was in charge, being followed by Rev. John Williamson, D.D., who led the congregation through over twenty years of vigorous growth. The original church edifice was built on an elevated site on North Detroit street and provided an auditorium of ample size, which was improved from time to time and served the congregation until the eighties, when, during the pastorate of Dr. Williamson, the new church at the corner of East Sandusky avenue and Mad River street, was built. The old church may still be seen on Detroit street, surrounded by many evidences of the mutations of time. It has long been used for factory purposes. The "New" church, now over thirty years old, was built upon so modern a principle that it bears rigid comparison with those of twentieth century architecture. During Dr. Williamson's pastorate he formed "The Young People's Prayer-Meeting," which was the earliest organized young people's body connected with the Presbyterian church in the United States, antedating the Christian Endeavor by some years. Members of this society are still living, among them some of Bellefontaine's oldest citizens. After Dr. Williamson's retirement, four pastors, J. W. Allen, D.D., J. D. Simpson, D.D., Rev. John S. Dague, and Rev. W. T. Mabon successively filled the pulpit until 1918. Rev. G. L. Brown has accepted a call to this congregation and will occupy the pastorate beginning January 1, 1919.

The first parish of the Episcopal church organized in Bellefontaine, 1856, had an existence of only two years. A second attempt to organize an Episcopal parish was made in 1859, when Rev. Robert Paul, an Episcopal clergyman born in Ireland and settled in Philadelphia, occasionally preached in the old courthouse. About this time, there being no church, a temporary altar was set up in the

Dunham home on east Chillicothe avenue, where little Emma Dunham and Annie Blaney were baptized by Rev. Paul. December 26, 1860, "Grace Church" was organized at a meeting in Dr. Gilson's office, the old Methodist chapel on west Chillicothe was purchased, and for a few years the little parish struggled along, but failed on account of its too small membership. In 1874, at the invitation of Mrs. N. E. Patterson, Rev. Julian held a service in the firemen's hall, over the engine house, and for some time thereafter services were held at this place, conducted by different clergymen. A guild was formed, with E. Douglas, A. S. Knapp, George Foote and W. A. Arnold as officers, and Rev. A. B. Nichols was called to the rectorate the same year. His salary was limited to five dollars and expenses for each visitation. The records are somewhat misty and incomplete, but the services were held in the firemen's hall until a lot was purchased by the committee (Mrs. William H. West, J. G. Campbell and James McKinney) on East Chillicothe avenue, and a frame chapel erected, which was consecrated January, 1879, by Bishop Bedell. With some fluctuations of fortune through which the parish maintained an existence, kept alive by a latent germ of loyalty and faith, the year 1893 was reached, bringing to the rectorate for ten succeeding years the Rev. J. W. Thompson. In 1903 he retired, and Rev. Thomas G. C. McCalla followed him. The roof of the old chapel had by this time been pronounced unsafe, and the building was sold to Frank I. Gray and converted to mercantile uses, while a new church site was purchased on the corner of East Sandusky and Park streets. The cornerstone of the new church was laid July 23, 1917, by Bishop Leonard, and the name of the parish then changed from Trinity to Holy Trinity. The first service in the new church was held in July, 1908. The succeeding rectors of the parish, after the retirement of Rev. McCalla in 1909, have been Rev. S. S. Powell, October, 1909, to October, 1911; Rev. John Stuart Banks, February, 1912, to March, 1915; Rev. John Williamson, March, 1915, to May, 1918; Rev. William Seitz, came to the Bellefontaine parish in June, 1918. The present vestry is: John E. Miller, senior warden; Claude Southard, junior warden; Charles Lentz, clerk; William Wissler, treasurer; and Harry Loth. The new church is of rough gray stone with red tiled roof, and the architecture is true to churchly traditions, very simple, yet modern withal. Instead of a tower, an arch, in the old mission mode, seems to invite the hanging of a bell.

The Reformed Presbyterian or Covenanters' church in Bellefontaine was organized about the later seventies and the Rev. Finley M. Foster was installed its first pastor, in the little brick church which was the original home of the Presbyterians, and which the Church of Christ had been using for some years. The congregation is not large, but numbers some of Bellefontaine's staunchest citizens. Rev. Foster retired from the pastorate in August, 1887, after which no incumbent was of long residence for a number of years. In the early part of August, 1900, Rev. J. M. Faris accepted a call to this charge, taking rank at once as one of the strongest members of the Ministerial Association in Bellefontaine. He died in the autumn of 1918, respected and esteemed by all who knew him. His

place has not as yet been filled, and this church is without a pastor.

The Church of the Brethren was erected as a mission in 1907, and became a regularly organized congregation in 1909. Their building, on South Detroit street, is a neat chapel of cement construction. Rev. Abraham Horst and Rev. Josiah Weaver occupied the charge for the first few years, but for more than half the time since its organization the church has been without a regular pastor, and the present minister, Rev. William Tinkle, who came to the charge in August, 1918, has had but a short time in which to put new vigor into his little flock. The membership is now fifty, and is on the increase, while the general outlook is encouraging. The A. M. E. church on South Main street, is a neat structure, well attended by its people. Rev. W. P. Myers is its pastor. At the Second Baptist church (colored) Rev. J. M. Green is pastor. The regular pastor of the Wesleyan Methodist church is Rev. E. W. Benton, and the church stands on West Sandusky street.

Fraternal, patriotic, civic and philanthropic organizations in Bellefontaine are in equal alignment with such movements in the average city, with a few points of special interest to mark some of them. The secret orders, Knights Templars, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, are all of old standing, doing the work usually expected of these societies, and aid perhaps to an unusual extent in the efforts of other charities. The orders of Sons of Temperance and Good Templars were also organized in the earlier days of the struggle against the liquor evil, dating as far back as the forties, and giving place to the more modern movements in that direction which came into prominence after the Civil War.

The first of all the philanthropic bodies to organize was the Women's Christian Temperance Union, formed originally by the association of about five women who had taken leading parts in the great woman's crusade in 1873-4. Among the number were Mrs. J. R. Smith and Mrs. Thomas W. Riddle. The date of organization is not positive, but the later seventies doubtless saw the initial steps of the movement, for the state convention of the Union was held in Bellefontaine in 1883. The work gathered force, and membership increased for a number of years, but as other societies began to form, interest became divided, and four or five years ago only twenty-eight members might have been counted. Since the election of Mrs. Mary B. Yoder to the presidency, four years ago, there has been a revival of interest, and the Bellefontaine branch now numbers two hundred members, while in the county at large there are one hundred and ninety more. The Bellefontaine contingent contributed one hundred dollars to the "dry" campaign fund last year, the county members adding seventy-one dollars. In addition to this the local W. C. T. U. has adopted a French war orphan, money has been sent to the "economy kitchens" and to the W. C. T. U. ambulance in France. Mrs. Yoder, the president, is also state lecturer and organizer in Ohio. The vice president is Mrs. Charles Gregory; treasurer, Mrs. W. H. Bushong; secretary, Mrs. W. S. Hamilton. The county president is Mrs. W. S. Jones of Bellefontaine.

In every struggle at arms since the war of 1812. Logan county

has given of its sons to the defense of the nation without stint. There went from this commonwealth, in the war for the Union, more than two thousand soldiers, out of its then scant population of 20,342. The first Logan county soldier to fall in that struggle was Eugene Reynolds, and in his honor the Grand Army Post No. 441 was named, upon its establishment in May, 1884. There were then but thirty-four charter members, of whom but six are now living. The membership grew until at its highest point it reached three hundred and sixty, but each year subsequent to that has seen the number decrease, until now there are but thirty-four members left. Of the more than thirty who rode in last year's parade, "taps" have been sounded for four.

The Women's Relief Corps organized in Bellefontaine in September, 1886, charter 156, with ten members, Mrs. Mary Wilkinson, president. The chaplain, Catherine Humphreys, and the guard, Mattie W. Roebuck, are all that are left of this number. This organization has numbered and still numbers some of Bellefontaine's ablest women, who are carrying along the work that is left them with the ardent faith of old. In 1901 the State Encampment was won for Bellefontaine by the famous impromptu speech of Mrs. J. Q. A. Campbell, who pledged at the Findlay Encampment "a feather pillow for every old soldier's head" in the name of the women of Logan county. And the pledge was kept. Mrs. Campbell is now the treasurer of the corps; Mrs. Samuel Cooper, the president, and Mrs. A. N. Jenkinson, the secretary. The W. R. C. provide the flag for the "High Point" flagpole, on the C. D. Campbell farm.

"Will Riddle" Camp, No. 23, Sons of Veterans, was chartered in January, 1898, with twenty-three members. A "Woman's Auxiliary" to the camp was also organized a few years later under charter 79, dated April 27, 1901.

An organization usually regarded as wholly religious, the Order of the King's Daughters and Sons was started in Bellefontaine about thirty years ago, in 1889 or early in 1890, "for spiritual culture" and for "silent service," the number being at first limited to ten members. The first circle of ten was named the "Alpha" and the charter members were Bertha Powell (Stuckenberg), Mrs. George Emerson (Coulter), Mrs. Henry Whitworth, Georgia Coulter, Mrs. John E. West, Annie Price, Anna Colton, Emma Byers (deceased), Mrs. Clara G. West (deceased), and Mrs. Anson Carter. This was the first purely charitable work organized here which had no limitations, except the need of the object. This society so exactly filled a long felt want that the circle was soon enlarged to twenty members, and as time has passed three additional circles of equal magnitude have been formed, the St. Cecilias in 1899, the Dorcas circle in 1908, and the Agapè, early in 1913. To avoid over-lapping of the charities of the circles, who have grown into the place usually occupied by the Associated Charities of other cities, a City Union was organized of all existing circles, to act as a clearing house and to carry on the movement for a visiting nurse more effectively. The order had already made the care of the needy sick one of its chief objects, and had borne the expenses of many individual cases at homes and at hospitals. In 1912 the Red Cross Christmas seals were first sold

in Bellefontaine with this end in view. Through successive sales, aided by systematic contributions from the fraternal orders, and from the Presbyterian and other church brotherhoods, and the co-operation of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Agency, and the liberality of private individuals, the public health nurse has now become an established institution in Bellefontaine, Miss Josephine Cunningham, who resigned after the completion of one successful year, having been at once replaced by her sister, Miss Amy Cunningham. Miss Steckel, who preceded them in a six-months' service, was called to Red Cross war service. St. Cecilia circle inaugurated a sewing class, at one of the public schools, which led to the adoption of domestic science training in the schools. In spite of the motive of "silent service" the work of the King's Daughters has grown to such proportions that a certain degree of publicity now necessarily obtains. Mrs. Margaret Riddle is the senior member of the order, and as leader of Alpha Circle has been held in high reverence for a long term of years.

The Bellefontaine chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, organized June 15, 1910, with eighteen charter members. The first regent was Miss Mary Powell, and vice regent, Mrs. Rebecca Williams; treasurer, Mrs. Gorton Scarff, all since deceased; secretary, Miss Dade Kennedy; registrar, Blanche Hamilton; historian, Nellie Huston; directors, Mesdames Ellis, Jones and West. The local work done by the organization is in line with the ethics of the order, and briefly stated, has been the marking of Hull's trace by a bronze tablet set in a natural boulder at the old McPherson home site. They have supported a French orphan during two years of the war, and are prepared to assist in the restoration of the ruined village of Tilloley, in France. There is also a project, which has been delayed by the war work, to erect a memorial entrance to Rutan park, in honor of Mrs. Rebecca Williams. Mrs. Martha McPherson Miller, of Lewistown, who died December, 1918, was a member of this chapter, the only real "daughter" left in the country. The membership, January, 1919, numbers forty-six, and the officers of today are: Mrs. J. W. Young, regent; Mrs. Charles D. Campbell, vice regent; Mrs. R. M. Wissler, secretary; Helen Patterson, treasurer; Mabel Walker, registrar; Mrs. D. B. Leonard, historian; directors, Mesdames Harriet Jones, J. J. Anderson and J. S. Deemy.

A city federation of women's clubs was formed in the winter of 1913-14, the idea originating, locally, with Mrs. Lewis Pettit, of the Tourist Club, who became the first federation president. The constitution, adopted February 21, 1914, states the purpose of the federation to be the promotion of public welfare, and the work of the organization has been to assist financially in civic welfare movements, having taken for a special motive, the establishment of playgrounds for the growing boys and girls of Bellefontaine. The playgrounds have been operated, at the South and West schools. Eleven clubs are united in the federation as follows: Tourist, Sunnebah, Athenian, Woman's Franchise League, Woman's Literary Club, Woman's Club, Swastika, Economics, Onaway, Edelweiss and Art Clubs, all study organizations. The officers are: President, Mrs.

W. M. Stamats; first vice president, Mrs. C. F. O'Donnell; second vice president, Mrs. E. M. Hamilton; secretary, Miss Etta McCormick; treasurer, Mrs. Margaret Barton.

The Woman's Franchise League was organized in Bellefontaine in January, 1912, following a preliminary meeting held at the home of Mrs. Martha Fehl and Miss R. Eva Byers at which, by co-operation with the W. C. T. U., Mrs. Florence D. Richard addressed the women, and a permanent organization was effected, with Miss Florine Folsom as president, the name "Woman's Franchise League" being chosen at a later meeting. The Constitutional Convention being in session in Columbus at the time, the supporters of equal suffrage had taken new hope of success for a suffrage amendment, and a canvas of the Bellefontaine tax duplicate having disclosed eight hundred and fifteen women taxpayers in the city, the local Franchise League was given a strong point of attack for their initial campaign. Though supported by the opinions of two great presidents—Thomas Jefferson, who said, "A government is not complete that withholds from its women what it gives to its most benighted men," and Abraham Lincoln, who said, "I go for all sharing the privileges of the government who assist in bearing its burdens—by no means excluding women," the franchise movement was by no means a popuar one in the start. But in the seven years just closing (1919) great headway has been gained, and public support is still growing apace. The daily papers have been generous in space and comment, public speakers of note have been heard at the Chautauqua, at the county fairs and at meetings held in public places as well as in private homes, and in schools. Among a long list of famous women workers along this line, the visit of Rosalie Jones and Elizabeth Freeman of New York City, in the little yellow wagon, is certain to be remembered.

The passage of the twenty-third amendment became at once the objective of the Leagues' efforts in 1912, and succeeding in the convention at Columbus, the local suffrage women braved the criticism of the public by working at the polls at the September election, passing out the "vote yes" cards. The amendment was lost, but in 1914 an amendment having again been petitioned for by the State Suffrage Association, the local Franchise League secured the signatures of fifteen hundred and forty voters of Logan county for its passage. Again the amendment was lost, but with a decided gain over the vote of 1912. The result was simply harder work, and the inauguration of a campaign of public education, by means of public lectures, the newspapers, distribution by mail and personally, of suffrage literature, and by a study of civil government and parliamentary law on their own part, in classes. Efforts have not been confined solely to suffrage questions, however, but lectures have been given and classes conducted, under their auspices, in the "cold-pack" canning processes, the preservation of wild bird life, and kindred subjects, while a large amount of literature from the state board of health has been distributed on the prevention of tuberculosis and "How to Save the Babies."

The Franchise League has never been connected, in any way, with the old "Congressional Union," nor with the "Woman's

Political Party" of militant notoriety. It is a member of the City Federation of Women's Clubs, and works only along the most enlightened lines. It has been supported by the best brains and wisest women of Bellefontaine, among whom foremost mention should be made of Mrs. Mary Phillips Koogle, who is of the same lineage as the great reformer, Wendell Phillips, who long ago lifted his voice for equal suffrage; while the active workers and influential members include such names as Mesdames Martha Byers Fehl, Celia A. Inskeep, Margaret Stillwell, Strayer Pool, Estelle H. Campbell, Rosa Hall, Henry Switzer, Mary Henry, Oscar McLaughlin, Jessie Gibson, C. C. Yule, Juliette McLaughlin, Alice Rankin, Maggie Watson Ginn and Mary Jeffries and Misses Dr. Carrie Richeson, Mary Craig, Mary A. Cheever, May McReynolds, Alice Hamilton, Sarah A. Knight, R. Eva Byers, Florine Folsom, Mary McElree, Sarah Henry, Ida May Moore and Cloris Aikin.

The Railroad Young Men's Christian Association of Bellefontaine was organized in 1900, and the headquarters, erected in the vicinity of the Big Four shops, was opened and dedicated January 10, 1901, for the benefit of railroad men resident and running between Cleveland and Indianapolis. Mr. Edward Hamilton, international secretary of R. R. Y. M. C. A.'s had supervision of the construction and planning of the institution, his wide experience enabling him to provide the home-like atmosphere desirable. The first board of managers were: Chairman, A. N. Jenkinson; Dr. J. H. Wilson, J. Belser, Will Spittle and Henry Myers, the first secretary being Mr. Pawlings, who was followed by Mr. Imish, Mr. Weaver and J. H. Underkircher, the present secretary, replacing the latter in 1909. The efficiency of the institution has been greatly enlarged since the administration of Mr. Underkircher, although the work has grown steadily from the start. In addition to the original hotel from one to four dwelling houses have been operated as rooming places, and in November, 1914, the downtown hotel headquarters was opened, using the old Bellefontaine Hotel on West Columbus avenue for the purpose. A gymnasium is accommodated here, and the hotel provides more and better rooms than were available in the dwellings previously rented. The association has done a great work in the city, and has been felt in all the war work and other public movements undertaken. In 1918 they provided and erected a fine steel flag pole to mark the highest point of land in Logan county, and the state of Ohio, the spot being located authentically on the C. D. Campbell farm, a few miles east of the city, on the Jerusalem pike. The flag which flew from it was provided by the W. R. C. of Reynolds Post. The membership of the Y. M. C. A. has reached eight hundred. The present board of directors is A. N. Jenkinson, Dr. J. H. Wilson, A. Jay Miller, Fred C. Spittle, Edward G. Costin, W. D. Paul, J. H. Underkircher. The prospects are now bright for the building of a new and modern home for the association in the near future.

The Bellefontaine council of the Knights of Columbus began its life as part of the Sidney, Ohio, council from 1906 until April 1, 1915, when they formed an independent council with fifty charter

members, a number which has grown until now (1919) there are eighty-six members, taking no account of those who have come and gone in the interim. Primarily formed to provide proper social atmosphere for the young men of St. Patrick's parish, the council has during the late war broadened its scope and co-operated with the entire community in all the war drives and relief work, and has also raised separate funds for the maintenance of moral uplift work in the army camps and cantonments in this country and overseas. Twenty-two of the eighty-six members have been in army service, part of the number being still in France. John A. Sugrue, present Grand Knight, represented the council on the board of the War Chest drive, when the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., K. of C., Jewish Welfare and Salvation Army joined hands to raise funds for the support of all.

The remaining officers of the council are: Deputy grand knight, Christopher Rath; chancellor, Harry Sellars; guards, M. J. Brophy, and Anthony Fisher; advocate, T. M. Shea; recording secretary, Edward Brandenburg; financial secretary, Francis J. Brennan; trustees, T. A. Hennesy, M. J. Brophy and William Purcell.

Industry in Bellefontaine began with log cabin building, in which for the greater part "every man was his own architect," at least until he had a roof over his head, when specialization set in.

Nathaniel Dodge not only kept a public house, but was Bellefontaine's first shoemaker. Shoes, of course, called for leather, and the first of several tanneries was established by Leonard Houtz and Jacob Staley, outside the southwest corner of the town plat.

The very first saddler was Justice Edwards—also known in the county as a school teacher. He was soon competed with in the saddlery business by Martin Shields, and by a man named Chevalier. Abner Riddle was a journeyman saddler in the Chevalier shop about 1826, but did not locate permanently in the county seat at that time.

William Powell was the first carpenter and cabinet maker, and though not written down as an undertaker, he made coffins, using the native walnut from the Marmon sawmill in Mad river valley.

The first blacksmith was Thomas Good, who had a shop on East Chillicothe avenue, nearly opposite the site of the first Episcopal chapel.

John Powell was the first tailor, in a community where homemade buckskin breeches prevailed. Jacob Powell was a gunsmith.

But these were only the "first." Many a rival establishment was opened as the village grew. The blacksmithies developed into wagon shops. A distillery and, after awhile, a brewery started up outside the old corporation limits, but these long ago "died the death."

From William Powell's shop to Stupp's and Kennedy Brothers', or from John Powell's to the tailors, clothiers and haberdashers of modern Bellefontaine—Geiger, Wolfheim, Parker, Hamilton & Co. and others—seems a far cry, but every line presents the same degree of progress, both in trade and manufacture.

In the industrial history of Bellefontaine one line of manu-

facture has from the first occupied a major part of the field, and while at the present time other lines have risen to equal rivalry, vehicle making is still a distinguishing industry in Bellefontaine, and one for which this city is known in every part of the United States among buyers and manufacturers.

Beginning with the pioneer blacksmiths, who of necessity became wheelwrights and wagon makers to supply the needs of the times, rising prosperity created a market which could better be supplied by local manufacture than by any other means; and a demand for vehicles of a high grade came as quickly, for the settlers of Logan county were but a generation removed from the refinements of the oldest civilization in America, and had no process of evolution to pass through in this regard. They knew what they wanted.

Whether the shop of William Pollock on Detroit street, in which he followed blacksmithing, wheel and wagon making, or the little brick shop on East Chillicothe street at the site of the Leister JoHantgen residence was the first permanent home of the industry, is indeterminate and of no importance. Both were early enough to claim the honor of pioneering. But the distinguishing line of manufacture begun at the latter place by the Emery brothers, John, Peter and George, who came to Bellefontaine in 1849, deserves first mention. Their specialty was pleasure vehicles, originally and elaborately designed, and usually made to order. Carriages of every description were made, every part of the work being produced in the local factory. The luxuriousness of finish, fittings and trappings can scarcely be conveyed here, but an immediate fame followed the industry which spread afar. Many people still remember vividly the celebrated "swan sleigh"—designed and made by the Emerys—a creation of white and gold, with its sides fashioned in the sweeping lines of a floating swan, with gorgeous cushionings, in which the gay youth of Bellefontaine swept over the snowy highways, the envy of all beholders. It ended its days (which were long in the land of Logan) in a sombre coat of black, but the merry parties it carried enjoyed it none the less. The Emery brothers began their work in the shop on East Chillicothe avenue, but soon built larger quarters on the east side of Detroit street, where, in 1853, Amos Miller, who came to Bellefontaine from Cleveland, Ohio, had established himself in the carriage industry in the Pollock shop on the west side. Both factories grew, and after a period of several years the Emery brothers withdrew from the field while still in the high tide of success, to engage in less strenuous pursuits, while Amos Miller's brothers, David J., Jacob N. and Samuel P. Miller, all of Wayne county, Ohio, came to join him in the more extensive manufacture of carriages and pleasure vehicles which he had planned. Miller Brothers then became the leading firm in this line, and held the center of the field for more than thirty years following. They were the patentees of the famous "Eureka" jump-seat buggy, which had a popularity as wide as the country, and were the originators of the carriage body business, to which they turned their attention exclusively, incorporating under the name of the Miller Carriage Company. Some degree of unwisdom in promoting too many novelties in style, the sudden uprise of the automobile

trade, and, chiefly, advancing age finally brought this time-honored business to an end about twenty years ago. Amos Miller died March 6, 1910, and David J. Miller (father of Charles Miller), now eighty-nine years of age, is the only one of the Miller brothers surviving.

The A. J. Miller and Company Auto Bodies plant, which now occupies quarters with some hundred thousand square feet of floor space under roof, is not an outgrowth of the former Miller establishments, although Alfred J. Miller ("Allie" Miller), the sole proprietor, is the son of Amos Miller. The present business was begun in a small shop at the site of the King buggy repair shop on Detroit street, in which Mr. Miller, then nineteen years of age, opened for business on his own initiative and "capital." Before so very long the business had outgrown this little shop and was moved to the old Everett tannery, where C. L. Robb's factory now stands. This place being destroyed by fire April 19, 1890, Mr. Miller purchased the Byers property lying in the angle of the railway tracks south of the Big Four depot, where he erected the frame part of the present large plant. More ground was added presently, and the property now comprises seven acres, part of which is neatly parked. The business has been enlarged from time to time since 1890, and since 1911 has been devoted exclusively to the manufacture of auto bodies, of which practically every variety is made, for civil and military uses, the chief line now being ambulances, hearses and a complete line of motor driven vehicles for the undertaking trade. Work is done by contract for auto manufacturers, and for the direct purchaser, and the entire process from start to finish is completed in this factory, the bodies leaving it ready for the chassis. The Miller factory also assembles a chassis of its own, known as the "Miller."

Various other vehicle concerns have flourished and gone their way during the decades, the little shop on East Chillicothe having accommodated, successively, after the Emerys, Younglove and McLaughlin; Fossler, Green and Company; Falte, Green and Company; H. C. Garwood and Company (1883); Kingsbury and Crockett (1893); Kingsbury and Rawlings for awhile, the Kingsbury firm removing in 1908 to their present location between Auburn and Patterson streets, west of Main, where the Kingsbury buggy and auto works does a repair and rebuilding business. Joseph JoHantgen, who originally came to Bellefontaine to enter the Miller brothers factory, established himself in business in the Detroit street quarters, and now occupies both the old Emery and the Miller sites, in a prosperous business along auto repairing lines. The Miller works was moved to the old Bellefontaine skating rink, which stood off East Chillicothe avenue near where is now the residence of W. T. Haviland, and from there to the empty building of the defunct woolen mill, which has since been converted into a mattress factory. In the old chapel of the United Presbyterians, on Detroit street, David J. Miller at one time engaged in the carriage business with a son-in-law of Amos Miller, Mr. Kiplinger, the place being occupied afterward by Barker and Foulk in the same line, while, eleven years ago, Harry W. Eaton took the building and continued

the industry until 1916, when he changed it to automobile repairing. The Dodge Brothers Motor car has its agency there.

Other temporary firms in this line have been Duddy, Fossler and Goodwin, Duddy and Goodwin, and O. S. Goodwin. The original Pollock establishment on Detroit street was removed to the neighborhood of the Colton mill—not then built.

Lawrence Rausenberger, a boy born and reared in Logan county, on a farm near DeGraff, was always of the type who "wanted to see the wheels go around," and after the death of his father, he removed with his mother to Bellefontaine. Here he learned the machinist's art and was employed in the A. J. Miller factory, where his unusual ability and originality were constantly in evidence. At this period he conceived an idea for an airplane motor, for which he made his own patterns, assembling the castings, and, collaborating with a young colleague from Vermont, who built the plane, after which the whole was successfully tried out in public and exhibited at the Logan county fair in 1913, and at other points. The flights were made by the partner, who, though an expert, lost his life in an accident soon after. Young Rausenberger, diverted from the thought of becoming an aviator, continued the perfecting of his motor, which became recognized by experts as superior, and certain features of it were adopted in the "Liberty" motor, assembled under government supervision for army airplane use.

With the gradual decline of the great lumbering camps and sawmills in Logan county, the more modern of the latter attracted woodworking industries which availed themselves of the machinery. In connection with the Mack Dickinson sawmill in the northwest part of Bellefontaine, N. H. Walker in 1879 erected a saw, scroll and planing mill, where furniture parts were manufactured in the rough, and where the manufacture of chairs was begun, although the unfinished product was chiefly shipped to firms in New York and Boston. The firm collapsed, however, and the plant was idle in the eighties, when the father of W. T. Haviland purchased it; and in 1886 the firm of Chichester and Haviland (junior) came to Bellefontaine and embarked in the manufacture of chairs, using the Walker building. Their product was begun and finished in the local plant. Several years of prosperous business ensued, but in the financial depression of 1893 the manufacture was discontinued. The building was later sold by Haviland, senior, to the Citizens' Ice and Supply Company, a regularly organized stock concern, whose officers and directors are Nevin U. Smith, president; W. T. Haviland, vice-president; Charles H. Zearing, secretary, treasurer and manager; John E. Miller, W. G. Wissler. The affairs of the company may be briefly termed "one hundred per cent solid," with a fine surplus, and paid, at the end of the last year, an eight per cent dividend on stock.

The warehouses of Keller & Gebby in Bellefontaine are the oldest in the county, built about 1850, by David Boyd, operated by Douglas & Gardner for some time, then by Boyd & Ghormley, and later by David Boyd & Sons, who controlled it for a period of

from twenty to thirty years, or until 1886, when the plant and business was sold to Armstrong, Elliott & Co., D. C. Keller being the "company." After three years Mr. Elliott retired from the firm, which Mr. Frank Dowell then entered, the name changing to Armstrong, Keller & Co., under which business was conducted from 1889 to 1899. As Keller & Dowell the firm continued from 1899 to 1906, when Elmer R. Gebby replaced Mr. Dowell—and he firm of Keller & Gebby is now entering its thirteenth successful year. Thus nearly seventy years' continuous elevator shipping and storage business has been carried on from this historic plant, which is the largest concern of its nature within a wide circle. Branch plants are located at Bellecentre, New Richland and Huntsville, and the business done here is commensurate with the importance of Bellefontaine as a commercial center. Grain, seed, wool, coal, hay and builders' supplies are the lines handled.

The A. R. Kerr & Co. warehouse business was founded in 1870, by R. S. Kerr & Co., and operated under that name until 1895, when it was changed to Kerr Brothers, who maintained the same lines of trade and shipping until 1915. The death of R. S. Kerr occurring in May, 1915, the firm was reorganized, becoming A. R. Kerr & Co., A. R. Kerr being the son of the founder. Coal, grain, wool and feed are the lines of commerce now engaged in by the firm. The present warehouse and office stands south of Auburn street, extending south to the alley, but formerly was situated on the north side of Auburn, on railroad ground, using a part of the space once occupied by the old "Bee Line" roundhouse. It then covered the historic Blue Jacket spring, the water from which was piped into the office of the warehouse for drinking purposes. In the old roundhouse days, the same spring furnished water for the engines of the road, the once well-known Michael Kelly operating the pumping engine which kept the tank filled. Also, it was the water from this spring which played a major part in subduing the great conflagration of 1856, when Bellefontaine narrowly escaped being wiped from the map, the "Bucket Brigade" maintaining a line of water from the spring to the fire. After all this service, it seems hardly credible that this flowing fountain of pure water should be hidden away in the debris of a neglected spot. It is, however, still there in the old place, though tightly covered, and requiring a six-inch pipe to conduct its waters to a sewer. Bellefontaine owes it to itself to bring the forgotten fountain to light and perpetuate it.

The lumber market in Bellefontaine is supplied by two concerns, the oldest of which is of long history, having its beginnings in the firm of Hoge, Williamson and Brown. In 1876 this firm became, by deaths and reorganization, Williamson and LeSourd. At Mr. Williamson's death, Mr. LeSourd took his sons into partnership, the firm becoming A. LeSourd and Sons, and the business is now conducted as "The A. LeSourd Sons company," Mr. LeSourd senior having departed this life in 1914. The LeSourd company have played an important part in the building up of Bellefontaine, erecting, upon their own initiative, many houses of which the increasing population of the city gladly availed themselves. Other firms who deserve special mention in this connection are the real

estate firms of Carter brothers, and Hamilton brothers, both of which have built extensively, providing homes for the rapid influx of industrial forces in the city. The second lumber concern is the Logan County Lumber company, which is the largest lumber warehouse in the county, and operates a wood-working department at its headquarters on Patterson street. This plant was established by the Peter Kunz company about fifteen years ago (in 1904), with capital largely local, and the manager is Mr. E. Ray Allebaugh, a business man of high standing.

The O'Brien Stone company of Bellefontaine, is an important industry, manufacturing crushed and pulverized limestone from domestic sources, as well as cut and building stone, which is imported. The headquarters of the company is located near the original quarries of Logan county, west of Bellefontaine.

The Bellefontaine Bridge and Steel company was organized and incorporated about 1890, and began business on Garfield street, at the vicinity of the Bell Novelty company and the Grabiel apple warehouse. After a few years a new location, where space was less expensive, became desirable and a new plant was erected, around which the growing suburb of Iron City has clustered, the land being platted into lots for the homes of employees. The plant was destroyed by fire in 1906, but the company almost immediately rebuilt, on a larger scale, to meet the increasing business prospects. This concern has been a boon to the city of Bellefontaine, as it has furnished steady employment since its beginning, and under the efficient management of Mr. John E. Miller, who entered the employ of the company in 1895, coming here from his native state, Vermont, it has become a great financial success. The product, which is normally devoted to bridge and structural steel, will be resumed as soon as the government contracts for war materials are completed. Fully one hundred employees are kept busy at the plant. The capital stock, which originally was $10,000, has grown to $150,000. The officers and board of directors at present stand as follows: president, John L. Longfellow; vice-president, F. E. Milligan; secretary-treasurer and general manager, John E. Miller; Dr. W. S. Phillips and George P. Worrell.

The Colton Brothers company, merchant millers, is the oldest mill in Bellefontaine, and the largest by far in the county, covering nearly two acres enclosure, and standing on its original site between the railroad tracks, fronting on Columbus street west. The personnel of the original firm was Robert and Joseph Colton, who built the mill in 1869, since which date the business has been continuous for practically fifty years, with steady growth. The original mill operated with old-fashioned "buhrs," but in the summer of 1918 the capacity of the mill was greatly enlarged by the installation of a three hundred horsepower engine, supplemented by an oil engine of one hundred horsepower, the flour milling capacity now being six hundred barrels daily, and corn meal and feeds, two hundred barrels. About one hundred tons of corn and other feeds can be turned out daily, when desired. The average output of flour is in the neighborhood of one hundred thousand barrels annually. The warehouse has room for storing about one hundred thousand bushels of grain. The

product goes southeast into the Virginias and Carolinas, and also far to the northeast, exports to England and Scotland in normal times, being extensive. During the war with Germany shipping has been under government supervision. The Colton brothers were in active business connection with the mill until the death of Robert Colton in the spring of 1918, and that of Joseph Colton in the spring of 1917. The business was incorporated in 1900, and the personnel of the present firm is: Edwin M. Colton, president; Alfred S. Colton, vice-president; C. J. Pierce, secretary; H. K. Humphrey, treasurer and manager.

The question of why a county so noted for wool production as Logan does not manufacture an ounce of wool for the trade is not yet satisfactorily answered. Attempts have been made in this direction, but from no vital cause have failed. The Peerless Bedding company now occupies a building which was erected by John F. Miller for a woolen mill, and which prospered for a time, but failed because the proprietor, a saloon-keeper, was more interested in wildcat mining schemes than in wool manufacture, and sacrificed the industry to the injury of others as well as himself. The building was idle for some time, or used for temporary manufacturing endeavors, then occupied by the Miller brothers' carriage body works, and finally, at the suggestion of an outside investor, opened up about 1900 as a mattress factory in charge of Howenstine and Huston, who engaged a capable manager and included the manufacture of comforts and pillows in the industry, which grew rapidly to a volume worth hundreds of thousands annually. The present manufacturers of the same lines, incorporated in 1911, and the building is rented to them. The firm was re-organized in 1914, and now stands as Bennett and Goodfellow, after several changes in its personnel. Bennett and Goodfellow are sterling business men and their product is of sterling manufacture, consisting of mattresses of cotton, wool and "silk fibre," the latter known by the trade name of "Kapoc." Pillows are made both of feathers and of cotton. A government contract for fifteen thousand beds is just now, January, 1919, being brought to completion.

Other industries which have become prominent and are growing in magnitude and importance are the J. L. Simpson company, iron castings; the Ironwood Manufacturing company, machine products; the Clingerman machine shop; the Humphrey Bronze and Aluminum company, and the Kauffman Metal Parts company; all of which are adding to the material prosperity of Bellefontaine, and all of which have been doing important war work for the government during the two years past.

It seems unnecessary to say that the really great financial tower of strength in Bellefontaine is the pay-roll of the Big Four shops and terminal, and the division offices. These plants, located in Bellefontaine in 1890 for the now trifling bonus of one hundred thousand dollars voted by the citizens, are at present more than equal, in dollars and cents returned, to all the other industries in the city. More than half a million dollars annually are being poured into Bellefontaine by means of the Big Four pay-roll. The great terminals have been enlarged in the season just past (1918), and still greater

additions are planned. The third floor of the beautiful Canby block is occupied, entire, by the division offices.

A commercial asset of decided importance to Bellefontaine is the wholesale groceries concern of F. N. Johnson & Co., which occupies its own large warehouse on West Chillicothe street. It was established in 1900, and is not only the first but the only wholesale house in this line in Logan county, and is operated by a live wire company, the officers of which should be given the credit they are too modest to claim. The officers and board of directors are: president and manager, F. N. Johnson; vice-president, L. A. Chapman (Lima, Ohio); secretary-treasurer, A. L. Kendall; Emil Geiger, Max Kaufman, and J. L. Longfellow. With practically the same personnel, the F. N. Johnson Maple Syrup company (an entirely separate firm) was formed in 1917, which operates branch plants in Geauga county and in Essex, Vermont. Charles McLaughlin and A. P. Johnson are included in this board of directors.

A new industry or line of commerce recently opened in Bellefontaine is the hides and pelts depot of the Brown brothers, which bids fair to promote the local welfare by centralizing the product of Logan county in this line.

Of the industry of the county at large, which is pre-eminently agricultural in character, two elements may be broadly said to have contributed chiefly to its development, the Sheep Breeders' association and its successor, the Logan County Woolgrowers' association, and the Logan County Fair association. The sheep and wool industry had the encouragement of Judge Lawrence, whose interest in and knowledge of these questions was of the greatest value and developed early; and the county fair, which, with the possible lapse of one or two seasons, has been held annually for seventy years or more, has promoted agriculture in all its lines, as well as the fine and homely arts of farm and domestic life. The Granges, also, have been a benefit to the rural communities.

Bellefontaine banks and loan companies occupy an enviable position in the public confidence which is well deserved, for it has been won entirely upon merit and not through advertising. Financial gales have passed over this city as well as others, but its banks have weathered them all without harm.

The oldest financial institution in Logan county is the People's National bank, which was first organized as a private firm in 1854, by William Rutan and Abner Riddle, under the firm name of Rutan and Riddle, and, with re-organizations at different milestones along the way, has had an uninterrupted existence ever since that date. The firm employed Robert Lamb as cashier, and as the People's bank the business was conducted. After a few years Mr. Lamb was taken into the firm, which became Rutan, Riddle & Co., without change of the bank title. At the next re-organization J. B. Williams entered the firm, which did not change name. Reuben B. Keller entered the bank in 1869 as clerk and messenger. In 1880 the bank was again re-organized, being chartered July 1, 1880, as "The People's National bank," with Abner Riddle, president; J. B. Williams, vice-president; Robert Lamb, cashier; Reuben B. Keller, assistant cashier. The bank was capitalized at $100,000, which re-

mains the same, while the accumulated surplus and undivided profits approximate at this date (January, 1919) $55,000, with total resources over one million dollars. The newly elected officers are: W. W. Riddle, president; John E. West, vice-president; R. B. Keller, cashier; F. L. Cory, R. B. Hiatt and Ray S. Fisher, assistants. Mr. Keller is the second cashier in the history of the bank, and the only one left of the working force of the bank when he entered it in 1869. The headquarters of the bank were remodeled, enlarged and modernized in 1908, when special attention was paid to the safe deposit department, which is of the strongest construction, while the general equipment and furnishings of the bank are massive, artistic and commodious.

The earliest Bellefontaine institution to be so chartered, is the Bellefontaine National bank, which was organized in 1870, and opened for business April, 1871, with $100,000 capital. The first president was Judge William Lawrence, under whom it was organized, and who retained the presidency until shortly before his death; vice-president, J. N. Allen; cashier, James Leister; assistant, and bookkeeper, Charles McLaughlin. At the date of January 1, 1919, the surplus and undivided profits are $47,000, the resources of the bank aggregating close to $1,000,000. From 1909 to 1918, deposits have increased $287,853 to $643,132. Mr. Charles McLaughlin is now the president, Charles S. Hockett, vice-president, Fred C. Spittle, cashier, and S. W. Huffer and Miss Cora Zearing the assistants. The bank was originally housed at the same corner where it now stands, but in the old building which had accommodated the Gazette printing office, and a drug store, Dr. Aaron Hartley being the owner of the property, which was purchased and remodeled to meet the needs of the bank. In 1892 this old building was torn down and the present substantial bank building erected on its site.

The Commercial and Savings Bank company is the youngest of the Bellefontaine banks, being organized April 8, 1901, and opened for business in October of the same year, in the building now occupied by the Emil Geiger clothing house. This position was exchanged several years ago for the situation in the Watson Block at the northeast corner of North Main and Columbus streets, which was remodeled in modern style and with good taste for the banking business. The original directors were Robert Colton, president; Alfred Butler, vice-president; Harry S. Kerr, cashier; Fred C. Spittle, assistant; T. F. Bushey, W. W. Fisher, Mack Dickinson, Edw. W. Patterson, William R. Niven and E. P. Chamberlain. Capital stock, $30,000; surplus and undivided profits, date of December 31, 1918, $30,000; resources, practically a half million. The present officers and board are: Edw. W. Patterson, president; William T. Haviland, vice-president; Alfred Butler, cashier; Harry E. Travis, assistant. Niven U. Smith, Fred W. Arnold, John R. Cassady, Edw. M. Colton, and Robt. P. Dickinson.

The Citizens' Building and Loan company is the oldest organization of its character in Bellefontaine, having been established January 29, 1885, by Thomas L. Hutchins, president; Isaac N. Zearing, vice-president; Joseph C. Brand, jr., secretary; John B.

Williams, treasurer; Ducan Dow, Frank J. Scarff and Patrick F. Dugan. The resources of the institution have grown to full $750,000, according to report of December 31, 1918. Its present board of directors is as follows: I. N. Zearing, president; Charles McLaughlin, vice-president; W. W. Riddle, solicitor; Mary A. Cheever, secretary; J. D. McLaughlin, C. B. Churchill and R. M. Wissler.

The Savings Building and Loan company was organized and established by Capt. William Lane, president, and Corey L. Lane, secretary, in July, 1891, and carried on along the usual lines, becoming a solid institution with total resources, to date, $746,000. Earnings and distribution equal about $40,000. Its 1919 organization is: Dr. R. W. Chalfant, president; W. E. Smith, vice-president; John D. Inskeep, secretary; A. Jay Miller, solicitor; Fred C. Spittle and Fremont C. Hamilton, directors.

The Bellefontaine Building and Loan company was organized in 1894, and is now twenty-five years of age. It started business in the second story of the old building which, partially destroyed by fire some years ago, has been replaced by the new Lawrence block, on South Main street. The company then consisted of Joseph Colton, Anson B. Carter, Alfred Butler, Mack Dickinson, Reuben B. Keller, M. R. Boales and L. E. Corey, first secretary. Joseph Colton and Mack Dickinson, both deceased, have been replaced in the company by Leister JoHantgen and Charles Zearing, while Charles S. Hockett succeeded M. R. Boales, who moved away from Bellefontaine some years ago. The present secretary is F. W. Arnold, under whose management the growth and prosperity of the institution has been almost phenomenal. In the quarters on West Columbus avenue the company is beginning to fit rather tightly, and the business is growing, with loans totalling about one and a half millions, and resources of three million dollars.

The Bellefontaine Chamber of Commerce was formed, of representative business and professional men, April 1, 1916. Its purpose is to build up and promote the commercial, industrial and civic interests of the city and community. That it will fulfill its avowed purpose of "a bigger, busier, better Bellefontaine," is assured by the character of its membership. The official organization of the current year is: President, John P. Aikin; vice-president, Myran LeSourd; treasurer, Alfred Butler; secretary, Merlyn R. Whitney; Committees: Business, A. P. Humphreys; organization, G. E. Underhill; agricultural, O. P. Morris; civic, J. O. Stiles; at large, H. K. Humphrey, W. H. Hamilton, George K. Werrell.

Education

It is not the intention of the writer of this article to attempt a detailed account of the rise, progress, and present attainments of each of Logan county's schools, but to treat of their evolution in a general way.

Perhaps the most difficult problem that school men have been trying to solve for the past forty years is what to do with the rural school that it may keep pace with the progressive spirit of the times. The backward look is sometimes a pleasing as well as a profitable

pastime since it affords us a better realization of what has been done by comparing what was with what is.

The first work of the pioneer of old Logan was providing for the physical welfare of his family. Food, clothing, and shelter were absolute necessities, to furnish which forests must be cleared and drained and arable fields carved from the trackless wilderness. It is a significant fact that in all pioneer settlements, as soon as a comfortable cabin was erected, and a little corn planted, a log school house was rolled up. A cavernous fire place filled the rear end; the outside chimney was made of sticks and mud; the roof, often, of logs chinked with leaves over which a covering of dirt was packed; the windows were mere slits between the logs, glazed with greased paper; the seats were rude benches hand-made.

What a "Red Letter" day for the entire community was the dedication of this first Temple of Learning.

"There, in his noisy mansion, skilled to rule,
The village master taught his little school;
A man severe he was, and stern to view,
I knew him well, and every truant knew;
Well had the boding tremblers learned to trace
The day's disasters in his morning face;
Full well they laughed with counterfeited glee
At all his jokes, for many a joke had he;
Full well the busy whisper, circling round,
Conveyed the dismal tidings when he frowned;
Yet he was kind, or if severe in aught,
The love he bore to learning was in fault.
The village all declared how much he knew;
'Twas certain he could write, and cipher too:
Lands he could measure, terms and tides presage,
And even the story ran that he could gauge.
In arguing, too, the parson owned his skill,
For e'en though vanquished, he could argue still;
While words of learned length and thund'ring sound
Amazed the gazing rustics ranged around,
And still they gazed, and still the wonder grew
That one small head could carry all he knew,
But past is all his fame. The very spot,
Where many a time he triumphed, is forgot."

Though myriads of bacilli, microbes, and germs of every known variety lurked in the chinks of the walls, or held high carnival in the cracks of the puncheon floors, the unwary rustics thoroughly enjoyed their school life and many of them passed their fourscore milestone before succumbing to heart failure.

The public school system of Ohio was established in 1821, and four years later the first uniform law on school taxes was passed, directing the county commissioners to levy one-half mill for common school purposes, only one-half of which could be expended for a site and a house. Ten years later the maximum amount of schoolhouse tax was fixed at $300. In 1853 the power of taxation for

schoolhouse construction was vested in boards of education, which resulted in an increased amount available for building purposes.

The log house was replaced by one of frame or brick all constructed on the same architectural plan, which of necessity was marked by great simplicity. Of equipment for teaching there was little if any. No attempt was made to beautify either school room or grounds. The three R's may have been well taught; but the spiritualizing influences so necessary to educational uplift were lacking.

The pioneer having settled the country, now began to settle down and improve country life. New methods of communication, better means of transportation, had brought the erstwhile isolated farmer right into the hurry and bustle of the world's work. Newer and better comforts of life were within his reach. His two-roomed cabin had given place to a commodious modern house. His ample barns afforded storage for the greater harvests improved machinery and scientific farming had made possible. No longer was the old lumber wagon used for social visits or for church going, the carriage or automobile having taken its place. The successful farmer is not satisfied with mere creature comforts. Flowers, shrubbery, and shade trees tastefully arranged on a well-kept lawn indicate his love for the beautiful in nature. Music, pictures, current magazines, and the masterpieces of the best authors, within his home, speak eloquently of higher ideals and a richer country life.

But what about the country school house? Has it kept pace with its surroundings? 'Tis true that the old order has changed in many localities, and the improvement of house and grounds has given the country boy and girl a wider outlook and a richer life; but too often the box-car type, with its blank walls and desolate yard, remains.

"Of the many pictures that hang on memory's wall," that of a dilapidated weather-beaten structure seemeth most vivid. The little old building stood on the edge of a ravine back of which were forest trees.

One stormy morning, late in November, an old man mounted on a shambling farm horse was slowly approaching this temple of learning, for such it was. Behind the old man sat a terror-stricken young girl. Soon the building was in sight and gathered around its door was a group of eager rustics of every age and size. The zero hour came all too quickly; the horse stopped, the girl dismounted, and twenty pairs of eyes were focused upon her. The very critical examination seemed to result in the unanimous decision that her head could carry all she knew and not be overcrowded. The door was open; a fire made; the director, mounting his old horse, slowly rode away, and the three months' campaign began. It was fierce, but there were no casualties, though four months slowly rolled by before hostilities ceased along that line.

"Still sits that schoolhouse by the road,
A ragged beggar sleeping;
Around it still the sumachs grow,
And blackberry vines are creeping;

Within the teacher's desk is seen,
Deep scarred by raps official;
The warping floor, the battered seats,
The jack-knife's carved initial;

The charcoal frescoes on its wall;
Its door's worn sill, betraying
The feet that creeping slow to school
Went storming out to playing!

For many years have wintry suns
Shone over it at setting;
Lit up its western window panes,
And low eaves icy fretting."

The writer was delighted to hear recently that the old building had been abandoned and the children of the neighborhood are now conveyed to Jerusalem for instruction.

"Education is a living into better things." The country boy who knows only hard work sees little of the divine joy of rural life. Under the old regime this was too often his portion. Educators had long been considering his case, and at a meeting of the National Educational Association in 1897 the Committee of Twelve on Country Schools reported in favor of consolidation or centralization.

Many good movements often meet with open hostility or at least with indifference and such was the fate of the consolidation idea when first presented in Logan county.

Rural schools in northeastern Ohio, having tried the plan, had found in it higher educational advantages and were publishing abroad the good news. Some of this literature found its way into the hands of two public-spirited young people of Union township, a youth and a maiden, who immediately had a vision. The little "red school house," with its charcoal frescoes, had given place to a two-roomed edifice. On its delicately tinted walls hung choice works of art. A well-filled bookcase graced one side of the room while a table nearby was piled with current literature. The school yard was no longer barren and cheerless, having been transformed into a place of beauty by trees, flowers, vines, and shrubs.

The longer they meditated the more enticing grew the vision. Without consulting the wise men of the neighborhood, the young enthusiasts invited a gentleman from Toledo to come and present the subject with all its advantages. They knew the speaker would expect some remuneration, but of course his convincing words would draw from deep pockets a sum sufficient for all expenses with a surplus for Perry pictures and flower seeds..

The eventful evening came; a capacity house greeted the speaker, who eloquently told what great things were being done elsewhere. The youthful promoters were much elated at first, but long before the gentleman from Toledo concluded they realized by ominous shakes of gray heads and disapproving looks that passing the hat would be useless.

"All's well that ends well," and it did for the speaker, the maiden's father coming to the rescue. Union township, however, still supports her original number of one-room rural schools.

Logan county was slower than many other counties in adopting the new movement, but in course of time, she, too, fell into line. There are now twelve village and centralized schools, as follows: DeGraff, S. A. Frampton, superintendent; Quincy, Guy Garwood, superintendent; Stokes township, Clyde Lynn, superintendent; Mcarthur, Huntsville, Ohio, H. Maffet, superintendent; Bellecentre, J. Ralph McGaughy, superintendent; Rushsylvania, H. B. Strawsburg, superintendent; West Mansfield, Don Pyers, superintendent; Perry township, J. E. Dunaway, superintendent; Zane township, Panzy Grabiel, superintendent; Jefferson Township, Mentor Rowand, superintendent; West Liberty, S. H. Stanley, superintendent. These twelve men have the supervision of 114 teachers. All but Stokes maintain first-grade high schools, Stokes having a second-grade.

Four of these, Washington, McArthur-Huntsville, Perry, and Zane are wholly centralized. All of Richland township except one district is centralized at Belle Center and McArthur-Huntsville.

The first in Logan county to centralize were McArthur-Huntsville and Perry, the former beating the latter by twenty-four hours.

To carry into successful effect the new movement requires the remodeling of old structures and the building of new ones. Bellecentre remodeled her grade building this year and has a fine up-to-date high school under process of construction. The new centralized building of Zane, located at Middleburg, is a fine modern structure, containing a large auditorium and a room for domestic science and manual training, though not yet equipped for either. Washington's new building, located at Lewistown, is modern in every respect, equipped for home economics and manual training, having a gymnasium and a large auditorium in which is installed the latest motion-picture equipments. McArthur-Huntsville's building is also modern, its equipment being similar to that of Washington.

Monroe township voted centralization in 1917 and a new building is now being constructed, which when completed will close nine more one-room schools.

The war has somewhat interfered with the centralization of schools, but with the dawn of peace, it is hoped that building operations may be resumed and the one-room rural be a thing of the past.

By the new school code county boards have the power to make transfers of townships or parts of townships. This means of centralization tends to consolidate schools at trade and social centers. Harrison township in Champaign county is now being attached to the West Liberty district by the joint action of the two county boards. If all goes well, the result will be a centralized school at West Liberty and a new high school building.

The aim of centralization is not to make the rural school a duplicate of the city school, or to abolish it entirely; but, by means of a pleasanter environment and the advantages of a graded system, to enlarge and enrich the life of the country child, and to make the rural school "an expression of the intelligence and pride of the com-

munity as well as a place to develop both." It is the only plan proposed that deals with the special characteristics of farm life and its facts.

Supervision is an improving factor in the present day rural school. Under the working of the new code, which went into effect in 1914, the schools are under the close supervision of county, district, and village superintendents, who meet monthly to consider plans for the betterment of the schools under their care.

J. W. McKinnon, well known as one of the Ohio's foremost educators, was the first county superintendent. His death occurred during his first term, and A. B. Lynn was then chosen to fill the vacancy, and also served one year afterward. Prof. E. A. Bell, for years a successful teacher in the county, is the present very efficient supervisor. Harry Ansley, also well known throughout the county, is the district superintendent, and has some sixty teachers over whom he must keep a watchful eye.

Another important educational factor is the County Normal, located at West Liberty and established in 1915. H. W. Holycross, formerly of Belle Center, is its most efficient director. Its students are given a year of professional training, free. The average yearly enrollment has been twenty-five. The untrained teacher is almost unknown in Logan county.

All of the village schools are admirably managed. The superintendents are very efficient and each is ably assisted by a corps of excellent teachers. Two of these schools deserve special mention: De Graff is the only village high school in the county offering chemistry and the only one having the honor to be on the recognized list of the North Central College association. The impress left upon West Liberty's schools by Prof. P. W. Search has deepened through the services rendered by succeeding superintendents and their able assistants. Her high school is now entitled to a place on the accredited list, though it has not, as yet, been formally enrolled thereon.

Bellefontaine is having "a boom" in school building this year, planning to spend $145,000 for remodeling, repairing and building. The East building, erected in 1878 at a cost of $35,000, is being remodeled; the high school and the North, South, and West buildings are to be repaired, and a new building in the southwest section of the city is to be constructed in 1919.

From a copy of the "Bellefontaine Union School Offering," published in 1855, the writer gathered much interesting information regarding the schools of our city when it was but a small village. Among the many items gleaned from that record of the long ago was the startling fact that our town was nearly a quarter of a century old before she had a single public school building.

Prior to the year 1844 Bellefontaine had relied upon employing teachers who furnished rooms for school purposes as necessity might require or opportunity permit. Usually there were schools in different parts of the village. Frequent changes in teachers and schoolrooms, with no uniformity in teaching or in discipline, made it necessary for the rapidly growing town to provide better school facilities. Consequently four brick houses were erected for common school purposes, one house being located in each of the four corners

of the town, which then covered sixteen blocks. These single room buildings soon filled with pupils of every grade and degree of progress. Classification was impossible, and the schools were conducted with as much success as the unfavorable circumstances permitted.

The continued growth of Bellefontaine and the progressive spirit of its citizens demanded better educational privileges for its young people. In 1852, by popular vote, it was determined to levy a sufficient tax for a Union School building; but the tax for that year, having been enjoined, necessary funds were not secured until the following year.

Through the industry and energy of the School Board, consisting of Gen. Isaac S. Gardner, S. B. Taylor, William Thomas, M. D., William D. Scarff, M. D., B. S. Brown, M. D., and A. Casad, a very plain, three-story building was erected and furnished at a cost of $12,000. An excellent superintendent and a corps of eight experienced teachers having been secured, the Union School was formally opened in December, 1854.

The members of the Board of Education were the fathers of the school, watching its growth and progress with all the anxiety of a parent. Their frequent, almost daily, visits encouraged the pupils and strengthened the teachers, as did also the many visits of patrons and friends.

The building contained eleven large rooms and an auditorium, not then dignified by so classical a name, but called The Hall. The rooms were seated after the most approved model, and the blackboards were extensive and the best in the state. Included in the furnishings were two pianos, a library, a laboratory, and a geological cabinet.

The course of study for the grades was similar to the one now in vogue, but not so complete. What is lacked was amply provided for in the high school curriculum. The mathematical requirements began with philosophical arithmetic and ended with differential and integral calculus. Nothing of mathematical nature was omitted. All of the 'ologies and 'osophies then known to scientists were included in the scientific course.

Latin and Greek, plenty of both, were offered to gentlemen only. German and French were optional, but ladies were eligible to both. The modern languages were taught by a real German, Prof. Reinhold E. Henninges, whose pupils, from their excellent pronunciation and accuracy in speech, were often taken for native German. He was also the musical director, both instrumental and vocal music being taught.

A commercial college was connected with the Union School. Its faculty consisted of Supt. Parsons, Hon. Benjamin Stanton, Hon. William Lawrence, Hon. William H. West, and Robert Lamb. Instruction was given in bookkeeping and its collateral branches, political economy, commercial law, commercial ethics and penmanship. This extensive course of study required five years for completion. The first and second years constituted the academic department, and the remaining years the collegiate. The course was much simplified long before the writer had any personal acquaintance with the high school.

School activities, though not numerous, were not entirely lacking. Connected with the school were three prosperous literary societies, which at the close of each term gave an entertainment in The Hall. The gentlemen displayed their oratorical ability, much attention being then given to public speaking, and the ladies their proficiency in theme writing. Trios, duets and choruses enlivened the exercises.

A few excerpts from "The Offering" show the school spirit of the time:

"Bellefontaine Union School: May it ever prosper and stand first in its onward course. May it spread its fame to an admiring world."—R. P. K.

"Bellefontaine: May it continue to rise until it becomes a city of vast importance."

"Board of Education: Bright shining stars in the literary firmament; may their luster never be dimmed by the clouds of adversity; may they ever be the polar star of the youths of Bellefontaine to guide them over the boisterous waves of life's ocean."

"The Bellefontaine Union School Offering: The opening bud of our Union School. May its leaves ever bear the impress of truth, beauty, and intelligence; may it continue to increase in importance as its contributors do in knowledge; may it never droop for want of sustenance, or be withered by the harsh criticism of the literati; may it ever bear its truthful motto: 'Acknowledged ignorance is the beginning of wisdom.'"

The following is suggestive of the spirit of him who did much in later years to beautify his home town:

"Within the last few weeks there has been considerable improvement in our town of Bellefontaine, and especially that portion called the Public Square. Some beautiful trees have been planted, which not only look well, but are an ornament to the town. May the citizens continue their good works and extend their labors, even to the Union School yard, where such improvement will be duly appreciated, and efficient service rendered in aiding such improvement. Try it and see for yourself."—R. P. K.

"Bellefontaine Union School Bell: Long may it be heard ringing in this pleasant village, calling the youth to their studies. Long Live the Bell!"

Though old and homeless, the bell is not entirely friendless. Many who once heeded its call are now hoping that it may soon resume business at the old stand. Tardiness was not permitted in the early history of the school. The tones of the bell rang out on the clear air for a stated period, then for five minutes it was tolled. At the last stroke the doors were shut and tardy loiterers were forced to homeward wend their weary way. "The Offering" is considerate and reveals naught of the culprits' reception by father or mother.

All examinations were oral. A board of twenty-four members, consisting of Dr. Jesse Holmes, William H. West, Rev. E. Raffensperger, Hon. Benjamin Stanton, Dr. Lord, William Hubbard, Rev. John Goodlin, C. W. B. Allison, Dr. T. L. Wright, Hon. William Lawrence, N. Z. McColloch, Matthew Anderson, and others, was

chosen to examine pupils and report on the condition of schools. If the youthful aspirant for promotion satisfactorily answered the questions asked by the examiners and the judgment of the teacher approved the decision of the board, a certificate of promotion was granted, which, if marked O. K. by the teacher to whom it was presented, the child "passed." Rather a unique method of procedure, but surely a conservation of paper, midnight oil, and pedagogical nerve force.

Supervised study hours were unknown. Teachers gently but firmly urged pupils to do their own thinking. If an entire evening was spent in determining how far the hound ran to catch the hare, what did it matter to the boy, so he was in at the death? If it required days to know the horizontal distance between two inaccessible objects, there being no point from which both could be seen, there was no reason why one should not discover this for himself; necessary measurements being given and a table of logarithmic sines and tangents furnished, time would do the rest.

The school enrollment for the years 1854 and 1855 was 697. The names of R. P. Kennedy and Merrill Miller appear in the catalogue of students. A few years later the name of Julius Chambers was placed on the roll; and later still, that of Brand Whitlock.

In the late fifties the members of the mathematical department were asked to write a short paragraph on a subject interesting to them. The time allotted was fifteen minutes. One member wrote the following:

"May your names be distinguished for the glow of moral sentiments and intellectual attainments. May they adorn the pages of our country's history and shine on like fixed stars in undiminished lustre from age to age."

Has not this wish of the past been largely fulfilled in the present?

The founders of our schools insisted that all the faculties, mental, moral and physical, should be carefully and equally cultivated; that there should be no display in the schoolroom at the expense of more solid attainments. Their motto was "Esse quam videri." With such a beginning, is it any wonder that our schools have attained their present status?

Bellefontaine had one school building in 1878. Now she has six, all up-to-date and well equipped; then her teaching force did not exceed twelve, now there are forty-five names on the teachers' pay-roll; then its alumni roster numbered fifty-one, now it numbers approximately nine hundred and fifty graduates. Bellefontaine high school is on the accredited list. A fair percentage of her graduates enter some college or normal school. Busy and useful men and women are they, splendidly contributing to the world's work. In recent years the branches of manual training and domestic science have been introduced in the grades, and the studies of agriculture, home economics, public speaking and argumentation have been added to the high school curriculum.

Bellefontaine is very proud of the fact that her schools have furnished to the home town so many teachers whose services, through a long term of years, have never been surpassed. Today

the principals of her six schools, with one exception, are all home products, ably assisted by many who can claim old Logan as their birthplace. The Bellefontaine schools are under the efficient management of Prof. R. J. Kiefer, superintendent.

The schools of Logan county have played an important part in the world's greatest war. Many brave boys just out of school and others who cast books aside, eagerly answered the call to the colors. Blue stars on service flags have been replaced by golden ones. Many of our stalwart youths have made the supreme sacrifice and now sleep on foreign soil; others will come back to us maimed and weakened for life. Their service was cheerfully given to secure and preserve to others those inalienable rights for which this nation was founded. That their service shall not have been in vain, those that remain must make "governments of the people, by the people, and for the people" safe for the world.

Teachers mould the habits and the ideals of the boys and girls of today who soon shall be the men and women of tomorrow. Not greater intellectual ability, but greater earnestness and a deeper sense of responsibility is now needed in the classroom, that the boys and girls may successfully solve the great problems of the future. The world needs high-minded men who know the right and dare maintain it.

The Past has made possible the Present, which in turn is responsible for the Future. What shall be the future of Logan county's schools?

Belle Center, the rural metropolis of the northern border of the county, has a lively little history all its own. The original purchasers of government land in this vicinity included Duncan McArthur, James Taylor and Walter Dunn. These early purchasers of large tracts sold subdivisions to settlers as they came prospecting for homes, the first among whom appears to have been James Hill and family, who had spent several years in Zanes Town (1810-1817), when they decided to take up a new tract in the virgin lands of the north. By the end of a dozen years there had followed them first, Thomas Rutledge and Thomas Burton, and in their train the names of Dowling, Scott, Thompson, Wilmuth, Hendricks and Hemphill, Wilmuth settling upon the land which became the site of Northwood, Hemphill upon that where the village of Richland was subsequently laid out, while James Boyer became proprietor of a thousand acres which embraced the Indian village of Solomon's Town, now for many years the farm of A. C. McClure.

Daniel Colvin purchased the tract upon which the village of Belle Center now stands. The Powers, Wysons, Grays, Harrods, Clarkes (Rev. Thomas), Brooks, Sesslers, Johnstons and numerous others were also of an early period, and Robert Boyd, Isaac Patterson, Gersham Anderson and Cornelius Jameson had settled there before the end of the thirties. With few exceptions, these families were all from eastern states.

The route of Hull's Trace was followed in opening the first thoroughfare which connected the northern settlements with the rest of the world, beginning at Cherokee, where it was met by a road from the county seat, Bellefontaine, and running to Richland

village, where it struck off to the northwest. Upon this route, which bridged the swampy portions with stretches of "corduroy" and traversed by the Springfield and Sandusky stage line, John Hemphill dreamed of a fair little town to which the gay yellow coaches (often sadly spattered with black prairie mud, it must be surmised), should bring prosperity. He awoke and platted his dream upon paper, and the town became a reality, of log dwellings, and larger buildings, housing a "general store," and a hostelry surmounted by the sign, "E. Bain. At Home." A postoffice was established at once, Albert Chapman distributing the pioneers' mail. A church was organized, and presently a "frame meeting-house" and then a log schoolhouse reared themselves from among the stumps of the disappearing forest. Johnston and Mitchell opened a larger store, and frame dwellings began to replace the more primitive log architecture.

All this while, a new style of corduroy road, in which the logs were ridden by iron rails, had been creeping from Sandusky down into the valley of the Miami, toward Dayton, at the mouth of Mad river. The survey reached the northern settlements at last, and the tide of little Richland's affairs approached the flood. But alas! While Richland hesitated over the small concessions of depot site and water supply, heeding not at all the warnings of its wiser citizens, landholders at Belle Center held forth liberal inducements, and the Mad River railroad built its station on the wide plain there, leaving Richland to slow collapse.

Prosperity hops to the doorsill of those who have the courage to reach out and pluck it. The sugar orchard of 1846 had, in 1847, become Belle Center, a village growing apace. J. S. Johnston had moved hither his "general store," housing it in a building which rested its four corners solidly upon as many sturdy tree stumps. "Horton's Tavern" was erected about the same time, and the year after the "brick hotel" was built.

It took twenty-one years for the village to reach its majority, but it was at last incorporated, and its first election held in 1867. Its first official family was: J. H. Brown, mayor; T. S. Patrick, recorder; David Herron, a member of the town council. A Masonic lodge had preceded the incorporation of the town, and the Oddfellows organized soon after. The Methodists were the pioneer church builders of Belle Center, their first "class" having been formed in 1819, with the Hill family and a few friends, one negro (called Tom), and several Indians, the meetings being held at the Hill cabin, and from there taken to the house of (Rev.) William Brooks, thence to Daniel Colvin's, and then to the schoolhouse, until the building of the first little brick church in Belle Center, in 1850. The Disciple church was organized in 1839, at James Harrod's dwelling, with Rev. William Dowling, the Harrods, Patricks, Roberts and others, including Mary Cooper, Rebecca Hover, Nancy McIntyre and Elizabeth Howell. The services were removed in 1852 to a schoolhouse, and a year later to their first edifice in Belle Center. The Presbyterian church at Belle Center was organized December 9, 1852, with Rev. H. R. Price, Elders Samuel Hover and J. H. Gill, and twenty-five members, including the Hemphills, Lam-

berts, Yates, Pattons and other names still familiar in the county. The Reformed (or Covenanter's) Presbyterian church was organized in Belle Center in 1877, with a membership of thirty-eight. Its building, finished in 1879, is still in use. The United Presbyterian church is of later date in the town, and has the largest church edifice of any congregation there. The First Presbyterian congregation rebuilt their church in 1901; the Methodist congregation at no great interval previous; and the Disciple church (Church of Christ) has a very pretty chapel built in 1906, making five edifices to adorn the town of today, which has about eleven hundred inhabitants.

Three of Belle Center's streets are paved with brick laid in concrete, and the rest are well "piked" or macadamized. Smooth cement sidewalks lead everywhere, giving the whole town a neat appearance, and the residence portions are very attractive and well kept. A new high school is building this year (1918), and the present building now houses the children from nearly all over the township of Richland, which has adopted the "consolidated" plan of public school administration.

Belle Center has had a fire department since "before the war" (Civil), when it operated with little hand engines. The "volunteer" system has been in vogue for the most part, but after being equipped with modern engines it was for a time a "paid company." This proved less satisfactory than was expected, and some years ago, under the present mayor, T. H. Elder, and a representative council, a new plan was adopted, with a paid chief and assistant and a volunteer force, which, owing to the co-operative spirit of Belle Center's male population, has shown itself a highly efficient method of dealing with the local fire fiend. Every man and boy in the village considers himself a fire laddie when the bell rings. No disastrous fires have occurred in many years. Water supply for fire fighting is obtained from several deep and seemingly inexhaustible wells, which, at Belle Center, may be drilled at almost any point.

From the days when the settlers had to pound their corn in a hollowed stump, using a round boulder for a pestle, and on through the period when hulled corn and maple syrup was the daintiest dish of festive occasions, and johnnycake made of cracked corn did duty for the pioneer brides-cake, to the day of the first steam grist mill at Belle Center, is a panorama which can only be passed in swift review, while its wonderful advancement after the advent of the railroad, which opened the rich acres of the northern prairie to the world of commerce, shown in the town of today, is a picture less romantic but of much more vital interest to the present. There is not in the whole Miami valley a locality which surpasses this farm country in productiveness, and but few which equal it. The lumbering industry passed with the steady years of clearing, and the sawmills which once made the wooded districts populous with axemen and laborers are a thing of the past, though shipments of logs are still noticeable from this point. The old roads of black mud, passable only by laying them thick with cross logs, are replaced everywhere with stone or gravel pikes. The very pikes themselves are altering the landscape by depleting the gravel ridges which furnish the paving material. But everywhere the fields stand thick with

corn, wheat, oats and clover, and the highways in harvest time teem with wagons and auto-trucks transporting to the warehouses and elevators at Belle Center the generous produce of the prairie. Only where grain gives way to grazing is difference seen. In addition to the sheep, hog and general cattle raising business among the farmers, a large number of sheep and lambs are shipped in for fattening, nearly ten thousand arriving in September alone of this year (1918). This little market ships out more sheep and hogs each year than are received by the railroad at any point between Springfield and Sandusky. Approximately a half million pounds of wool leave the local warehouses every year, the amount being handled, in 1918, by H. J. Mack and Harry Noble, in about equal proportion.

Not only pasturage, but the larger per cent of the vast corn crop of this region is consumed in the feeding of sheep, hogs and cattle, so that the corn shipments from Belle Center are comparatively small, but other grains are sufficient to keep two large elevator companies busy. One of these is a branch plant of the Keller and Gebby company of Bellefontaine, and the other is the Otto Polter plant, a local concern. Both receive and distribute not only grain and other agricultural products, but lime, cement, and hard and soft coal. Local depots of the J. A. Long company and others handle large poultry and milk shipments. The Belle Center Lumber company is a Peter Kunz plant, but has local stockholders, and a local manager, Curtis Brown. The lumber is all shipped from the south. Building hardware of all kinds is also handled by the concern.

Three thriving hardware houses beside this are supported in Belle Center—the Harrod, domestic hardware; Hover & Bridge, successors to Harrod & Hover, domestic and farming hardware, fencing and similar items, and T. H. Elder & Son, who handle general hardware, farming implements, and wagon and buggy parts.

The business of which Belle Center has a monopoly in the county is that of Healy Brothers, wholesale growers of seed corn, and buyers and shippers of timothy, clover, alfalfa, oats, barley and rye seed. The business was established in 1906, and a farm of two hundred and fifty acres is devoted entirely to the culture of seven varieties of sweet corn, the yield being all packed and shipped as seed corn. Popcorn seed is also one of the specialties of the firm. All kinds of garden seeds are distributed, these coming from eastern growers, and from Europe. The alfalfa seed is brought from Montana, as this climate does not produce a satisfactory seed harvest, but other grains are all from local sources, as well as timothy and clover seed. As high as twenty thousand bushels of field seed corn are shipped by this firm in a single season. Seed potatoes are included in the business, which requires two large warehouses to accommodate it.

McLean & Fulton have a practical monopoly of the furniture and undertaking industry, and are housed in a large and substantial brick structure well-adapted to their business.

The public is supplied with water, as yet, by the old-fashioned driven well in the dooryard, but the water is pure and cold. Round-

head, Hardin county, has united with Belle Center in an independent electric light plant.

Every branch of commerce necessary to the life of a town is represented in the village, and its financial interests have been taken care of since 1886 by the Bank of Belle Center, established with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, and maintained with a surplus of equal extent. Its officers are: President, W. B. Ramsey; vice-president, D. R. McArthur; cashier, E. W. Ramsey; assistant cashier, M. F. Campbell.

Doctors Banning, Phillips and McNeill represent the medical profession, the first-named being still active after a practice of nearly half a century. Dr. Banning is the possessor of one of the largest privately owned collections of American Indian relics in the state. None of them is of Logan county origin, however, with the exception of a single skull, which the doctor is positive is that of a white man, probably of some early and friendly explorer. His belief is founded upon the shape of the skull, and the fact that when exhumed —in the Spencer gravel pit, near the McClure farm, there were still fragments of a puncheon coffin near it, held together by two wrought iron nails, things unknown to Indian economy. The circumstance seems also to refute any suspicion that the mound in question may have been the work of ancient mound builders.

The first newspaper attempted in Belle Center was the Weekly Paragrapher, which failed for lack of support, about 1880. In 1883, Guy Potter Benton came to Belle Center and started a weekly paper called The Herald, engaging a local young man, George Wood Anderson, as printer, and Ralph Parlatte, scarcely more than a lad, as "devil." These three edited and published a paper that was worth while, and set it so firmly on its feet that after a few years, when they were called to wider work in the world, they had a paper to sell, and it was bought by a man named Long. Long, in turn, sold out to L. L. Lemon, who, in 1901, was replaced by C. R. Kring, brought here to conduct the paper in the interest of the "Drys" in the great agitation of that period. The Voice was started about the same time, as an opposition sheet. The fight waxed very fierce, but the "Drys" won in the ballot, following the campaign. The heat of the controversy was by no means cooled, however. The liquor traffic monster was still wriggling its tail, and the campaign had to be prolonged in pursuit of blind tigers and boot-legging, the climax being reached in the shooting of Robert Young by James Pergrin, a reputable citizen and member of the town council. Young recovered, and Mr. Pergrin was promptly acquitted. The blind tiger which Young maintained was several times raided by the women of Belle Center, and by citizens, but it was not driven out for some time. Young at last removed to Columbus, where, eight years ago, he became a convert to Billy Sunday's preaching, and during the "wet and dry" campaign of October, 1918, he was a leader among the "dry" forces. James Pergrin also went to Columbus, embarking in a successful heavy hardware business there, and one of his good friends is Robert Young.

Rev. E. P. Elcock and Rev. Huston, both of whom removed to

MAIN STREET, BELLE CENTER, O.

MAIN STREET, RUSHSYLVANIA, O.

RESIDENCE VIEW, QUINCY, O.

points far distant from Belle Center, were prominent ministers there during the prolonged struggle between the liquor faction and those opposed to it. Thomas C. Danforth was the mayor of the day. It was about 1903, during the closing scenes of the excitement, that the present editors and proprietors, J. R. and M. J. Martin (Mr. and Mrs. Martin) bought in both local papers and continued their publication as the Herald-Voice, a wide-awake paper, and devoted to the best interests of the town. Of the three founders of the paper, Guy Potter Benton has for years been the president of Vermont university; Dr. George Wood Anderson, whose mother still lives at Belle Center, is a noted evangelist, and was in Y. M. C. A. service in France during the war with Germany; Ralph Parlatte, erstwhile printer's devil, and now a famous humorist and lecturer, is editor of the Lyceumite, at Chicago. Among other products of its fertile countryside—where, they say, the fenceposts must be burned before they are set, to keep them from growing—Belle Center mentions these three with pardonable pride.

Huntsville, the trig little capital of McArthur township, lies about six miles to the northwest from Bellefontaine, being approached from that city by three very direct routes, the Huntsville pike, which leads also, by a turn to the northeast, toward Belle Center, following the route of "Hull's Trace," the Sandusky division of the Big Four railway, and the Ohio Electric, which maintains one of its local power stations at this point. Connecting Huntsville with the towns of the north and east are other pikes, on one of which, a half mile to the east of the crossing of the two railroads, is all that remains of a once promising little village called Cherokee, now only a rural hamlet of ten or a dozen houses. Not dead, but sleeping—or a new house was built there only five years ago—Cherokee's story is that of being passed by when the railroad chose its right of way, and of slow desertion by the elements which had begun to crystallize into a live town.

When the settling of the northwest territory began, the conditions were not different from those of all the broad prairie country sloping or rolling gently toward the upper Miami river. It was as pre-eminently an agricultural land of promise as any part of the county, and as little improved. Including the Indian reservation, there was no part of it which might not have made either Indian, squatter or settler well-to-do had either of the first mentioned been inclined to or acquainted with the industrious habits of the latter. As it was, the first settlers found the dense forests broken only here and there by small clearings barely large enough to yield subsistence. The squatter element faded out after the advent of real settlers, but few, if any, of them undertaking to follow the example of the newcomers. The Indians, transferred to the west, left the land about and to the northwest of Indian lake open, and after the conversion of the lake into a state reservoir, it became in time a circle of pleasure resorts bearing various designations, and still favored fishing and hunting grounds, though the hunting is not all that it used to be. "O'Connor's Landing" is named for the present owner of the farm it is a part of, the original settler of which was James Patterson. James Russell was the original owner

of the land, where "Russell's Point" was established by his son. Other localities are known as "Turkey Foot," "Sassafras Point," and "Lakeview,' where a town is growing out of the resort, which offers exceptional fishing and boating advantages, but which for years has been the harbor of the only saloon in Logan county, keeping the better class of pleasure seekers away from this attractive resort, and contaminating a large district with its evil influence. However, Lakeview voted itself "dry" in the last statewide election, and this drawback will soon be removed.

To discover the real beauty of the lake, however, one must take the auto hack from Huntsville, and be driven by genial Dick Floyd to the Spencer tollgate, and through it to Lake Ridge, the delightful retreat created in 1890 by William Clarke, who built a pike across the shallows of the lake, converting what had been an island into a peninsula, and erected a spacious summer hotel facing the original body of Indian lake. The avenue leading to the island is lined on either side with wonderful old willows which meet far overhead and form what the resorters like to call "lover's lane"—but Mr. Clarke says it is the Way to Yesterday—and yesterday it seems when one arrives there, where no sound strikes the ear save those of nature, the splash of water under the oars, the call of wild birds and the wind in the trees. Attractive little cottages line the lagoon to the east, and along the drive, which extends the length of the ridge, facing the lake and past the hotel, where an old-fashioned hospitality awaits the guest. No clock has ever ticked in that hotel. "Time," says Mr. Clarke, "was made for slaves." The cordial host has "never wet a line in Indian lake," either, although he has a fleet of rowboats from which others cast their lines. Flocks of domesticated wild geese and ducks are confined in ample enclosures on the lagoon in the rear of the hotel.

Near the lake front is a circular Indian mound about twelve feet in diameter and flat on top, which seems to point to at least temporary occupancy of this country by the mound-builders. The mound in question has been carefully preserved, but no investigation of its contents has ever been permitted. The resort is lighted by nature only (except for kerosene lamps indoors), for the proprietor wishes to preserve the atmosphere of rest, for which this place was intended. The bass-fishing is a lure to anglers, strong enough to draw a crowd of votaries, without the glare of electricity to prolong the day to weariness. Mr. Clarke has made a determined stand against John Barleycorn, and no one is permitted to carry to the island liquor of any sort for any purpose whatever.

One of the first sales of land in the section of the county embracing the lake townships and the Cherokee district was the conveyance, "by title bond," from Duncan McArthur to John and Samuel Harrod, of four hundred and fifty acres on Cherokee Man's run, which winds in a circuitous channel and empties into the Miami just below the lake. Thomas Scott was the first settler to bring his family to a home here, but the Harrod families arrived in the fall of the same year, 1820. A settler named John Watt came in 1821 and in 1823 Peter and Samuel Hover made homes near the Harrods. Samuel Lease was the next prospector, and he made a

purchase of land in 1825, but as a settler he was preceded by George Hover, who with his wife and eight children came to occupy a tract of two hundred acres embracing a large part of the site of Huntsville. Hugh Bickham settled not far from this tract about the same time, and Isaac Cooper came with his wife in 1826, living near the Harrods until 1830, when he bought land near the spot where the Huntsville cemetery was afterward located. He built there the first tannery of the settlement, pursuing his trade for five years, when he removed to the vicinity of Lewistown. A second tannery was established by Thomas Wishart in what is now Huntsville, not long after Cooper's. Adcock Carter came in 1827 to settle on a thousand-acre tract acquired by Joseph Carter some years before, which embraced Solomon's Town and the famous "twin springs" of that place of many legends. The David Wallaces afterward owned a part of this land, said to be the locality where Hull's expedition encamped, and identified by many traces of the pause. All was a dense forest except a small clearing where a blockhouse stood during the War of 1812. Joseph Wallace came in 1833 with his wife and three children, and settled a little to the west of the site of Huntsville, and there their descendants still hold title and residence. John Shelby, Henry Hover, John Casebolt, and the Black, Grabiel and Williams families are also of the early period of settlement. About 1835, several important families arrived. Kemp G. Carter settled at Cherokee, while to the south of the Huntsville site Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Elder and their eight children made a home, and James Steen, John Russell and Thomas Patterson and others found satisfactory locations. Adan Yearn must have come several years earlier, for we find that he built the first grist mill on Cherokee Man's run in 1828. John Coulter came from Bellefontaine in 1835, and purchased the Isaac Cooper tannery and farm, married a daughter of Abraham Elder, and with the family they reared became an integral part of the life of this locality, and of the county. Of the three sons, James, John and Wood, James remained on the home farm, and the others came to Bellefontaine where Wood Coulter is still in business. Mrs. J. P. Harbert is a daughter of Dr. John Coulter.

The second grist or flouring mill built on the Cherokee was erected by Jonathan Woodward, who came to the Cherokee valley in 1836 and purchased from the Mahin heirs a tract of twenty-seven acres upon which stood a log cabin and a badly wrecked sawmill. Mr. Woodward's wife had formerly been Mrs. Sarah Robinson, and came originally from Delaware, while Mr. Woodward was a Pennsylvanian by birth. He also was a practical miller and millwright, and the ruined sawmill was repaired at once and in it the lumber was sawed for the building of the gristmill. During the long summer while the mill and the race or "overshoot" were building, Mrs. Woodward cooked the food and baked the bread required to feed a force of twenty men who performed the out-of-door labor. The bread was baked several times weekly, in a brick oven. It is therefore to be remarked that Mrs. Woodward helped to build that mill. In later years she was rewarded in the possession of the first cookstove brought into that part of the country. As an instance, how-

ever, of the refinements which even the early settlers transported into the wilderness, these strenuous hardships were ameliorated, in the Woodward home, by the musical tinkle of an old-time "dulcimer," which is still preserved in the Coulter home at Huntsville. The first "organ" brought hither was also in the Woodward home —one of the old-fashioned type, with four octagon legs. The mill began running in 1839, and sent out the first barrel of flour ever shipped from a Cherokee mill. In 1866 the old mill was sold to Brown and Douglas, who in turn sold out to James McCormick (now, 1918, a very old man of ninety years or thereabouts), who still lives at the mill and does a little sawing with the old machinery. Anna, a daughter of the Woodwards, married James Coulter, and lived on the farm and in Huntsville until 1910, when her husband died, after which the family removed to Bellefontaine, where Mrs. Coulter and her daughter, Miss Lulu, still reside. Miss Blanche Lawson, Mrs. Lyda Baker and Mrs. Maude White, of Bellefontaine, are also granddaughters of the Woodwards.

James Stewart, born in County Tyrone, Ireland, came to America and in 1830 settled in the Cherokee district, on a tract of six hundred and twenty-five acres of military lands. He built the well-remembered Stewart mill in 1836, but he was not himself a miller, and his son Samuel conducted the mill from the start, continuing through many years, with the help of his sons, to do a large and successful flouring business. The story of the Cherokee mills would be incomplete without mention of the sawmills which preceded and accompanied them during the great clearing period, when the population of Logan county flourished as never since in point of increase. The loggers and other laborers who flocked to the timber districts were a necessary factor, but included a large proportion of "undesirable citizens," for the greater part transitory, but stamping the times with a roughness in great contrast to the character of the real settlers. Also it encouraged another industry which was in conflict with the ethics of the good people who made their homes there. While not the only spot so abused in the county at that period, it is with regret that the record is made of a distillery to match every one of the Cherokee mills, and that the distillers were also settlers. Hugh Bickham built the first, directly south of Huntsville. It was a hewn log structure, built early, and stood a long time. At the vicinity of the Yearn mill, which had passed into the hands of Jacob Anstine, another distillery was built in 1845 by Edward Harper, "a quite respectable building," to house a disreputable business—which, luckily, "did not pay." It closed in 1850. The third, last, and largest was built by William Harland and Henry Anstine. It is claimed in extenuation of these settlers who catered to the rough element of the lumbering camps and at the same time thoughtlessly accomplished the ruin of many gifted pioneer sons, that there were few teetotallers then, and also fewer positive drunkards. Perhaps the popular mind was not so well educated then as now, but the distillers who brought so much sorrow and ruin into the fair land of Logan had blunt but eloquent old Habakkuk's warning, the same as now. It was doubtless the beginning of the great fight of later times for a "dry" Logan, when

the settlers who suffered innocently set their wills to drive out the stills. And good was stronger than evil, for the millers, the tanners, the smiths, the wagon makers, and the honest farmers who subdued the prairie, ditched its lowlands, rid it of wild beasts and banished the yellow rattlers that made life a terror, scattered their flocks and herds among well-tilled fields, and built "underground railway stations" where slaves were helped to freedom and hope, survived the hosts of John Barleycorn, and their descendants have, by the ballot, removed the prophet's curse.

In all these early days the churches of this territory stood together in fighting evil and fostering good. The Presbyterian church of Cherokee, organized in 1822, was the first of that creed to be formed in Logan county. Its first meetings were held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Scott, who with Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hover, Mr. and Mrs. George Hover, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hover, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Edmiston, Mr. and Mrs. John Watt and Mr. and Mrs. James Stover, constituted the entire membership. About 1825 a hewn-log meeting house was built at Cherokee, where the settlers already seemed inclined to gather, and where, in 1832, Robert Edmiston, Dr. Samuel A. Morton and Alexander Thompson laid out the town. A second church edifice, built of brick and of ample size, was built at Cherokee some years later; and when that village declined, it was taken down and rebuilt in Huntsville, being the neat and substantial church standing at the present time. The rebuilding occurred in 1866, and the dedication took place early in 1867. The Methodists were the second religious body to form, a small "class" being organized following a series of meetings held during the summer of 1823 in the cabin of Solomon Richards, about a half mile southwest of Cherokee. So far as known, the families of Richards, Pendergress and Lease constituted the membership. For a few years the meetings continued from one to the other of these homes until the membership had so increased that a meeting house was a necessity, and a small frame chapel was erected at Cherokee. This was in use until Huntsville had grown to be a town of considerable size, in 1866, when a new Methodist church was built there, replacing the old frame at Cherokee. The United Presbyterians organized in Cherokee in October, 1831, under Rev. S. Wilson, of the Miami Presbytery. The society comprising the congregation were the families of Abraham Elder, A. Templeton, W. Langhead, David and Peter Dow, James and Isabella Hays, John McElree and James Patterson. Rev. James Wallace was the first pastor, continuing in service until 1861. Their first building was a brick, situated in Cherokee, and the work of the organization was directed largely against the widespread Sabbath desecration and drunkenness, as indeed were the efforts of all the churches. At Lewistown, a few miles west, a body of Indians lived, and all of these earliest churches endeavored to do some missionary work among them. The United Presbyterian congregation moved to Huntsville at a later date, and built a frame chapel there, the old brick at Cherokee being used for a time as a woolen factory. In 1833 the Rev. J. B. Johnston organized the Reformed Presbyterian (or Covenanters') church at Northwood, with Abraham Patterson,

Thomas, James and Henry Fulton, Robert Scott and John Young and their wives as members. They met first in the schoolhouse, then in a log chapel which they built on the east bank of the Miami river (Middle Fork), near the cemetery. In 1840 this was discarded for a little brick church which they erected near by. In later years a large frame church was built in the village of Northwood, and this is still in good repair (1918). In 1847 Rev. J. B. Johnston originated the project which resulted in the establishment at Northwood of a classical and scientific school, under the auspices of the Reformed Presbyterian church. It became an accomplished fact, under the name of Geneva college, the college building still standing in good condition just off the township line road, with the dormitory building at its left. The latter has become a dwelling, and the Hall is vacant except for a small repair shop for buggies and wagons in the rear. A female seminary was added to the institution, Rev. Johnston discreetly placing this building, also of good brick construction, nearly half a mile away from the Hall, so that the lads and lassies should not distract one another from the pursuit of classical learning. By 1852 the institution was in full swing, and a perusal of the old catalogue not only brings to light nearly every prominent name in the county, but includes names from several far corners of the earth. The isolation of the college from transportational facilities at last became a drawback, and about 1878 or 1879, it was decided by the Synod to remove it to Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, where it has continued a useful career as college and theological seminary. The "Female Seminary" at the fork of the road to the east has been a ruin for a long time, being partly torn down to provide brick for other buildings, and since then carried away brick by brick for souvenirs, and, it is said, to repair the neighborhood chimneys. A United Presbyterian church was organized at Northwood, also, and during its first struggling days was given the use of the Reformed chapel and of Geneva Hall for its meetings until 1866, when they built a chapel of their own. The pastorates of Rev. W. H. Jeffers, J. W. Taylor and Rev. Alexander Smith, which ended in 1879 covered the period of greatest growth. The rural churches are not so well attended now as formerly, the automobile having so altered rural family life that church attendance centralizes in the larger town rather than clings to small and feeble country organizations. Time will tell whether this is better than the old way. Northwood itself is like a house put in order for the Sabbath, and the brooding quiet which is its distinguishing characteristic today is very like to that of slumber.

Immediately after the "Mad River and Lake Erie" railroad was surveyed, and its route determined, the village of Huntsville was platted by Alexander Harbison (county surveyor in 1846), upon lands owned by George M. Hover and Thomas Wishart, and when, in 1847, the first train drew into the station, the town was there to meet it. Thomas Wishart had built a brick house in the plat as early as 1844, and the development of the village was rapid. Buell & Dodson put up a brick store building in 1848, the first store in the town. During the year 1847 Samuel Harrod had erected a frame hotel near the depot. It was destroyed by fire in 1850, but at once

rebuilt. John Bimel next built the second brick dwelling, and in 1852 the "Grand Central," successor to the first Harrod hotel, was opened. This was afterward owned and operated by H. P. Ingalls for many years. The old taverns of stage coach days at Cherokee being deserted, their contingent of idlers flocked to Huntsville and the cellar of the Grand Central gained a wide reputation. The post-office established at Cherokee in 1830 was removed to Huntsville in 1850. H. Shafer, once a merchant of the deserted village, erected a commodious frame building at Huntsville and transferred his business thither. He also built a house which John Bimel afterward purchased, enlarging and fitting it up as a hotel. It is still doing duty in this line, but the bar and the "cellar" have long ago vanished, with the saloons. General retail business in all lines sprang up and succeeded, and in 1865 Huntsville became an incorporated town, electing its first mayor, Sidney B. Foster, the next spring. William Beatty, William T. Herron, J. H. Harrod, A. Bartholomew and Josiah Carr composed the "city" council and David and Joseph Carr were recorder and treasurer respectively. The regular village industries of harness making, blacksmithing and carpentry, as well as shoemaking shops, multiplied. The population in 1880 had grown to five hundred, around which figure it hovered for some time, falling in 1910 to 338, but it is now once more on the high tide of prosperity, and may fairly claim five hundred inhabitants. Those who should know best call it "the best town of its size in the state." The quality of its citizenship is not surpassed, and its public spirit and patriotism is one hundred per cent. It has three churches, the Presbyterian, Charles Marston, pastor; Methodist Episcopal, Rev. William Reves, pastor; and the United Presbyterian, Rev. J. H. T. Gordon (newly elected representative to the state legislature), pastor. All are in prime working condition. The physicians are Drs. J. S. Montgomery, G. W. Jones and F. A. Richardson. Huntsville, which has come to the front in giving everything else to the work of the war, did not have to send her doctors, who are all outside the age limit of service, and consequently spared to the service of home people. G. W. Carder is present mayor of the town. Huntsville has no public water system, but the water which is furnished by wells is of the same excellence as elsewhere in the county. Natural gas is still comparatively abundant, and the Traction company furnish electricity at a reasonable rate, so that the town is brilliantly lighted and many make use of electricity for domestic motor service, and for hot plates for cooking. There is an independent telephone exchange, housed in a neat building next to the artistic little headquarters of the Huntsville Banking company. The latter institution is an unincorporated bank, but organized in 1907 under the state laws, and subject to state examination. Its capital stock is $20,000, its surplus, $8,000, while deposits and loans run about $80,000 and $62,000 respectively. The organizing chairman was G. M. Hover, at that time mayor of the village. The first president was S. L. Horn; vice-president, C. C. Cook; and the cashier for the first ten years was F. F. Myers. Dr. J. S. Montgomery was the secretary. The present officials are: S. L. Horn, president; I. A. McLees, vice-president; Harry E. Clapper, cashier. The bank

is doing great service to the community in localizing capital and advancing the commercial interests of the town.

The I. C. Miller elevator at Huntsville is connected with the Keller & Gebby plant of Bellefontaine. It has a capacity of thirty thousand bushels storage, and shipped, during last year, about one hundred thousand bushels of grain, oats, wheat, corn, rye, and barley. Wool is also shipped, some feed milling is done, and coal, tile, salt, cement and similar materials are handled. Hay is another important export. The Sandusky division of the Big Four R. R. ships out of Huntsville yearly about sixty carloads of live-stock, and the Ohio Electric carries large quantities of milk both north and south, from this point. There is up to date garage service, locally, and every branch of retail trade is in prosperous condition. Harvey Monteith operates a feed mill and coal depot. There is no manufacturing done in the town, which is important chiefly as a market for a large and productive farm district.

The history of Huntsville newspapers is not long, but that is because the Huntsville News has had an uninterrupted career. It was preceded only by the Gazette (started long ago, by a Mr. Rupert), which was too short-lived to remember. Omar L. Wilson established the News, coming from Washington, D. C., to which city he returned, selling out to Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Day, who came to Huntsville about 1894, Mr. Day as superintendent of schools. The editors and proprietors are active at both type case and editorial desk, and the result is a lively little sheet which does credit to everybody concerned, and advances the material interests of the town. Huntsville has no better friends than its editors.

Huntsville still retains a number of the old names familiar to local history, numbering among its citizens of today Mrs. Wallace Templeton, Emrick Miller, Mrs. Flora Ingalls, who was a Miss Bimel, Mrs. Henrietta Carr, who was Miss Dewey, Mrs. Ada Williamson, daughter of J. H. Harrod, Evanses, Dulaneys, Bimels, Coulters, and others.

The handsome new township school stands at the eastern edge of the village, and has the distinction of being the first of the new centralized schools to open its doors to the children of the entire district, rural and urban. It requires eleven vans to transport the pupils to and from the sessions.

Lewistown, three or four miles south of the Lewistown reservoir (by statutory enactment now renamed Indian Lake Park), is the central point of historic interest in the upper Miami region, lying a half mile west of the McPherson section, given Col. McPherson by the Indians, with the "Nancy Stewart section" about one and a half miles to the southwest, all three points being north of the Treaty line, and within the later reservation boundary on the east. The removal of the Indians by the new treaty of 1832 removed also these imaginary lines and opened the Miami country to white settlement.

With the exception of old Polly Keyser, James McPherson and John McIlvain, the last Indian agent, a white squatter or two were the only white persons ever known to have lived in this territory. Immediately upon the opening of these lands for sale, Major Henry

ZANESFIELD HOME COMING

LAKEVIEW, SEPT. 21, 1884

HOUSE BUILT BY THE INDIANS, LEWISTOWN, O.

Hanford, a native of New Canaan, Connecticut, and an officer of the War of 1812, purchased from the government (under the administration of Andrew Jackson) a tract of six hundred and forty acres, the land including the Indian village and the headquarters of Chief John Lewis, which stands on the elevation south of the present village, beyond "Bad Axe" creek. The Hanford family were the first permanent settlers of this locality, but they were followed very soon by others who came with increasing rapidity, hailing, for the greater part, from the older Ohio settlements, with a few from Virginia, among the latter being Mrs. Plum and her five sons and daughters, and Michael Kearns.

Isaac Cooper moved hither in 1832 from the Huntsville settlement, and Abram Cherry came from Clark county in 1833. William Lowry and John Renick purchased large tracts of forest land north of Lewistown, and John Hogge, Alexander Trout, Samuel Brown, Daniel Wagoner, George Berry, the Dearduff brothers and the Stafford and McCauley families were early arrivals whose names still survive in the community of today.

Major Hanford took possession of the old log house which had been the headquarters of Chief Lewis, and tore away all but that part of the structure which had been built of hewn logs under the direction of the British allies of the Indians in pre-Revolutionary times. This part, two stories in height, had been lathed and plastered in imitation of white men's dwellings, and the primitive carpentry is still to be noted where the later mortar put on by Major Hanford has fallen from the crude lathing. It is told that, at their first attempt to plaster the building, the Indians applied the mortar to the outside. Major Hanford added an extension of more than equal size and enclosed the whole in a sheathing of clapboards, an enormous chimney and fireplace in the central wall giving strength to the structure, which was refinished inside and made a commodious farmhouse which is standing today, though in somewhat unstable condition. The original log part is believed to be the oldest building in Ohio. More recently a cottage was attached to the original building, where the residents of latter years make their home. This took the place of the ancient "lean to" where poor Polly Keyser drudged for the lazy though friendly Lewis, and where the animals used to be housed at night to keep them safe from wolves. In the upper story of the council house the floor still shows the stains where the blood of animals dripped when hung up for skinning. Many interesting relics were found in and around the old house, which are preserved by the family.

In 1835 Major Hanford had the village of Lewistown (named in honor of the old chief) surveyed and platted, on a twenty-five acre tract. Three streets, William, Main and Elbridge, were projected at right angles to another three, Council, Centre and Hanford, and the unusual feature (at that date) was a system of alleys which bore the names of various Indian chiefs.

The first store in Lewistown was built and conducted by Major Hanford, who also kept the first tavern, and upon the establishment of a postoffice at his store in 1839, he became the first postmaster. His son-in-law, Elijah Brunk, built the first dwelling—a log cabin

—in the village. The land for the first schoolhouse was donated by the founder of the town in 1833, to be used for educational purposes only, and to revert to his heirs when abandoned by the school trustees as a school ground. It has been in continuous use until the recent building of the now consolidated high school at the farther side of the town. A Connecticut man named Conley was Lewistown's first shoemaker.

The Miami river is too slow a stream at this part to have furnished much encouragement for the old-fashioned pioneer water mill. "Inky" creek is the largest stream above the elbow bend on the east side, while "Bad Axe" is scarcely more than a brook, which rises in a pair of springs about two miles easterly from the village and winds prettily through a narrow valley. On this stream, in 1835, E. G. Hanford built a small mill which served the pioneer needs for a few years, Hanford, Stamats and McCauley's steam sawmill at the edge of the village soon supplanting it with a grist milling attachment. A more modern steam sawmill was built by Rood and Clay in 1873, and at present E. B. Miller operates a large sawmill, shipping many carloads of oak bridge planking and walnut logs each year, as well as other varieties of lumber in the rough. There are living in the upper Miami valley in Logan county today about one hundred descendants of Col. Crawford, who was so cruelly murdered at the upper Sandusky council in the troublous times before the savages were subdued. Col. Crawford was a contemporary of Gen. Washington, and his daughter Sally married Major William Harrison. Nancy, the daughter of the Harrisons, married Daniel McKinnon, and their son, Judge William Harrison McKinnon, married Kitty Foley of Clarke county. Dr. B. F. McKinnon, the son of Judge and Mrs. McKinnon, married Charlotte, the daughter of Major Hanford, and their home was a gift from the bride's father, being the same house that has for a long time been known as the Price hotel. There their daughter, Harriet, was born, and from it Dr. McKinnon went into the United States Medical corps, the first volunteer of the Civil war from Lewistown. Harriet McKinnon married D. A. Hamer, and their son, Gale B. Hamer, was a captain in the Signal corps in France, serving the United States in the war with Germany, while their daughter, Helen Hanford, is Mrs. Harry Price. James B. McKinnon, a son of Daniel and Nancy Harrison McKinnon, settled two miles south of Lewistown, and has three descendants of the name, Milton McKinnon, who lives in Bellefontaine; J. T. McKinnon, who still runs the farm, and Miss Irene McKinnon, who for the last fourteen years has resided in Lewistown. Members of the Plum family are also Crawford descendants, and numerous genealogical chains might be given connecting the people of the Miami district with the brave old scout and soldier, but these must suffice.

The church history of Lewistown is confined to that of the Protestant Methodist denomination, which was organized, in a log house on the farm of Gabriel Banes, by Rev. John B. Lucas (of Springfield circuit), with Mr. Banes and his wife, Sarah Banes; Mrs. Mary Harrison, Josiah and Catherine McKinnon, Mrs. Catherine Smith and her daughter Mary, Mrs. Shade and Mrs. Sally Ann Plum, whose

husband, Jonathan Plum, afterward became a member. James B. McKinnon and his wife, Elizabeth, of Pleasant Hill, united in 1837, and also Miss Susan Plum, afterward Mrs. McLaughlin. Mr. and Mrs. William Black came the same year, Mr. Black being the first "class leader." The first minister was Rev. John Bell. The meetings were removed in 1847 to the old schoolhouse, afterward occupied as a dwelling by Jacob Kraus. In 1852, Rev. Reuben M. Dalby and Rev. John J. Geer, ardent temperance workers, were instrumental in breaking up a vile drinking den in Logansville. In 1853 a church was built, Major Hanford donating ground for the purpose. In 1868 Isaac and Jonathan Plum purchased a parsonage and gave it to the church. A great revival in 1875 caused remarkable church growth. A fine bell was purchased and hung in 1879, which has been transferred to the tower of the handsome new church which now stands on the old site. The original chapel was moved to another site, and is now the shop of the village blacksmith. Noah Miller, Harmon Trout and William Plum are some of the older members of the congregation. Miss Irene McKinnon is the class leader, and the present pastor, Rev. D. L. Custis, is now in the fourth year of local service. The earlier facts of this sketch are gleaned from the hand-written history of James B. McKinnon, set down by him from memory, in 1881, the last year of his life.

When the railroad (T. & O. C.) was built through Lewistown it opened a new era of prosperity, and something like a boom occurred. An elevator was flung up in haste by an outside speculator, and numerous improvements, some permanent and some quite the reverse, were made. But the prosperity was real, and the inadequate elevator has been replaced by a new one, owned by C. E. Dalrymple, which has a capacity of fifty thousand bushels storage, and handles all sorts of feed, flour, lime, salt, cement, tile and coal. About sixty carloads of grain—wheat, oats, corn, barley and rye—are shipped out annually. Corn is the heaviest crop in this locality, but most of it is kept at home for feeding stock. Sixty carloads of hay is a modest statement of that export, and about thirty carloads of hogs, sheep and cattle. Dairy farming is an important industry here, and great quantities of milk are transported by motor truck service and by railroad both east to Bellefontaine and west to St. Marys. D. A. Hamer has a fine herd of blooded Jerseys on the old Hanford farm.

There is a spot near Bad Axe creek at the edge of the village, where in 1862 a German, Jacob Westenhaver, established a distillery, which was an unwelcome addition to the few industries, and was given good riddance some years later when the government confiscated the property because of failure to comply with the law.

The first doctors of Lewistown were James Morehead, Lewis (a suicide), Dr. Pollock and Dr. B. F. McKinnon, a physician of more than ordinary ability. Dr. J. L. Forsythe, who died in the summer of 1918, Drs. Makemson and Heffner, who have removed to Bellefontaine, have been later members of the profession.

Col. McPherson, after the death of his first wife, married Dolly, a daughter of John Tullis, sr. They had one daughter, who at the time of her death, December 9, 1918, was the oldest resident of Lewistown—Mrs. Robert ("Aunt Martha") Miller, who was a member

of the Bellefontaine chapter of the D. A. R. and the only actual daughter of a Revolutionary soldier in the county. After Col. McPherson's death, Dolly Tullis McPherson married James Bennett, an early local settler, and reared a second family of children.

Lewistown has never incorporated, and has a population of only two hundred and eighty, although it appears larger. Business is flourishing, with two large general stores, the Price and the Zolman stores, built in 1909; two good hardware stores, a garage and machine shop; an independent telephone exchange, a fire department, and a bank as solid as can be found.

The Farmers' bank, established in 1910, is not an incorporated institution, but was organized under the same plans drafted for the Huntsville bank. The capital stock is $20,000 and the deposits are $75,000 or more. The committee of organization were: W. H. Plum, I. M. Plum, B. F. Howard, J. T. McKinnon, Charles Black, Frank Howard, Noah Brunner, Noah Miller, T. M. Cooper, Mrs. Elnora Price, Anna Huber, D. A. Huber, John Dunson, Lytle Plum, and A. Clarence McKinnon. President, W. H. Plum; first vice-president, J. T. McKinnon; second vice-president, Charles Black; first cashier, F. S. Kiser; cashier for the past seven years and present, T. M. Cooper.

On thse west side of the Miami in this region, the settlement was later and slower, the land there being very flat and, until drained artificially, too wet for farming except on the low "ridges" between the winding streams, which form the routes for nearly all of the roads. The land is black loam and clay, productive and now easily farmed, but less interesting to the eye than the eastern and central parts of the county. Bloom Centre is the location of the steam mill built in 1878 by A. Connolly; a drain tile factory of the same date; of two churches, a store and the usual civic developments that can be expected of a village remote from any railroad. As the centre of a large farming district, it has its place in the world of produce and trade.

The early days, when the land was still thickly covered with forest, were fraught with difficulty and danger until a much later date than the older parts of Logan county, but the struggle was a much shorter one, for the improved methods of the middle of the century were within reach, and good roads soon connected these late settlers with their neighbors. There does not seem, at present, any prospect of urban growth on that side of the Miami.

The Muchinippi (or Wolf) creek, about which the Seneca Indians congregated in the Reservation days, rises in Auglaize county. Brandywine and Rum creeks have names suggestive of things which are not written down, although the first store "over there" was stocked chiefly with "whiskey, tobacco and tea." To do the proprietor justice, however, the character of his stock was soon changed, and the store became a prosperous and proper one.

The state dam, built in 1850, has made a beautiful lake of the miasmatic swamp lands surrounding the original Indian lake, where, among the pleasure resort settlements, Lakeview is developing into a real town, which has a bank of its own, good stores, and a small newspaper and other evidences of community life.

That large tract of the county comprising Harrison and Union townships and extending into Miami township, while it is quite without towns, contains some of the most prominent points of interest to be seen, all of them being easily reached by excellent roads and pikes. Leaving the expanse of beautiful farms and grazing grounds which lie in the valleys of the northwestern creeks, the observer enters an equally fine district, that where the McPherson farm was a central point in the blockhouse days, and which was afterward a trading centre for many years. The McPherson farm was purchased long ago by Logan county for an infirmary, and the present building, which is one of the most perfect institutions of its nature in Ohio, was erected under the administration of E. D. Campbell, R. S. Kerr, and C. C. Harshfield, the board of directors. Mr. and Mrs. George Kennedy are and have been superintendent and matron, respectively, for fifteen years, and under the excellent management of Mr. Kennedy the farm is self-sustaining. Fifty inmates are housed there at this date (1918) and a more comfortable home for the aged and friendless is certainly not provided anywhere at public expense. On the front lawn, at the west side of the entrance, is pointed out the spot where stood the famous blockhouse, which assured protection to settlers and Indians from the foe of 1812. The old family burial plot remains undisturbed on the infirmary farm, and in it, Col. McPherson's grave may be seen, marked with a simple headstone. The Buckongehalas creek flows in a curve around the grounds before turning southward toward DeGraff and the Miami. East of the creek lies the farm of Louisa Sullivan McPherson, widow of Aaron Hartley McPherson, the colonel's grandson. A mile or more west, on the road to Lewistown, is situated the beautiful farm on which George Wood Anderson is developing an enormous poultry plant. House and barns are attractively built and situated, and beyond them looms a hennery large enough for a township house, which promises to be a veritable palace for the breeding and care of fine poultry.

On the road from Bellefontaine to Logansville, a mile directly west from the courthouse, the Children's home spreads hospitable wings, as if calling homeless children to its shelter. About forty years ago, in the old brick house on Main street, Bellefontaine, which now does duty as a depot for the Ohio Electric railroad, lived Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chambers. Mr. Chambers was a merchant, his business occupying the same situation as the Wissler drygoods store of the present. Mr. and Mrs. Chambers had children of their own (Julius Chambers of New York being a son), and the house was not large; yet they found room in it for children who were bereft of their natural homes by poverty, unkindness or disaster, and at one time there were no less than sixteen children being cared for under that roof. Mr. Chambers endeavored upon occasions to interest the county at large in the project of a children's home, as Mrs. Chambers' strength was being overtaxed with the self-imposed burden. At length the movement took hold of the public mind, and the farm west of the city was purchased, the house already upon it answering a temporary purpose as residence during the building of a substantial one of brick, which was completed about 1885. The old house is

still retained in good condition and can be used for semi-occasional overflow, or as a hospital in the event of an epidemic—which to date, happily, has never visited the home. The building of 1885, though much more pretentious than the present one, as well as larger, accommodating one hundred children, was not as well planned, nor as homelike. It was destroyed by fire, May 14, 1907, and replaced the following year, during the administration of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Curl, of Bellefontaine, who entered the work in 1903 and retained the position until the winter of 1912-13, being then succeeded by Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Harshfield. After five years, in the spring of 1918, the Harshfields resigned, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hill took charge in June, as superintendent and matron. The home now accommodates fifty boys and girls at most, but is scarcely ever filled to capacity. Few children remain beyond the age of fifteen, when they become old enough to win a home by their own efforts. Very young babies make but extremely short stays here, as homes are nearly always waiting for them. During the last year the youngest babe in the institution was eight months old, but at the date November, 1918, there were no babies in the house, and but thirty-four children, boys and girls all told. The average age is from eight to twelve years. This is, incidentally, a very good answer to the sometimes heard question, "Why is not the farm self-sustaining, like the infirmary?" The building is excellent, and the situation all that could be desired, but there are crying needs at the institution which it is to be hoped will receive early attention. Superintendents and matrons for the last five years have worked under distinct disadvantages in the matters of insufficient help and inadequate provision for upkeep of the house and furnishings, and antiquated light and water systems. The farm is too small to produce revenues sufficient for the support of so large a family. Two governesses teach, manage the dormitories, mend, and have general oversight of the recreation rooms, for children of both sexes from infancy to eighteen. Miss Ovy Foster has charge of the boys and their dormitory in the east wing, and Miss Helen Dickeson of the girls and the littlest boys in the west. With run-down equipment these estimable ladies are overworked. A cook is the remainder of the inadequate retinue with which Mr. and Mrs. Hill are making "home" for the children. There is, however, an atmosphere of genuine kindness in the place, and under a liberal system of discipline the boys and girls alike accord a smiling obedience to every direction, and help with the work to the best of their limited ability. With such willing minds, the necessary financial help should make this home ideal, and certainly these little ones, dependent through no fault of their own, should not be grudged the same advantages as those of city schools. And of course Logan county will see to that.

Southwest of the Children's home, in the basin of Blue Jacket creek, lies a beautiful little sheet of water known as Silver lake, which was for many years a pleasure resort for picnics, boating, fishing, and, though very cold, for bathing. The lake is fed by springs, and in the center a plummet line has never found bottom. The tiny beach on the south shore is of white marl, and the marshy ground at the north end is marl, also. The lake and surroundings

are now the property of the Y. M. C. A. of Columbus, Ohio, and a summer camp for boys is to be established there.

Fully a dozen clear lakes of varying size lie within this southern territory, draining, for the greater number, into McKee's creek, or into Stony creek, farther west. The most interesting, however, are the "Twin lakes," belonging to the Blue Jacket channel, lying one on either side of the Carlyle pike, which passes through the property of the brothers Anson and Andrew Carter—who, although twins, are not the origin of the name borne by these pretty morainic pools, concerning which there is a mournful legend of the old Indian days. The highway, which leads southwest from Bellefontaine, was once an Indian trail, and at this pleasant locality an Indian chieftain dwelt with his motherless daughters, two maidens of great beauty. As was the custom, the chieftain went away on the annual hunt, leaving his daughters safe in their tepees. Two or three weeks later, returning from the expedition laden with the spoils of the forest, he watched for the joyous greetings of the maidens as he came down the trail. But they did not come. And when he came to the place he found only the ashes of his camp, while on either side of the trail lay the slain bodies of his children. Broken with grief, the old chieftain buried each where she lay, and spent the brief remainder of his life weeping over their graves. When at last his tribal followers sought him, nothing was found of their chief except the two crystal pools where he had wept his life away.

Seriously, these great springs are believed to be links in a chain connecting the vanished lake of "Round prairie" with the creek to the northwest. Round prairie, the small but obstinate swamp which refused to respond to drainage, and which had to be filled with the timber from twenty or more acres of heavy woodland, in order to build the railroad in a straight line across it, lies a little more than a mile east of Twin lakes, but, contrary to "auld wives' tales," there is no subterranean channel leading thither from it, through which little fishes swim. If there are fish in the stagnant water of the low spots, the best advices ascribe their presence there to water birds as carriers. Dokes' and Black lakes are not as large as Silver lake, nor have they the same attraction, but they are good fishing grounds, and are interesting and pleasant features of the landscape. Among the other pretty lakes, bearing the original names of the estates on which they lie, are McCracken's and Newell's, and others.

As if to make up for the sparsity of towns in the territory just discussed, the southwest quarter of Logan county boasts two thriving towns scarcely three miles apart, DeGraff, on the east side of the Miami river, a half mile above the bend, and Quincy, on the southern side of the same river, about two miles below the bend, while about two miles north of DeGraff is Logansville, projected before either of the preceding towns, and located in the center of an excellent wheat and corn growing country, watered in the eastern part by Buckongehalas creek, which also afforded power for mills in early days.

Robert Dickson and James Moore, who arrived from the south in 1809, were the earliest settlers to locate in this vicinity. Mr.

Moore afterward built the first mill, about 1819-20, on the west bank of the Miami, supplementing it soon after by a sawmill, both of which were of great assistance to the settlement, and were in practical use for a long period. The Mathews, Means, Pipers, Ellis and McMullen families are said to have been all who arrived before the year 1820. Only the Dicksons, Moores, Mathews and Meanses came before 1812, but being large families, they made a noticeable group. One of the government blockhouses of 1812 was erected about a mile east of the site of Logansville for their protection. In 1825 Moore built a distillery which for fifteen years put the corn of the settlement to the poorest use ever made of that grain. Thomas Dickson built a tannery in 1826, and every cabin was a tavern for the entertainment of the traveler, until John Dickson and Joseph Davidson opened public taverns at Logansville in 1835 and 1837, the town having been platted in 1827. The first real road in the district was cut in 1830 from the site of DeGraff through Logansville and north to Bloom Centre, crossing the Miami river near Logansville at what is now known as the Moore bridge. A road of later construction is the pike leading west through Logansville from Bellefontaine, the Miami bridge at this point being one of the first modern bridges to be built across the stream in this county. A live little community gathered at the new village, and it might have become the leading town of the Miami district, had not the railroads chosen the more southerly route, which inevitably drew the center of population away from Logansville and gave rise to the lower towns. Religious history in the Logansville district dates from 1815, with a series of meetings conducted from cabin to cabin by the "New Light" or Christian denomination until about 1824, when the families of the first four settlers united and built a log chapel in what soon after became the site of Logansville. A few years later the Presbyterians organized, and, with the Christians, erected a neat frame church which served them both until 1876, at which time a substantial and churchly edifice was built, and the old frame was converted into a grange hall. The Methodist Episcopal denomination also organized and built a log church in Logansville previous to the Presbyterians, but through deaths and removals the congregation dwindled and the old chapel was allowed to fall into decay. The United Brethren were a later growth.

Of the settlement of the southwest, Jeremiah Stansbury and his two sons were the pioneers, arriving in 1805. In 1808 the Makemson brothers, John, Thomas and Andrew (who brought his wife, while the two first were unmarried), and Benjamin Schooler followed. Like most of the Miami settlers they were from Kentucky. William Lee came later in the same year, and Samuel Black also settled on the east shore of the lake which bears his name. The Blacks were of Irish descent. Philip Mathews came in 1809 with a family of four sons, who was a valuable asset; and one of the most noted of the several Moore families settled in the district about the same time. James Shaw came in 1810. Settlement in the southwest, though it began as early as elsewhere, was slow, many reasons uniting to account for the fact. There were no roads, and few trails; much of the land was swamp prairie, which, apparently ad-

vantageous for immediate farming (there being no timber to cut), did not bear out the hopes it raised. Even though the settlers persisted in planting, clouds of blackbirds descended on the fields and ate up the seed before it could be covered. Nearly all the settlers were men of small means, who came to carve their fortunes, and had little to bring with them. Malarial and miasmatic conditions prevailed. Dogs were more numerous than stock, and were needed for protection from wild beasts and pests. A great deal of the land had been bought up by speculators who kept it from the market. "Every man for himself" appears to have been the rule of the trail for some time. The family of Samuel Black endured terrible hardships in their first years of pioneering, escaping starvation during the "lean winters" by catching fish from the little lake. Wild pigeon roosts were a feature of all the southern border lands, and these, with wild turkeys, which could be trapped by pioneer devices learned in part from the Indians, aided in keeping the gaunt gray wolf of hunger from many a cabin door, until after the last real wolf was banished or slain.

The Indians had for the greater part removed from this vicinity before the time of Tecumseh's threat in 1811, when Simon Kenton averted battle by his bold diplomacy. At Oldtown, the village of the friendly Indians, situated about a mile or so above the mouth of Stony creek where the warlike braves had gathered, a blockhouse was erected for the settlers' safety, notwithstanding the noisy "peace celebration" which followed the departure of Tecumseh's band. Nevertheless this very locality was a gathering point for pioneers, and in spite of all drawbacks, hardy enterprise conquered the land. Jeremiah Stansbury built a mill on Stony creek, the work occupying nearly four years, owing to natural difficulties, and the lack of help. When finished, it was leased to John Provolt, who had operated it but a few months, when it was destroyed by fire, a dire calamity to the settlers, who had no means of grinding their corn nearer than Springhill, across the southern county line. Between 1820 and 1828 the Newmans, Nicholses, Cannons, Kresses and Spellmans settled at various points, and probably within these dates came John Leach, from Kentucky; James R. Baldwin, from Virginia, who located at the site of Quincy; John Saylor, who set up a store near the Champaign county line; Thomas Turner, who bought a high bluff on the Miami river and waited for a canal to be built; and Dr. Canby, who came from Lebanon, Ohio, in 1825, and settled near the site of DeGraff.

Dr. Canby was not only the first physician here, but a shrewd and enterprising business man who gave an impetus to progress which meant much for the upbuilding of the community. He erected a grist mill in 1828, which was large enough to attract immigration, being assisted in the work by the settlers, who built the dam, an unusually strong and permanent one of brush construction. The mill boasted "two run of stone," though one was but a corncracker. A sawmill was added to the plant, a community began to gather, and buildings to improve.

Mr. Baldwin laid out the town of Quincy in 1830, naming it in honor of John Quincy Adams. Mr. and Mrs. John Bell, from

Virginia, were the first to purchase and build in the new village. Like Baldwin, of whom he was an old acquaintance, Mr. Bell was a tanner, and like him he built a tannery as well as a home, these tanneries being the foundation of industry in the village. The plat of Quincy was enriched in 1833-36-39 by Mr. Baldwin, Manlove Chambers and Thomas Harriman, each of whom contributed additions which far outstripped the arrival of population. The village began to thrive. But the expected canal failed to arrive. Business failures ensued and land which was mortgaged was lost to wealthy mortgagees in the east, being released for sale only when the railroad arrived after many years, giving the waiting village a chance for latent growth. The land grants to the railroad, were, however, the gift of the mortgagees (the Blatchley heirs), and from falling to the rank of a deserted village, Quincy was rescued by the railroad. Its situation is exceptionally advantageous as well as beautiful, lying high on the bluffs above the river and cleft by picturesque ravines which afford perfect drainage.

"W. and D. Josephs," two plausible and enterprising men who set up a small general store business about 1845, were the temporary salvation of the town. Their business grew rapidly and attracted traders from as far as West Liberty and Bellefontaine. They sold everything a farmer needed, and they bought everything a farmer had to sell. They also borrowed the farmers' money at extravagant interest. Then the bubble burst, as bubbles will, and Quincy's progress received a serious check. The coming of the railroad restored hope. From time to time a sawmill, a gristmill, several wood-working factories and similar industries supplanting the older pioneer tanneries have flourished there, all, with the exception of the mill, giving way in turn to more modern enterprises as conditions changed. The population, which has grown slowly, is now about seven hundred. The streets have been sidewalked with cement, and present a neat and well-kept aspect, though only piked, not paved. Rounding the picturesque hill which leads up from the bridge to the level of the town, a little frame "corner-store" building, dark and weather-beaten, shows where one merchant weathered the financial gale of the forties. The ancient canopy over the sidewalk supports a wild grape vine, branching from a stem as heavy as a tree, which was planted seventy years ago—a slip from a vine at the river's edge—by Mrs. William Johnson, whose husband kept the store. Mrs. Johnson's daughter, Miss Minnie Fidler, still lives in the old-fashioned cottage next door, and is, with Mrs. D. C. Arthur, now among the oldest living residents of old Quincy. Dr. Nicholas V. Speece, who died in the autumn of 1918 at the age of eighty years, was for more than fifty years the leading physician of the town and vicinity, and no more devoted member of the profession may be instanced in the county. His library was the largest in western Logan. Drs. A. M. Curl and F. E. Detrick are left in the local medical field.

The Canby mill, which was located not at the site of DeGraff but nearer Quincy, passed through various ownerships, and by 1860 was the property of Joseph Eicher, a German emigrant of 1848, and a fervent Unionist during the Civil War. The mill then stood on

the original site, on the north side of the river, but after it passed into the hands of the Allingers in 1871, it was abandoned, and the old sawmill on the south side was destroyed about 1882 to make room for the present substantial flour mill, which is widely known. The race for the mill allows a fall of only six feet, but, with turbine wheels, power is furnished sufficient to grind about three barrels per hour, of "Golden Rule" flour. The modern character of the mill in no way detracts from the original beauty of the situation, which is being carefully maintained by the citizens. At the doorstep of the mill an interesting relic arrests the eye. It is the buhr stone from a pioneer mill, which is averred to have ground the meal and flour which fed Anthony Wayne's soldiers on the famous march to Detroit. The stone is a light red granite, of extreme hardness, and with the rude grooving still clearly defined after more than a century of grinding. The cyclone of 1825, in the track of which both Quincy and DeGraff were located, was repeated in 1872, devastating property and causing loss of human life, and piling up the list of misfortunes already borne by the little town. Materially, Quincy has long since recovered from this blow, but scars are left that can never be forgotten.

The D. T. & I. railroad, completed in 1892-3, gave to Quincy a north and south shipping route in addition to the east and west line of the Big Four railway, which is of great advantage. One of the beauty points of the vicinity is the D. T. and I. bridge which spans the gorge of the river from the rolling heights on the north to the bluff on the south. Built of steel, its airy perfection was attained at a cost of a million dollars, and was completed without delaying the passage across the river of but one train.

The Quincy Grain company's elevator is placed conveniently to both railroads, and is one of the most important institutions of the town. The company incorporated in 1909 with a capital, all local, of $15,000, and exports not less than 100,000 bushels of grain annually, besides handling the local trade in all grain products, seeds, salt, coal, etc. The manager is W. A. Nisonger.

The Peter Kunz company has a large plant at Quincy, in which local stockholders are interested, and which is well managed by Mr. Maurice Albaugh, a prominent citizen.

Electric light is supplied from Sidney, Ohio, but the telephone service is independent. Fire protection is furnished by very good general equipment, with gasoline engines, the water being drawn from fire cisterns, or, in emergency, may be drawn from the river. However, no large fires have ever visited the town.

The Miami Valley bank, unincorporated, was first organized in 1903 with a capital stock of $5,000, with J. E. Wells, J. W. Wilkinson, E. T. Lowe, J. F. Speece and W. H. Persinger as officers. It was reorganized in June, 1918, with $10,000 capital stock, and the following board: J. W. Wilkinson, president; E. T. Lowe, vice-president; J. S. Kneisley, cashier; F. M. Sayre, assistant cashier; stockholders, J. F. Speece, J. E. Wells and W. H. Persinger. It is installed in remodeled headquarters on the principal business street.

The Methodist Episcopal body was the first to organize in

Quincy, being followed by the Baptist, and later by the Universalist, each of which had its neat church edifice. All three were destroyed in the cyclone of 1872, and only the Methodists were strong enough to rebuild. This congregation is now housed in a beautiful temple erected in 1908, in which the Methodists of a large district gather to worship.

DeGraff, which, like Quincy, was built in the track laid waste by the tornado of 1825, was not so located merely on that account, for John Boggs of Pickaway county, Ohio, entered this land in 1805 as an investment for his infant son, William. It lay undeveloped until 1826, when William Boggs, now grown up and become a husband and father, decided to carve a fortune from it for his wife and child. Bringing a man to help, the family camped in the moving wagon in which they made the journey thither, while the two men built a substantial cabin, on a well-chosen hill site. In 1833 Mr. Boggs built a sawmill below his cabin, bringing the machinery from Columbus. In 1840 he built a gristmill, on Buckongehalas creek, founding a permanent industry. In 1850 Mr. Boggs laid out a town on his land, the railroad (then the Bellefontaine and Indiana, but now the Big Four) having been staked out through it. The name of DeGraff was bestowed in honor of the president of the new steel highway. John Koke and Samuel Gilfillin, who had purchased a portion of the land, platted a tract southeast of the railroad line, but being unable to fulfill the purchase contract, this addition reverted to Mr. Boggs. The first business house in DeGraff was opened by J. M. Askrin. A. J. Lippincott put up a second store a month later, choosing Main street rather than Boggs street for a business site, a judgment which set the pace for followers. The prospect of a second railroad at one time helped to attract investment, but the route was secured by Quincy. Mr. Boggs stood by his town with fine public spirit, assisting wherever he found need. He built a warehouse for Aaron Mitchell, an honest man who, without capital, began to purchase wheat, and by persistence built up a wheat market at DeGraff which competed with the best, and benefited the whole district as well as himself. The old warehouse did duty during the sixties as railroad depot and freight house, but a neat depot and improved equipment long since replaced it. Larger warehouses have been built, and DeGraff is now a shipping center of great importance, despite the nearness of Quincy with its double railroad facilities. William Boggs in 1852 gave to the Presbyterians, who were the first religious body to organize in DeGraff, a site for church property, to be used for that purpose only, and to revert to his heirs if ever abandoned by the church. Here, in the woods, reached only by a mere wagon track through the trees which still covered most of the village plat, the neat chapel was built. It was at first used by all denominations, Rev. William Galbreath preaching for the Presbyterian contingent. The Methodists, however, soon separated and built for themselves, and in 1860 the Baptist group erected a substantial church which is still in use, having escaped the cyclone which wiped out nearly half the town in 1872. Rev. A. W. Denlinger is the present pastor. The Presbyterian chapel, still neat and intact, stands in its old place, though the forest

is departed, but the congregation built a new church home, in 1910, at the corner of Main and Miami streets, W. E. Harris, grandson of William Boggs, and heir to the estate, waiving his claim, and permitting the old property to be sold for the benefit of the building fund. The new edifice is artistic and very modern, with a porte-cochere at the rear entrance as an unusual feature. Rev. J. A. Kumler, who was pastor at the time of rebuilding, resigned in 1916 and was succeeded by Rev. William Haldstab. The "New Light" Christians once organized and built a church, but languished soon after, and the chapel was converted into a G. A. R. hall. The original Methodist church was destroyed by the cyclone in 1872, and rebuilt on a larger scale in 1873, where it still stands, having been lately enlarged by the addition of a parish house and lecture room. Rev. Clark L. Gowdy is pastor at this date (1918). The "Primitive Baptist" and the Christian Brethren hold meetings in a hall on alternate Sundays. The first school house of DeGraff was subsequently used in various ways, but at one time was devoted to a mission of St. Patrick's church of Bellefontaine under Father Bourion. It was abandoned, and the old building having been removed to the outskirts, where it serves some utilitarian purpose, the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Weller now occupies the site.

DeGraff was incorporated in 1864, and A. J. Lippincott was elected first mayor, with Mathias Wolf, who then owned the Boggs Mill, as recorder, and a council of five citizens. In 1865 the streets were graded, and in 1873, following the cyclone, a fire department was established, which has been modernized to keep pace with the times, its pride being the engine which was named the "William Boggs." In 1877 the city hall was built, housing the city offices, court and lockup, as well as the fire department. The town has had its full share of fires, but the "William Boggs" was always equal to the emergency until the disastrous conflagration of July, 1914, when a fire, which started in the rear of the Figley livery barn, leveled everything on Main street, from the Rhodes hotel south to the railroad, leaped the street, and consumed everything on the opposite side from the city building to the elevator, which was saved. Bellefontaine, Quincy and Sidney all rushed to the rescue or little of DeGraff would have been left. It is characteristic of DeGraff spirit that today only one of the destroyed buildings still awaits replacement, and the devastated portion presents an unusually fine appearance for a town of DeGraff's size. Scarcely forty per cent of the loss was covered by insurance. It was a brave rally. Dr. Galer and H. C. Thatcher, two venerable citizens, lent cheer and encouragement to the stricken business men, but did not live to see the restored street rise from its ashes. The DeGraff Journal, whose plant was utterly ruined, never missed an issue of the paper, which was printed at the Fort Wayne branch of the Newspaper Union until the pretty new building of art brick, with its Campbell press and type-casting machine, was ready to resume work at the old stand. The editor, S. P. Pond, was, at the time of the fire, the chief of the fire department, which fought so valiantly at such unequal odds. The Journal files of those weeks following the conflagration contain some of the most valuable items of local history

ever published, as well as a great deal of inspiriting matter which kept courage at the necessary pitch. The Journal is just twenty-five years old (1918) having been founded in 1893 by Mr. Pond, who with the assistance of his three daughters, operates the entire establishment, Mrs. Pond (who was Miss Jennie Reynolds, daughter of an early settler) contributing occasional articles, though she has retired from daily service in the editorial office. Mr. Pond was previously for eleven years connected with Daniel S. Spellman, on the DeGraff Buckeye, the pioneer newspaper of the town.

Like many another town DeGraff resolved to reform its water system at once, and avoid further disasters, but there are many things in the way of complete reform. A water works system is too expensive for a small town, and it involves a sewage system, which doubles the expense, and thus far the only move is a waiting one—DeGraff will not pave her streets until the water mains and sewers are laid. The streets are well sidewalked, and fairly well piked. This enterprising little city had the first electric light plant in Logan county, establishing it in 1893. It was municipally owned until February, 1918, when it was sold to avoid a bond issue—an act of doubtful wisdom.

Of the two elevators at DeGraff, that of the Buckland Milling company, which operates a flour mill in connection with the plant, has a local manager, William Ward, while the Andrew Mohr warehouse is owned by DeGraff capital. The combined shipments of these firms aggregate in the neighborhood of three hundred thousand bushels annually, of all grains.

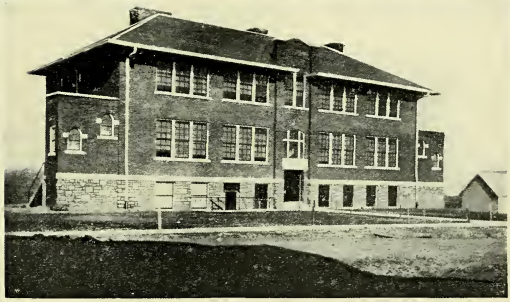
DeGraff is the home of the oldest bank in Logan county outside of Bellefontaine, the "Citizens' Bank of DeGraff" having been organized in 1885. It was then a private concern, and its first president was I. S. Williams, and the cashier, B. F. Loofbourrow. Later the firm became Williams, Harris, Galer & Koogler, and in 1908 it was reorganized and incorporated under the state banking laws, with a capital of $30,000. The officers are W. E. Harris, president; F. M. Galer, vice-president; Harry W. Koogler, cashier; S. B. Hamsher, assistant cashier. Dr. C. G. Weller and Dr. J. A. Shawan are second and third vice-presidents, and there are thirty stockholders. The surplus and undivided profits total about $27,000. The bank's headquarters were remodeled in 1914, and are not surpassed in interior elegance and commodiousness in the county. There is a safe deposit department in the vault, which is the largest burglar proof vault in the county, being fire proof as well.

DeGraff is a fair open town, pretty and well built. It has unusually wide-awake retail business houses, and it is growing. Across the Buckongehalas, which circles the major part of the town before emptying into the Miami west of the bend, is an extension of the village set against a fine hill which overlooks DeGraff proper, the "suburb" being known as "Thatcherville," from the numerous members of the prominent family who have built their homes over there. It is not a separate village, but a natural extension of DeGraff, and a very pretty one.

The really unique industry of DeGraff is the plant of the DeGraff Canning company, a stock company organized by local capi-

WILLOW DRIVE, WEST LIBERTY, OHIO

WEST SIDE, SO. MAIN ST., DE GRAFF, O.



PERRY TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL, EAST LIBERTY, O.

talists in 1907, for the purpose of canning Logan county products. It has five main buildings, including the packing and shipping house. Four varieties of product are prepared for market, sweet corn, peas, succotash and pumpkin. Sweet corn and succotash are put up under private label, bearing the brands respectively of "White Dove Sugar Corn" and "Miami Leader" succotash. The other products are canned and labeled for wholesale houses. The entire product of the cannery finds immediate market, and in the season just closed seventy-five thousand cases of twenty-four cans each were shipped, an equivalent of sixty carloads. The maximum of help employed in the season is about 125, largely women and girls, or boys, and the pay roll amounted to about $20,000. It is, admittedly, a small plant, but DeGraff is a small town, and may well take pride in having placed itself in the list of manufacturing towns on a purely domestic basis. A visit to the cannery is most interesting, and the machinery by which the corn is received from the trucks which bring it fresh from the fields, husks it, and after it leaves the sorting table (the only place where fingers touch it) seems almost endowed with intelligence. There is no waste, all refuse of every sort being at once converted into feed which is either used for hogs while yet fresh, or, as in the case of sweet corn husks and cobs, treated as ensilage, which is sold to farmers, who cart it away in great loads. The first of December sees the plant closed each year, the winter months furnishing the necessary period for renovation and repairs.

The towns of the Scioto slope, in the eastern part of Logan county, represent both the earliest and latest settlement periods. Beginning with Middleburg, where Job Sharp and his neighbors slowly crystallized into an organized community, and following the chain—Rushsylvania, East Liberty and West Mansfield—the records and the names preserved in the population of today give evidence of the natural scattering from the original settlements in old Zane township to the northern border, with accessions from the other avenues which began to open into the county after it was set apart from Champaign.

In many respects the eastern slopes exhibit a very different character, as to soil and water supply, from the Mad river or Miami sections, which was shown in the original forest growth as clearly as otherwise. Especially in the southeastern part the maple forests were distinctive, making this one of the greatest sugar producing sections of Ohio, the effect of the sun on the eastern slopes bringing on the "sugar season" about two weeks earlier than it came to the western valley. Sugar making thus naturally developed into one of the first industries of the new community, the art being learned from the Indians and afterward greatly improved upon. The Euanses, Garwoods, Inskeeps, Outlands and Ballingers were all a part of the fine element which settled this territory, also the Cowgills, Warners and Curls, and Dr. John Elbert, sr., who, coming in 1809, was the first physician of regular standing in the county. Previous to this, Mrs. Job Sharp, a benevolent and resourceful woman well schooled and skilled in the treatment of ordinary illness, ministered to her neighbors, and was esteemed a physician in the settlement. Dr. Elbert passed a busy and useful life, full of self-

sacrifice, meeting his own death while on the way to the bedside of a patient, in 1838.

"Johnny Appleseed" planted his first Logan county nursery here in 1810, on the farm of Joshua Inskeep. The first death in the settlement, that of "Grandfather" Jones, occurred in the same year, his burial being the first in the little Quaker burying ground. The first marriage performed in the settlement was that of William Euans and Rachel Stokes, in 1811.

Wyandot Indians lingered in this neighborhood for a good many years, and were generally friendly, though not always trusted. Job Sharp's fine house of hewn logs, double built (in 1807), and the similar one of William Seger were often used as blockhouses in times of Indian or outlaw disturbances.

John Garwood went farther north and built a mill at the site of East Liberty, but the first gristmill in the original settlement, after the little Sharp mill, was built by Caleb Ballinger in 1824, and sold, in 1831, to David and Daniel Eicher, who remodeled it. In 1856 it was entirely rebuilt on a larger scale, and for many years was one of the county's important industries. Up to 1815 all building material was prepared by hand, and marvels were achieved with ax and whip saw, not only in house-building but furniture making.

Joshua Inskeep built the first sawmill in 1815, on "Mill branch." A freshet carried his mill down stream to destruction. The second attempt was anchored to a tree stump, which helped it to resist the elements. The Stratton mill on the same creek was a third, and Jose Garwood built a fourth, in 1831, which outlived the other three to a late period.

The first steam sawmill in central Ohio was built by Brattany and Sellars during the winter of 1833-4, in the new village of Middleburg, which had been platted in 1832, on land belonging to Levi and William Grubbs. Urbana and Columbus streets, named for the already existing highways, crossed at right angles in the middle of the plat, the land on the east of Urbana street belonging to William and that on the left to Levi. Elias D. Gabriel opened the first of several stores, and the town grew with considerable rapidity, promising for a time, a great future. Arthur Criffield, a Disciple minister, a good man and a very progressive one, started a newspaper there, in 1836, called "The People's Palladium and Advertiser"—for four counties. This paper, in July of the same year, promoted Martin Van Buren for president. Various kinds of farm produce were taken in payment of subscriptions. Later, Mr. Criffield changed the paper to a religious journal, called "The Heretic Detector," and under this title removed the publication to Cincinnati, where it continued for some years.

Located on the route from the southeast counties toward the land office at Lima, Middleburg took on importance as a stopping place for travelers. Taverns sprang up, well-famed for their accommodations but bringing the usual train of rough and lawless loafers into the settlement, and giving to the town a reputation which its real founders and citizens did not deserve. Help was sought, and obtained, from the state inspector, who found the liquors vended there to be adulterated, and ordered them emptied into the road.

The Sons of Temperance organized in June, 1848, and a lodge of Good Templars was formed in 1855 to drive the demon Alcohol out of the village. The fight ended successfully in 1861. John Hellings, who started a distillery near Middleburg in 1835, manufactured peach and apple brandy, and also whiskey. He was assisted by his son, W. M. Hellings, who afterward forsook the trade and became one of the stoutest supporters of temperance in Middleburg.

On his farm, southeast of Middleburg, Daniel Garwood opened the first tannery, in 1808. He also built the first brick house of the settlement, in 1818, when sand for brick making (a commodity so plentiful in Logan county, had they only known it) was so scarce that ashes had to be mixed with the lime to eke out the mortar. In 1818 clocks were first brought to the settlement by "yankee peddlars." The first frame house, built in 1820, was a curiosity worth a pilgrimage to see. Mrs. Lydia Marquis once cut the blocks for a quilt with a knife, because there was not a pair of scissors in the wilderness. Wheat was not successfully raised here until 1812, and then had to be hauled a hundred miles to find a market. Salt must needs be brought from Chillicothe or Sandusky, and cost thirteen dollars a barrel. Cows were lost or mired in the swamps, or ate the poisonous weed that caused the mysterious "milk-sickness." Hogs, which were allowed to roam wild for their food, had to be hunted, like wild game, in the fall. The first cookstove was brought by Dr. Elbert in 1839, and cost nearly a ton and a half of these hogs. The first left-hand plow, made in Urbana, was used in 1841. Kettles for the sugar making had to be brought from the Mary Ann furnace in Licking county.

After the rapid progress of the decade following the thirties, these early difficulties were half forgotten in the tide of prosperity. The Brattany and Sellars steam sawmill became, in the sixties, a factory where wooden buckets were manufactured by Chesher & Son. One of the successful merchants of earlier days in Middleburg was Edward Allen, who built up a fine business in general merchandise and hardware, meat packing and shipping. He met a tragic death in 1851, whether by his own hand or not was never determined. Among the famous taverns of old times may be mentioned those of Allen and Marquis, the Joel Haines, and the Hellings houses. In 1851 a large tile and pottery factory was established, which flourished for many years, the manufacture of sugar crocks and jars for local maple sugar packing being an important branch.

Gangs of counterfeiters were known to operate in this wild country, so full of hiding places, but their lairs were never found, nor any of the law-breakers convicted, though the spurious currency was met with troublesome frequency.

The oldest church was that of the Friends', built in 1805, which was used both as school and church until 1825. The sexton, young Carlisle Haines, used to receive twenty-five cents for his janitor service each winter. The Methodists used this little chapel by courtesy of its builders until 1812, when they built one for themselves at Innskeep dam, a small log structure about eighteen feet square. In 1829 the Episcopal Methodists rallied and built Mount Moriah church, all labor being voluntarily contributed. The first members,

most of whom sleep in the little church yard there, included the Elberts, Innskeeps, Ballingers and Euanses, and Allen and David Sharp, the latter being in all probability the first preacher. In 1854 this log meeting house was replaced by a brick chapel, which was destroyed by fire in 1874, rebuilt, and once more wrecked, in 1880, by a storm. However, it was repaired, and still serves. A Methodist Episcopal church was built at Middleburg in 1834, which was abandoned and converted into a dwelling house about 1840, because of a defection of its members toward the Protestant Methodist body, which in the meantime had organized and built a church. This latter church, which was built anew in 1873, is wideawake and well attended. The Christian church which organized at Middleburg under Rev. Criffield, in 1835, has also held its way steadily through all the changes of fortune which have visited the town. Rev. Charles A. Freer of East Liberty devotes a part of his time to the Middleburg congregation. About 1836, the Methodist church at Innskeep's dam having fallen into disrepair, the congregation projected a large church at Middleburg which should eclipse all others. Mr. Innskeep supported the movement liberally, but the edifice failed of completion, having simply overreached the times, and after standing unfinished for some years, it was converted to use as a carriage factory by Eurem Carpenter.

The "grange" movement started in this district with much enthusiasm, which took deep root. The Jericho and Maple Grove granges became quite prominent organizations.

The Township hall, built in 1879, at Middleburg, is still a staunch structure, the lower floor occupied by Ora Innskeep's store; while the Oddfellows' building, a large and substantial frame, erected in 1897, accommodates the Maurice Sharp store. Koch's restaurant dispenses bakery products, and provides refreshment for the chance traveler, but the taverns of old are only memories. The old Allen and Marquis sign may still be desciphered, but the place is empty and going to decay. Even the Joel Haines and Hellings hotels are things of the past, as is the Hellings store of forty years ago. Two or three of the larger dwellings of the village are pointed out as former "hotels." The Middleburg of today is quite lapsed from its old-time activity, and its industries are no longer evident, but it is a church and social centre for a populous and beautiful farming country. It stands on a nearly solid limestone ridge, and extensive quarrying has been done near by, but at present the Middleburg quarries are idle. The question of water supply was always a drawback to the village, as deep boring through the limestone to secure wells was necessarily expensive. However, water has been successfully pumped, by hydraulic process, from the famous old springs on the Job Sharp farm—the same which furnished water power for the tiny mill a hundred years ago. It is the lack of railroad transportation, however, which chiefly militates against the future growth of Middleburg.

The modern centralized school building, at the eastern extremity of Columbus street, brings new life there when school is in session, but seems anomalous beside the last century appearance of the neat little street, on which are many reminders of the past. Mrs.

Samuel Marquis' pleasant home is one of the old "hotels," and across the street is another, both quiet and subdued, in white paint and drawn blinds. Mrs. Jenny Milledge Antrim, widow of Joshua Antrim's son, Lamar Antrim, lives near the Shrap store, while across the street is Mrs. Elloria McWade, aged eighty years, daughter of Job Haines Sharp, granddaughter of Joshua Sharp, and great-granddaughter of Job Sharp, first pioneer. Mrs. McWade's twin sister, Victoria Sharp, died in early womanhood. "She was the beauty of the village," says Mrs. McWade, adding, with a sudden twinkle of the old blue eyes, "They couldn't tell us apart." And behind the mask of eighty toil-worn years, one catches a fleeting glimpse of a girl with a face like a wild rose.

John Garwood, sr., William Skidmore and three of the Inskeep brothers were the first of the Zane township settlers to move northward. The Hatchers, Bairds, Freers and Randalls followed soon after, and Anthony Bank, a colored man of considerable ability, from Virginia, settled near. Bank, who had bought his wife, treated her quite as his slave, although he became very wealthy and could have lightened her existence with ease. For himself, he indulged in sumptuous living, while his wife, whom he outlived, died rejoicing that at last she was going to be a free woman. The children, who inherited a really fine fortune, wasted it in improvident living.

Garwood's mill, first built in 1810, drew its power from Otter creek. The mill, however, was not well placed, and later was moved to a more advantageous situation by Thomas James, enlarged, and rebuilt more than once, until at last it was all new, although it never ceased to be called the "Old Garwood mill." In its palmy days, the machinery was capable of grinding one hundred and fifty bushels of grain in twenty-four hours, but it has now been in disuse as a mill for a good many years, and stands silent in its old place, while the village of East Liberty, which grew up around it, has turned its attention to other industries.

Another gristmill, built by William B. Moore, was washed down the creek in a freshet. Thomas James and William Smith built and operated a distillery near Garwood's mill in 1832-33, and sold out to one Brooks, who continued it after a few years.

The first road built to the north from this settlement continued the Urbana route toward Big Springs, where it crossed the Sandusky road. Lot Inskeep opened a store on this road in 1826, it being the first mercantile venture in this section. C. H. Austin bought him out and later removed the store to East Liberty, when that village had been platted, which was in March, 1834. The land chosen for the building of the town originally belonged to John Garwood, who sold it to John Bowyer, by whom the plat was made. The first residence built was that of Josiah Austin, and the second that of John McCalley, while the stores of King and Hitchins, and White and Allen, were opened in October of 1834. In 1833 John McCalley had opened a tannery, which afterward was sold to Job Haines Sharp about 1843. James Seaman was the first blacksmith, John Ewing the first shoemaker and Samuel Cook the first saddler, of East Liberty. S. B. Taylor kept its first tavern, followed in after years by another at which Joseph Seaman was the landlord.

In 1880 the "Liberty House" was kept by E. S. Stover. At present (1918), there is not the exact equivalent of a hotel in the town, although the visitor can find very good entertainment for a temporary stay.

Of religious organizations the early history is scant in detail, but the Quakers were doubtless the first to hold services, and John Garwood, sr., was himself a "preacher" of this persuasion. There was no Friends' church until 1850, when a chapel was built, which was destroyed a few years later by fire. About 1860 or after, a more modern frame building was erected, a mile or more west of North Greenfield, where Mary Elliott was the preacher for many years. A cemetery was laid out near by. Herbert Baird, an early settler, was the first Methodist preacher, becoming a regular "circuit rider." Samuel Bradford and David Dudley were the earliest preachers of the Baptist faith. North Greenfield was laid out on the site of a well-known Methodist camp-meeting ground of the pioneer days, and the first Methodist church of the settlement was built on this ground, it being now in the town. The Methodists also built the first church in the town of East Liberty, a log cabin, which long ago gave way to a modern structure. The United Brethren also established a church north of the town about 1850, which was not of long career. At the Skidmore neighborhood about 1858, or later, the Union Baptist church was built and became a permanent organization. There are now two local churches in East Liberty, the Methodist, under the present pastoral care of Rev. Kuppert, and the Christian, of which Rev. Charles A. Freer has been pastor for the last six years. Rev. Freer is a native son of East Liberty, but after finishing his college courses he spent twenty-three years in labors far afield. He is the local correspondent for the Bellefontaine Examiner, and a citizen of wide and beneficial activity. Both the churches are handsome modern edifices, their congregations imbued with vigorous spirit, maintaining wide-awake Sunday schools, and co-operating in every movement for the good of town and countryside. The East Liberty Echo, edited for twelve years or more by Howard Harvey, was a meritorious sheet and is much missed by the community since its discontinuance. The fine new Consolidated high school at this center was the second in the county to open, six vans being needed to transport the students between home and school. A branch of this school is established at North Greenfield, where the children of the first four grades, who are too remote to attend the central building, are accommodated. In 1883, the Central Ohio college was established at East Liberty. An excellent building was erected and a still more excellent faculty engaged, and for fifteen or more years the institution had a useful and, from that standpoint, successful career. Not being endowed, however, the income was not sufficient to maintain it at the high standard set, and rather than lower that standard it was reluctantly abandoned. The college had been, nevertheless. long enough a part of the community to imbue it with its high ideals, and East Liberty is still the better for its one time higher institution of learning. Rev. Charles Freer was one of the first graduates, in the class of 1887. The building, a substantial structure, has now for some time past

been used by the Harding Automatic Screw Machine company, which during the World War has been manufacturing small parts for airplane machinery, on government contracts.

East Liberty is not an incorporated town, but has independent telephone exchange, and volunteer fire department with hand engine, and convenient fire cisterns, and everything in the way of public works is compassed by co-operative effort, which is characteristic of its five hundred citizens. One of the great natural advantages possessed by the village is its abundance of pure water which is obtained at a minimum of trouble, every well being a flowing well, gushing water of a delicious coldness. The situation is excellent and sanitary, and provides pretty sites for homes, of which few towns of its population can boast as large a number of the strictly modern type, architecturally, fitted with lighting and plumbing systems operated by individual power plants, electricity being provided from the municipal electric plant—which is another institution of which the enterprising little town can boast.

The Odd Fellows' Hall is the finest as well as the most pretentious structure in the village, and the Odd Fellows are themselves, doubtless, a match for their building. The old Town Hall, while not ornamental, is of ample size, wide open and busy, with the intrinsic dignity that comes from real public service.

The P. J. Humphreys well-kept and extensive lumber plant fronts on Main street above the T. & O. C. depot, while beyond the latter is the elevator, owned by Johnson & Harvey, who ship out, every year, an average of twenty thousand bushels of grain. In 1918 this output was chiefly wheat, although oats is usually the preponderant export. Stock raising is a chief industry of this section of the county, and stock feeding is so extensive that a large import of corn is necessary. Seventy-five carloads of livestock leaves East Liberty yearly by rail. A. L. Benton, stock dealer, also exports about twenty carloads of horses. Hay is also a heavy export item from this and all the eastern border towns. Near the old mill the Mabel Dill & Son firm of poulterers handles a shipping business of ten thousand dollars yearly, besides dealing in hides, furs and junk. An equally large plant of the same nature is situated farther down the tracks. The Raymond creamery and another local milk depot ship fresh milk, cream or butter fat, and condensed skimmed milk, in large quantities, the Raymond concern handling as high as six thousand pounds of milk daily.

The Hamilton bank, now nearing its twentieth birthday, is a private institution, organized and founded in 1899 by Fremont C. Hamilton, its president. The first cashier was Earl M. Smith. The second to serve the bank in this capacity was Bernice F. Skidmore, who afterward became assistant commissioner of securities in the state banking department. The present official family of the bank is F. C. Hamilton, president; Helen E. Herd, cashier; E. Helen Smith, assistant cashier; H. W. Harshfield, bookkeeper. The capital stock is $19,000, and the deposits approximate $300,000. Mr. Hamilton's office is in the same room—though the building has been reconstructed—where his father, Dr. J. C. Hamilton, East Liberty's first physician, began his profession. Dr. Hamilton, who

was born in Venango county, Pennsylvania, located in the new village in 1836, at a time when a doctor was sorely needed, and for fifteen years he practiced at high speed, keeping four saddle horses for professional visits alone. During the malaria, milk-sickness and cholera scourges of those fifteen years it was a not uncommon occurrence for him to prescribe for one hundred patients in a day, while once, at least, the number reached one hundred and forty. Perhaps it should be explained, lest some who read should cavil, that every member of some extraordinarily large family often needed medical attention at the same visit. (During this period, in 1843, an epidemic of influenza ravaged the country. People called it "the Tyler grip.") No fewer than ten young doctors began their medical studies under Dr. Hamilton's direction, all of whom became prominent physicians. Among them were his three brothers, and Dr. S. N. James, who succeeded to the village practice, and whose daughter became Mrs. Fremont Hamilton. Dr. Smith, who succeeded Dr. James at East Liberty, was the latter's pupil. Drs. Adams and Unkifer were also early physicians. Following Dr. Hamilton's retirement, he entered other business, in which he was successful. He died in 1879. Dr. Smith continued in practice for a long term of years. East Liberty is now a remarkably healthy town, and during the last summer and fall (1918) has had no resident physician, Dr. Clippenger having entered army service; but since the cessation of hostilities with Germany, it is expected that he will return to his clientele. The railway through East Liberty has given the town an assurance of continued prosperity, as it is in direct communication with the county seat and the state capitol, and as a shipping point has few equals for the variety of produce furnished by the district.

East Liberty is the headquarters of the Slenker depot for fur pelts, an interest that has in the last two or three years had a sudden and profitable revival in this county, in which the smaller fur-bearing animals, mink, muskrat, skunk and others, are still numerous, especially in the northwest and northeast portions. An idea of the value of this trade to Logan county may be conveyed by the authorized statement that full $300,000 worth of fur pelts passed through the Slenker warehouse in 1918, probably four times the value of the output a few years ago.

The first settler in the Rush Creek valley was Thomas Stanfield, who brought with him in 1805 his wife and their family of nine daughters and one son. Mr. and Mrs. William Reams came soon after, with their family, nine sons and one daughter. The Stanfields were Quakers, and as usual with that society they made friends with Indians, who were numerous in that vicinity. During the troubles of 1812, however, the anger of the Indians became in some mysterious way inflamed against the Stanfields, whom they planned to surprise and massacre. Word of the situation having come to the knowledge of Daniel McCoy, of the Zanesfield settlement, he not only assisted the family to make a good escape, but by a brave strategy made the lurking Indians believe that he was accompanied by troops, so that the cabin itself was found unharmed when the Stanfields returned a few days later.

May, 1814, the only daughter of the Reamses was married to the only son of the Stanfields, the first marriage in the district. Thomas Sutherland, whose wife was Phoebe, a daughter of the Stanfields, settled in 1816 on land where William Reams' son Aaron had built the first cabin. No other names appear to have been entered prior to 1820, settlement continuing to be very slow in this section. Richardson and Rodaker are the first after 1820, and thereafter came McClure, Thomas, Wilson, Smith, Collins, Tyler, Green, Anderson and Fry, with a few others, up to 1830. "Squire" Rodaker was one of the first justices of the peace, and an amusing anecdote is preserved of a case in his court, in which Anthony Casad persisted in making a speech in behalf of his client, in defiance of the Squire's prohibition. Mr. Casad was rewarded for his very conclusive eloquence by an adverse decision from the rural "bench."

From the edge of the Miami watershed northwest of Rushsylvania, and winding down in a belt of varying width toward the eastern boundary of the county, near West Mansfield, is a region which, agriculturally, is the poorest to be found in Logan's borders. A large portion of it was originally covered with swamp and marsh land, once heavily timbered, but in a day when timber was a nuisance when enough of it had been felled to build the settler's log cabin, a shelter for his cattle, and a few rail fences. Rush creek lake, lying about two miles southwest of Rushsylvania, is about ninety acres in extent, but before the development of Logan county's thorough system of drainage it was surrounded by vast marshes, often covered deep in water, which are now reclaimed and cultivated. Rush creek, a pretty stream for the greater part, varies from clear rapids to muddy levels spreading, originally, into wide marsh regions which in early days generated miasma which hung like a pall over the district, retarding settlement and creating a fabulous market for quinine among the hardy pioneers for more than fifty years.

The historic tornado of 1825, which swept across the entire county, disturbed the settlers in Rush creek and vicinity, but injured no one. In this terrific but freakish windstorm, which dashed mud from the lake marshes against trees a quarter of a mile away, surrounded the cattle of Joel Thomas with an area of fallen timbers, but did not hurt one animal; Enoch Lundy's cabin was demolished by a falling tree, but himself, his wife and four children escaped uninjured. Never did an ill wind blow more good than this, for it opened a track through and into a new country, and the footsteps of settlers soon found it.

The first industry of the pioneers of this district was trading, their early harvests producing too little to live upon. The first wheat went far to grinding or to market, and sold at fifty cents the bushel at best, pay was usually taken in salt or other necessities, and happy was the pioneer who bought home enough cash to pay his taxes.

The earliest church built among these difficulties was the little log chapel of the Quakers, the ground being given by Thomas Stanfield, first settler. Here Thomas Antrim came periodically to

preach, and here the first school was conducted, until the building of a log school house near by. Isaac Myers and Justice Edwards both taught this school previous to 1820. A cemetery afterward occupied the site of the little Quaker meeting house, and in it the remains of Thomas Stanfield rest. A Baptist church was the second to be built, in 1827 and the early preachers who ministered there were Revs. Haines Parker, George McColloch, Hiram Hukel and Clark. The chapel, known as "Rush Creek church," was a hewn log cabin, and a public burying ground was established by it, on land donated by Solomon Cover. Samuel Patrick, who died October, 1831, was the first person to be buried there.

Ebenezer Zane and his wife, Hannah, had a camp on Mill creek, and upon occasions the many Indians in the district were preached to by a son-in-law of Ebenezer, "Doctor Gray-eyes," an Indian Missionary from the Sandusky reservation, who addressed them in their own tongue. Other settlers attended these preachments, and the whole congregation were once dined at the Zane camp by "Aunt Hannah," the piece de resistance being bear meat furnished by Ebenezer's rifle, with wild honey for a savor. The incident is significant of the friendliness between the settlers and the red man. But pioneer churches were few, and meetings of a religious character were held chiefly in schoolhouses. The Methodists were great missionaries, however, and by means of revivals at these places kept the church spirit alive. Their first church was built in Rushsylvania, and was remodeled into a dwelling when in 1867 the Presbyterians united with them in the building of a larger church. In 1870 they purchased and remodeled the old Reformed Presbyterian chapel, its original congregation organized by Rev. J. B. Johnston of Northwood, having scattered. The Disciples, first established in 1840, erected a brick church at Rushsylvania in 1868.

The old Sandusky road, opened in 1824, traversed this territory from southwest to northeast, and along this route, at Big Springs, the Buckminster tavern, a frame and log structure, stood in 1830, while at the point where the pike now turns to cross the railroad, John May also kept a tavern at the same time. Squire Rodaker built the first sawmill in 1830, and in 1832 the Sutton sawmill was built on Rush creek, about a mile east of the Sandusky road, John Basil building one on the Miami fork about the same time. The first grist mill was built near the Rodaker sawmill, the same year, and John Basil added a grist mill at his own site, fashioning the buhrs himself from boulders. No town was projected until 1834, but the population was gathering. A blazed road was the only means of travel between Rushsylvania and the Cherokee mills at this time. The May tavern was the location of the first postoffice, as well as a stage stand and resort for travelers. The first tannery was set up by James Clagg, who bought the land where Rushsylvania stands and the town, which was platted in 1834, was at first nicknamed "Claggstown." Clagg had settled first on the Miami, where he sold out to Enos Pickering, purchasing the site of Rushsylvania from the heirs of James Qua. The tale of the Miami mills, near which region was the settlement known as "White's Town," is perhaps best explained by the fact that the mysterious "milk-

PUBLIC SCHOOL,
DE GRAFF, O.

M.E. CHURCH,
WEST MANSFIELD, O.

CHURCH of CHRIST,
BELLE CENTER, O.

METHODIST CHURCH, RUSHSYLVANIA, O.

sickness" made its worst ravages there, John Basil, the miller, and his wife and child being included among its victims. Whole families were wiped out. Rushsylvania, therefore, had no rival in that section of the county. Four "hotels" sprang into being in the new town, kept by James Elam, Robert Stephenson, Thompson Hughes and Jacob Niglebarger. Both of the latter kept stores in connection with their taverns, the same hosts being postmasters in the first years. They were succeeded by Dr. Doran, who retained the position of postmaster for at least forty years.

The village as at first built was all of log houses, three of the taverns on as many corners at the intersection of the two main streets, the Hughes store occupying the corner where the Bennett drug store afterward was opened. Benjamin Green had a pottery shop, and William Gibson and S. B. Stillwell were early wagon makers. Stillwell was the first blacksmith. Whiskey was "a leading commodity of trade," quinine being its only rival, according to a statement by Dr. Doran, who, after Dr. Green and Dr. Kingston, was one of the earliest physicians, his practice having required "horseback travel enough to go twice around the world and part way again."

The first frame house was built for Thomas Hughes, by John Basil, who finished all the lumber for the outside by hand, and received for the entire work, including all materials, the princely sum of fifty dollars.

In 1853 the Big Four (then the Bellefontaine & Indiana) railroad was completed through the county, giving to Rushsylvania all the advantage which the young community needs and desires. A fire destroyed practically all the business portion in 1857, but gave an opportunity to rebuild in better fashion. Jacob Pym bought and improved the Rubart grist and saw mills, and in 1862 the Pym brothers built a stone mill in the town, Robert Porter and the Day brothers being later owners of the same mill, which was a steam mill and had a capacity of seventy-five barrels per day. James Adams started a woolen mill at the old Pym grist mill on Rush creek, which, running night and day, promised great success. A freshet in 1868 washed out the dam, which was rebuilt, but washed out a second time, after which the disheartened owner sold out to William George, who operated it until 1870, when the plant was destroyed permanently by fire. Up to this time the business history seems to be a long chapter of discouraging disasters which only the hardiest courage overcame. Blacksmithing, however, must have been a fairly good trade, in those times, for we find that at the time of the removal of the Indians to the far west, the local blacksmiths, Jacob Good, Daniel Hall and Joseph Ellsworth, shod seven hundred ponies for the trip. The animals had to be thrown and tied with ropes in order to do the work.

Rushsylvania had some advantages, however, which count heavily, and, in spite of some reverses to the village, the general outlook is good. The finest limestone in the county is quarried close to the town, this industry giving employment to a good number of inhabitants, and the manufacture of bricks is also a local industry. The discovery, about 1879, of the fine marl deposits along

Rush creek led to the development of the cement industry, it being found that Portland cement of the most superior wearing quality and whiteness as well as tensile strength ever put on the market could be produced here. The Buckeye Portland Cement works, organized in the eighties, had a great success, becoming famous all over the country, and boosting the prosperity of the Rush creek district as well as the town of Rushsylvania. The pavement around the courthouse in Bellefontaine was made from it, and after twenty-nine years is still in good condition, far less worn than stone would have been in less time, and defying comparison with any other paving material ever used in this part of the country. The cement blocks laid in Bellefontaine were the first street paving done with cement in America, and blocks from the street were taken up after three years' use and exhibited at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. Temporarily at least the cement is now off the market, it having been found that limestone cement can be made at much lower cost, than the marl product, but it is not impossible that a revival of the manufacture may be effected. The plant is now being used as an experimental station by the American Refractories company. The Buckeye plant, seen from the pike and the railroad, is but a short distance south of Rushsylvania, while still farther to the southwest is the ruin of the Alta Cement works, once a flourishing plant, which benefited both Harper and Rushsylvania, but was destroyed by fire several years ago. The marl deposits were found in greatest depth on the McAdams farm, near the Buckeye works.

In general this territory is not as rich, agriculturally, as most other parts of the county, but furnishes good grazing ground, and the largest exports by rail are of livestock, eighty-five or more carloads going yearly to market. Hay and straw aggregate nearly as many carloads, while wool, lumber, poultry and eggs as well as milk are shipped by rail and carried by motor trucks to a far greater amount than can be shown by figures here. The milk products go to the condensery at Ridgeway, on the Hardin county line.

The Rushsylvania of today is holding its own, and retail business is in good condition, if not rushing. It is a fairly built town, and has good sidewalks, but no pavements. The world war conditions have hampered the district here perhaps a little more heavily than elsewhere, but that will pass. The W. A. Wright furniture and undertaking business is a large concern, established in 1873, Mr. Wright, though not a native, having been a citizen since 1862. The elevator, owned by W. S. Lehrer, is a capacious affair, handling all the grain produce of the surrounding territory, and builders' and farmers' supplies. Some of the older residents, who have stood with the town through its bright and stormy days, are David Roberts, the first agent of the Big Four railroad there, and David Lawson, the well-known stock buyer. H. A. Shoemaker, the straightforward editor of the Rushsylvania Record, is a farmer as well as an editor, and while the Record is kept with faithfulness, it sometimes "skips" a number (because the editor has to supply the shortage of labor on the farm, and patriotically deserts the type-cases for the harvest field), but in the long run nothing of importance to

Rushsylvania escapes Mr. Shoemaker. The Record was established in 1879.

Three churches, survive in Rushsylvania, all in flourishing condition, the buildings having been modernized or rebuilt. Rev. John W. Alexander, the shepherd of the Presbyterian flock for forty-three years, has lately (1918) resigned on account of advancing years, and as yet a successor to the pulpit has not been secured. Rev. Alexander still resides in Rushsylvania, and occasionally preaches. The professional roster of the village at present (1918) numbers Dr. F. M. Lewis, dentist; Mr. John P. Bower, attorney, and well-known member of the Logan county bar; and Drs. John C. Blinn and Zurmley. The latter is still in army service, stationed at a camp near Chattanooga, Tennessee. There are two well-kept drug stores, a good restaurant, and for more than forty years there has been no saloon in the district. Electric light is obtained from the plant at Mount Victory, the telephone is independent, and water is supplied from wells which yield a flowing abundance.

The Citizens' Bank company was organized and incorporated under the laws of the state of Ohio in 1907, with a capital of $25,000. Its officers are: Samuel Jenkins, president; Lewis W. Fawcett, vice-president; John W. Ansley, cashier; the additional directors being Will Irick, Charles Kimmel, Martin McAdams, Frank McColloch and Lewis J. Shoots. This bank has made Rushsylvania financially independent, and is a solid institution in which the surrounding population place confidence.

At Big Springs, northeast of Rushsylvania, Lanson Curtis (of Zanesfield) had started improvements long before the other settlements of the north had begun to crystallize into towns, his tavern there being established to catch the custom of the early stage coach travelers. No town was platted, however, until 1852, when the railroad was completed, at which time Henry Rosebrook first sold some lots. It is now a fair sized community with two handsome churches, the Christian and the Protestant Methodist, which proclaim it the center of a church-going district. There is a goodly collection of neat homes, and all the elements of village life. The Big Springs Elevator Company handles a large shipping business for the farmers of the vicinity, and the small or perishable exports are transported by motor truck service.

The pretty little hamlet at Walnut grove, is not in the line of growth, but as a landmark is agreeable to the traveler. It stands at the crossing of the Treaty Line and East Liberty pikes, and at the edge of what was once characterized as the "fallen timbers," left in the wake of the great cyclone of 1825.

The town of Harper was also the product of the railroad, being laid out in 1852, by John Q. Williams, in anticipation of coming advantages. It is not in the way of becoming a large town, but has become a rural shipping center for all kinds of agriculutral products and has gathered a comfortable population which clusters around the pretty Methodist church, and enjoys the enviable reputation of never having suported a grog shop within its borders.

The belt of fallen timber opened a path to settlement farther east in the basin of Bokes (or "bogy") creek. Jeremiah Hill and

his son, John Hill, came from Greene county in 1827, and purchased a tract in "the windfall," paying $5 an acre for it, which was more than twice the price asked for wooded lands. A Mr. Bell came very soon after, and as the Hills had not secured a good title to their land, they were compelled to forsake their improvements, and take up a new claim on the border of Rush creek, some miles north. A distance from their cabin stood an old Indian council house, built of poles (round logs covered with bark), the remains of which were preserved until a very recent date. The earth about the structure was covered far below plowing deapth with ashes, presumably from council fires. At one corner of the Hill farm existed an Indian "spring" or well, near the bank of the creek. It was about eighteen inches square and walled to great depth with poles six inches in circumference, driven into the ground one above another. It was deemed a mystery that, after the departure of the Indians from the county to the west, this spring should have collapsed and disappeared; but as it was doubtless not a spring, but a seep well, the walls probably rotted and, in falling, closed the cavity in a most natural manner. The Coffields and Clines, and William Callahan settled on Rush creek in 1829, and about 1830 the Skidmores made their appearance at the estern border of the county, from which point they mutiplied the name over that part of the settlements. E. C. Hathaway came from Massachusetts in 1831 and settled on a farm on Bokes creek, about a mile and a half north of the site of West Mansfield, a district which now exibits some of the finest farms in Logan county. It sold then for $2 an acre. Between the dates 1830 and 1840, the names of Scranton, Gardner, Lewis, Bates, Frederick Keller, Robert and David Ray and James Hatcher are on record as settling south of the Greenville treaty line. Jacob Keller settled in 1839 close to the site of West Mansfield. North of the treaty line, after 1840, Felix Thornton, William Luffel, Archibald Wilson, Henry Williams, William Furrow and Jacob Green settled. Land values were evidently increasing by this time (1845), as the latter three paid $4 an acre for their farms. Still farther north, however, on Rush creek, Samuel Higgins, William Richards, Andrew Wilson and John Ramsey secured tracts at $1.25 per acre. Next to tree felling, hunting was the chief occupation, 'coon hunting being an accompaniment to the first. Skins were the substitute for currency—which was scarce—and were traded at their estimate value among neighbors or at market. Wild honey, corn bread of a coarse variety, and hominy, with venison and other wild meat was the extent of the pioneer's bill of fare. Hogs of the razorback species were the first stock to be raised, and fed in the woods upon acorns and mast. William Callahan sold his first "fifty head" at 75 cents per hundredweight! Maple sugar, also, became profitable, and passed as legal tender. Jeremiah Hill, jr., a brother to John Hill, was the first birth in the northwest territory, the event occurring in the first year after the immigration of the family. The first burying ground was located on the Hill farm, a little girl named Stiles being the first to be laid to rest there. The first two marriages performed in this part of the county were those of Isaac Cline to Elizabeth Hill, about 1840, and of Christopher Cline to Lida

Bushaw (or Bushong) soon after. Three lads, including the son of E. C. Hathaway, each death the result of accidents, were the first burials made in the Bokes Creek graveyard, which was set apart on the Hathaway farm. The Indians were always friendly with the settlers in this district, and hunted with them. Deer were numerous, as many as forty red deer skins sometimes hanging around a single Indian camp fire. Bear were still occasional victims of the rifle, and it was related by John Hill that he had seen a squaw using a bearskin as a kneading board, and shortening the dough with the bear fat.

The first road to the south from these setllements was "blazed" from the fallen timber to East Liberty, meeting, of course, the previously opened road from East Liberty to the south. A settler named Sumpter is said to have gone ahead as a pathfinder around the swamps and hills, sounding a horn to his followers, who felled the trees and cut away the brush in his wake. It was a mere bridle path at first. With intervening changes of route this road is still the north and south route of the eastern slopes, running from Mount Victory to Champaign county.

Great difficulty was experienced, all the early roads of this district, on account of the swamps, which often stood so deep in water, that upon one and probably more occasions the trees felled were floated out of the clearing on the water. But if there were no roads, to speak of, and no stage or mail routes, neither were there the usual taverns, with their invariable accompaniment of drunkenness and loaferism.

Alexander Ramsey, in 1830, built the first sawmill in the northeast, on the banks of Rush creek, and in connection with it operated a "corn-cracker." He also tried to maintain a small trading store, but trading was not profitable, and the settlers depended chiefly upon Zanesfield and West Liberty for their merchandise. Andrew Murdock built a sawmill on his farm about 1840, the same year in which the Bellefontaine and Jerusalem road, theretofore a blazed bridle-path, was opened, which became the fine highway of today. The Painter creek road was opened or "blazed" about the same period. The finest roads in all Logan county are now to be noted in the middle eastern section, centering toward West Mansfield and East Liberty.

About 1845 a sawmill stood where the town of West Mansfield was platted in 1848 by Levi Southard, a progressive farmer who died as a soldier in the Civil War. The town was named for Mr. Southard's infant son, Mansfield. Bliss Danforth built the first house, a structure eighteen by twenty feet, of round logs covered with clapboards. Ellis and Henry Baldwin built homes soon afterward, and John Cousins erected a story-and-a-half tavern, thirty by twenty feet in size. It stood on the site occupied by George Harshfield's house in later years. Samuel Danforth and William Keller opened a grocery and notion store in a log cabin sixteen by eighteen feet in size, and James Wilgus kept the first shoe store, at the corner where his sons are still in business. Mark Austin and John Cousins operated blacksmithies.

The town grew steadily, being incorporated in 1879, with the

following city officials: William Ballinger, mayor; Dr. Joshua Skidmore clerk; Dr. Sylvester Maris, treasurer; H. McDonald, marshal and a council composed of J. T. Robinson, F. Carson, and J. N. Wilgus. Two good hotels had been built by this time, and in addition to regular retail trade harness and shoemaking, blacksmithing and wagon work were prosperous industries. The Bushong & McDonald sawmill and the Loring steam gristmill were built before 1871.

John Wilgus, a native of Delaware, came to Zanesfield, Logan county, in 1840, removing to West Mansfield a few years later. With his sons, H. C., C. A. and P. R. Wilgus, he opened a clothing house in 1868, which has had a continuous existence ever since. Mr. Wilgus, sr., retired from active business in 1898, at which time the firm was reorganized by the Wilgus brothers, and has this year (1918) completed a half century at the same location. Mr. Wilgus, sr., died in 1916.

The largest retail store in the town is the Moore & Knight department store, but all business is in wide-awake condition. An exceptionally attractive drug store and jewelry house is noticeable.

About fifteen years ago a disastrous fire destroyed a large part of the central business district, but the result was better building and today West Mansfield presents a most modern and substantial appearance. Only one fire—in a frame building—has since occurred. The two principal streets, Main and Centre, are paved with fine brick as far as the city limits, and the remaining thoroughfares are well macadamized, while the neatest of cement sidewalks line the pavements everywhere. There is no sewage system, but the intention is to locate the sewers, at a future day, along the alleys without disturbing the pavements.

The volunteer fire department is quite adequate, and several fire cisterns are maintained. A hand engine is used. Water for domestic purposes is obtained from driven wells which are necessarily very deep, but the water is good, slightly tinged with white sulphur. A municipal electric light plant was built about 1906.

About forty-five years ago, Jeremiah Benedict and his son, F. N. Benedict, undertook the conduct of a tile factory at West Mansfield. They operated it about one year, then sold out to Hathaway Brothers, by whom the manufacture was continued until 1898, when the business was bought by the Van Cleve Clay Products company, an incorporated company with a capital of $65,000, and the plant has been enlarged and developed for the manufacture of tile and ditching commodities, and, it is expected, of other pottery products. Simpson Van Cleve is the president and general manager, and H. C. Wilgus is secretary. The establishment employs about forty hands and is the largest manufacturing business the town has ever boasted.

A handsome city building was erected in 1892, the main floor of which is occupied by the local theatre, seating two or three hundred auditors, while below are the city court and jail. The council chamber is in the upper story. Mr. O. L. Harvey is the present mayor.

The Odd Fellows' lodge, instituted June 23, 1874, included every honorable name in the community, and as in other communities, the order is author of innumerable good deeds, so quietly done that their source is not always recognized.

The first religious organization of this section was the Wesleyan Methodist, which held services in an old schoolhouse on the Southard farm. Its existence was short. The United Brethren organized in 1845 and built a church in West Mansfield in 1852, under the Rev. F. Hendricks. They rebuilt in 1877, and again quite recently, and now have a fine large church. Pastors are only transient at this time. The Baptist and Christian (or Disciple) churches are also without preachers since the resignations of Revs. Dickens and Ely. The Episcopal Methodists organized in 1869, and have lately built a $20,000 church, which is attended by a flourishing congregation and Sunday school, under the pastorate of Rev. O. L. Utter.

West Mansfield's first physician was Dr. Roberts, who lived there only three years, from 1853 to 1856. Dr. William Reames came next, about 1854, a graduate of Starling Medical college, and practiced for over a quarter of a century. Dr. Joshua Skidmore, born near West Mansfield in 1844, graduated from Miami college in 1868, and was in continual practice in West Mansfield until his death, which occurred in 1912. Dr. Sevan, Dr. Sylvester Maris and Dr. Whitaker, also Dr. G. F. Plotner, graduate of Starling Medical college in 1888, gave long terms of service to the sick of the district, Dr. Plotner being still active. Dr. Maris lost his eyesight and was obliged to retire. Dr. N. T. Sullivan and Dr. C. E. Louthan, of Big Springs, were several years practitioners in West Mansfield, Dr. H. A. Skidmore, son of Dr. Joshua Skidmore, graduated from Starling Medical college in 1902, commenced practice in West Mansfield in 1903, and continued in practice until November, 1917, when he removed to Bellefontaine and located permanently.

Two prosperous banks have commodious headquarters at the heart of the town. The Union Banking company, not incorporated, was organized in 1893 (about the time the Toledo & Ohio Central railroad was completed through the village), with a capital stock of $15,000. It has rounded twenty-five years of success with a surplus of $8,000, and its deposits approximate $250,000. The officers are: J. T. Drake, president; Ed. S. Moore, vice-president; A. L. Votaw, cashier; M. H. Bell, assistant cashier. Directors, J. T. Drake, Ed. S. Moore, W. N. Plotner, I. R. Winner, E. W. Elliott, H. E. Southard and William Gilbert.

The Farmers' State bank was first organized as a private bank in 1904, and after running for twelve years was incorporated under the state laws in 1916, with a capital stock of $25,000. Its surplus already amounts to $2,000 and the deposits aggregate close to $225,000. The board of directors include George Needham, C. E. Miner, Charles Dally, Charles McGee, J. C. Moore, E. B. Evans and N. P. McColloch; W. A. Bell, president; G. F. Plotner, vice-president; J. L. Headington, cashier; C. A. Underwood and Miss Lucile McGee, assistants.

The E. D. Vance sawmill handles hardwood timber from local

sources, employing, regularly, four hands. The principal shipments during the late war have been government consignments of oak—bridge planking.

Isaac Brown, stock dealer, reports in round figures the stock output from this point, for the year ending October 20, 1918, as two hundred and twelve carloads of livestock, all kinds, hogs preponderating, with cattle, sheep and veal calves in lessening proportion. The aggregate value of the same to shippers, for this period, was $400,000.

The West Mansfield elevator, owned by Titus and Bell, capacity 40,000 bushels of grain, exported, during the same time not less than 100,000 bushels of grain—wheat, oats, barley, rye, and corn. Wheat was the heaviest this year, but oats generally exceeds, while hay is also a heavy export.

The Wildi milk condensery at Ridgewav collects from $6,000 to $10,000 worth of milk from this point each month in the spring and summer, while many of the dairy farmers along the railroad ship directly to the market from independent depots at the right of way, in the country. The Needham creamery at West Mansfield handles cream from the surroundings and from East Liberty, frequently producing as high as seven hundred pounds of butter daily in the summer season.

The whole country to the north, east and south is in a high state of cultivation, and the poultry produced in this part of Logan county reaches stupendous figures. The largest farm of the county, a fourteen hundred acre tract lying on the south side of the Treaty line pike, known as the Hogsett estate, has lately become the property of Parrett and Stinson, of Washington Court House, Ohio, who are draining the creek bottom lands and reducing the entire place to cultivation, under an extensive system of farming not hitherto practiced in this county. Modern quarters are building, and barns and granaries indicate the plans of the new owners.

"West Liberty is a pretty town and shines where it stands," against the background of its green hill, with the waters of Mad river and the "babbling Mac-o-chee" silvering the plain at its edge. The hill stood there a century ago, just as it had stood for centuries before that, looking down on the green plain and the winding creeks, waiting. And so John Enoch found it in 1815, when, after eighteen years of prospecting in southern Ohio, he settled in the Mad river valley. No fairer prospect could have greeted his eyes in all the eighteen years previous than that which lay before him here. He went no farther, but purchased the land and immediately planned a town and built the first house as a home for his family. And then he built a mill.

The town was regularly surveyed and platted two years later, receiving its name at that time. A town that is planted, not built, must have time to grow. It took West Liberty some time to germinate. Of the aspect of the village in 1820, Dr. Thomas Cowgill wrote, many years afterward, "I did not recognize the place as a town. * * * A few small houses were built, and the house north of the mill, which was the residence of John Enoch, sr., whose farm was as yet nearly all covered with a dense thicket of hazel.

wild plum and thorn, and the prairie still overgrown with wild grass." There was not at that time a half mile of roadway or lane from the Cowgill home to the mill. They were late in arriving and found many patrons ahead of them, who had come from as far as twenty miles to "tarry their grinding," among them being Judge Daniel Baldwin, John Shelby, Capt. Alexander Black, Moses McIlvaine, James Baird and other settlers of the day. John Enoch, jr., a young man of twenty, was the "miller" that morning. Beside the hill and the mill, a still had been set up on Muddy run, not far away, and the product thereof was very much in evidence. H. M. White had a log building boasting a shingle roof, and a porch, where he carried on a small trade in calicoes, pins and needles, and performed some tailoring; but the place was designed chiefly for the entertainment of travelers, and the form of refreshment was the raw whiskey from the pioneer distilleries. In spite of appearances, however, the germ of a good community was there and sprouting, and the town had an increasing commercial importance, given to it by the mill, which had speedily become the most patronized in a radius of fifty miles; and had not the county boundary line been too near, West Liberty might naturally have been chosen as the county seat. As it was, it waxed equally with Bellefontaine for some time. In 1828 Detroit street appears to have been the choice of location for residences, Dr. John Ordway, John Vaughn and William Vaughn, both Baptist preachers, as well as farmer and tailor respectively; John Williams, a local Methodist preacher and a tanner by trade; Benjamin Ginn, the tailor; and Robert Crockett, an apprentice of Vaughn the tanner; William Kenton, William Moore, a wheelwright and painter; Orin Hubbard, carpenter and builder (father of William and Thomas); Abner Tharp, wagonmaker; Tillman Longfellow, a tanner, and Simon Robinson, a miller, all having their homes upon this thoroughfare. (Hiram White's old tavern, which stood at the corner of Detroit and Baird streets, was destroyed in the great fire of 1880.) Benjamin F. Ginn built a second tavern in 1832, naming it "The Buckeye House." The village was incorporated in 1834. In 1837, in keeping with the general advancement of the town, Ira Reynolds erected the "Giraffe" building, a three story brick which seemed then a mammoth structure, and is still a substantial business building after eighty years. Its height probably suggested its name, but no building of West Liberty has climbed higher than that, although several similar buildings keep it company on the compactly biult "Main Street" of 1918. The first livery stable, after those which accompanied the taverns of early days, was built in 1853, and survived several decades, but has now been relegated to the past with the arrival of the motor car, and only up-to-date garages are in evidence today unless in the outskirts, where the local horse market is still an important feature of commerce. From time to time industries of genuine importance gained a foothold in West Liberty, and many of Logan county's ablest financiers gained their experience in the lively little market town. Its tanneries, the saddlery, and other industries were ambitious, manufacturing in intent and, for the times, in scope. The mill was a steadfast Gibraltar of trade,

and as time went on, other and more modern ventures made good headway. The "Nonesuch" overalls, jackets and shirts were manufactured there, employing many hands and adding to the prosperity of the community.

The first religious organization in this vicinity was the Bethel or Muddy Run church, organized in 1814 by Rev. Richard Clark. A large log meeting house was built, about a half mile west of the site of the village, and the church book held nearly a hundred names, including that of Thomas Baird, who owned the distillery, which shows that his calling was not regarded as a public crime in "the light of other days." In this old chapel preached several of the most noted pioneer pulpit orators, including the "White Pilgrim," Joseph Thomas, who died in 1835. In 1844 this congregation divided, after the destruction, by fire, of the old meeting house, and the urban contingent built the West Liberty Christian church the same year. The first religious society to organize in the town was the Methodist, who built their first chapel in 1830, the contributors to the building fund being Dr. John Ordway, Riddle and Rutan (tanners, saddlers and general business men), John Williams, John Strange, Amos and Stephen Jackson, John Poisdell, J. B. Conklin, Isaac Hatcher and Truman Wolfe. Some of the pledges were paid in cash, some in building material, some in work, and some in trade or labor.

From 1829 forward, the Presbyterians began to struggle towards organization, Rev. Joseph Stevenson, of Bellefontaine, giving a part of his time to the adherents of Calvinism at West Liberty, and until 1845 missionary efforts were used to keep the small society from discouragement, Rev. Robert H. Holliday and Rev. Milton Hackett assisting them. The building of the church was an impetus, and fitful progress was made, under the ministration of Revs. James H. Gill, William Perkins and L. I. Drake, to whom at last in 1855 a unanimous call was given, and the congregation then entered upon its long period of uninterrupted progress. In 1849 the Methodists built them a more stately mansion, and their first little chapel was converted into a dwelling house, which is still in use. An English Lutheran church was permanently organized in 1857, following ten years of patient missionary work. Rev. N. B. Little was the first pastor, and the services were held in various places—the Christian church, Mrs. Roberts' hall on Main street, in an upper room on Baird street, and the homes of the members. At length, in the summer of 1858, the corner stone of their chapel was laid, and though operations were delayed by a building panic, the edifice was ready for dedication in March, 1860. Five years later (1865) this church was wrecked by a cyclonic storm, and it was ten years before the restored building was ready (in 1875) for rededication. These three churches are still flourishing in West Liberty, each maintaining a pretty chapel which points the spectator heavenward. In addition two more denominations have built there, one, the Latter Day Saints, or Church of God, and the Defenseless Mennonite, which is of much later date, and first organized in the country outside the town, where two congregations flourished. These were distinguished as the "top buggy"

church, and the "no top" church. The present church of the Mennonites in the village has no such designation, as all of the members ride in automobiles. In 1830, Benjamin Piatt, who then lived on a beautiful farm about a mile and a half east of the town, on the Mac-a-chack creek, gave five acres for the building of a chapel for the observance of Roman Catholic services. The land was situated a half mile east of the village. Mrs. Piatt, who was an ardent Catholic, appropriated for the building of the chapel the logs which her husband had designed for a workshop, and the first Catholic church of Logan county greeted his eye upon his return from a trip. Hasty as had been its construction the little log building stood until a comparatively short time ago, though empty for years. It has at last gone the way of all the log cabins. It had never a resident priest, but the congregation was ministered to by priests from other parishes. A small chapel built at the farm was sometimes used. Mrs. Donn Piatt at one time contemplated building a stone chapel to replace the first, but it has never materialized. The Catholics of the vicinity attend services at Bellefontaine.

Grand View cemetery is located upon land once owned by Thomas Miller, one of West Liberty's most successful and respected merchants. It is well named, for the hill rising to a height of one hundred feet above the level of the plain commands a wonderful view of the whole Mad river valley in Logan county, a scene of surpassing beauty, and worth traveling from far to see. Bald Knob is clearly visible from this height, and the spot is ideal for the purpose to which it is dedicated. The cemetery was endowed by Mary Brown, an eccentric but benevolent woman of West Liberty who passed nearly the whole of her ninety-six years there. By her will the cemetery board received the gift of a section of fine farmland for a perpetual support of the cemetery, her only condition being the specific but modest request for the preservation of her own family burial plot. A memorial tablet of bronze is set in one of the sandstone pillars of each entrance to the cemetery, in her honor.

To the right of the highway leading down into the town from Grand View, extends the heights where J. Milton Glover, son-in-law and heir to the estate of Thomas Miller, built a palatial homestead—an example which was followed by other citizens of that date, so that the avenue sweeping the inner curve of the hill is dotted with attractive dwellings of superior size. One of these was built by Ira Reynolds who called his place "Sycamore Heights." This was afterwards the property in succession, of the Runkles, and the Taylors, but it has now become a tenement occupied by two or three families. It was, however, an imposing homestead, and is still capable of complete restoration. The Glover residence, after the financial collapse of its builder, went into other hands and is now the property of the Mennonites, who have added another building of equal size at the left, both constituting a commodious orphanage, where over seventy orphaned children of the Mennonite faith are brought up in the way their parents wished them to go.

Entering the town from the highway between Cemetery hill and the ridge, the village wears an aspect of placid well-being, like

that of the household that has reached the early afternoon lull—dinner being over, and supper all ready in the ice-box, and the children, neat in fresh pinafores, basking in the shadow-flecked sunshine of the front yard. One does not go far, however, without recognizing that the quiet is only that of a busy hive, in which every inmate is too much occupied to talk. In all the borders of this trim compact little town one may see not a vacant building, save one or two instances of ancient carpentry, flung up in some long past period of rapid growth, and now sagging into decay. "Ancient?" Yes, but with all the hoary images conjured up by the words "a hundred years" there is in West Liberty the vitality of an oak tree, which is young at the end of a century. It is as young, indeed, and as sturdy, as the veriest urchin in it, that wrestles with his comrades on the greensward after school. A few minutes' walk brings one to the end of Main street, and there, looming skyward, the old Enoch mill rears its lofty gable, as erect as when first tested by the plummet, its rooftree still as level as a lake. The two-inch ash planks of its floor (somewhat worn, it is true, where the office chairs of a century of millers have dug into the straight grain, or where the brogans of a century of patrons have ground shallow hollows in the main aisles) are the same that John Enoch laid in 1815. The different stories, as well as the great frame of the building, are supported by massive timbers of the straightest and strongest oak and walnut axe-hewn "to the line" with a nicety that belonged to another day of industry, and though darkened now, by time, the same invisible force has made them hard as steel, and impervious to any element save fire, from which let it be spared forever. The mill race, which conducts the water from a mile above the mill to the great overshot wheel that turns the machinery, has flowed so long between its pretty green banks that it has forgotten that it is not a real brook; and the wheel itself and the machinery it turns, renewed and renovated from time to time, still grinds away, making ("Liberty Queen") flour at the rate of eighteen barrels a day. After the retirement of the Enochs, Thomas Miller was once owner of the mill, and John M. Glover, his son-in-law, handled it for awhile, followed by Armstrong, Ansley and others. It has now for some time been the property of D. K. Hartzler, a miller of the sturdy old-fashioned school. One stands in the little doorway over the mill-wheel, and dreams begin to weave a spell—but there isn't time for dreaming in stirring little West Liberty. A "right-about-face" turn discloses, not more than a long stone's throw away, one of the most modern of twentieth century establishments, the West Liberty Milk Condensery company's up-to-date plant, built less than two years ago and opened April, 1917, with a capacity for reducing 50,000 pounds of milk daily. The stock in the concern is fully half owned in West Liberty, and the management is entirely local, E. W. Neidig being the head. All of the labor employed is also local. The milk is collected by a motor truck service within a radius of eight miles, which distance will be extended gradually. At present only 15,000 pounds of milk is reduced daily. The equipment is of the most modern type, and the laboratory is a model of efficient and sanitary execution. The product is not, as

yet, sold under private label, but shipped to consumers by wholesale, in casks or cans, according to the distance. It is chiefly used by bakers, ice cream manufacturers and confectioners. The casks are never used a second time for milk, but the cans are, of course, returned, being put through a thorough renovating process and finally sterlized with dry steam before being put to use again. Near by the condensery the Springfield Pure Milk Company maintains a large shipping depot, from which a vast quantity of fresh milk is shipped daily from the dairy farms in the vicinity. A merging of these two plants is whispered as being in progress. Two large elevators stand convenient to the railroad (the Sandusky division of the Big Four)—the Hartzler and the Yoder—their shipments by conservative estimate aggregating, annually, one hundred and seventy-five carloads of grain, chiefly wheat, and one hundred and twenty-five carloads of hay. Fully one hundred carloads of cattle and sheep are shipped into Logan county at this point for fattening, while local exports of hogs, cattle and sheep are from four hundred to four hundred and fifty carloads each year. West Liberty is a recognized horse market, the Kelley Horse company, Hite & Buroker, Hill & Garver, and Secrist & Muzzy being the most prominent buyers and shippers. Twenty-five or thirty carloads of horses have been shipped from the yards here in the season just past (1918). A large quantity of fine poultry also finds its way to market from West Liberty.

The Farmers' Banking company, established and incorporated in 1892, has become one of the most solid financial institutions of Logan county. Its first president and vice-president, respectively, were H. A. Hill and George F. Bailey. The capital stock is $50,000, and the surplus is equal to that, while the deposits run to about $250,000. The officers at present are: J. A. Weidman, president; Donn C. Bailey and Harry A. Wilson, vice-presidents; A. B. McIlvain, cashier. Donn C. Bailey, always a member of the board of directors, has never missed a meeting of that body since the incorporation of the bank. The great conflagration of 1880, when the larger portion of West Liberty was wiped out by flames, bore fruit in better buildings for the business of the town, and in a suitable fire protection, which is maintained in the rear of the old Town Hall, remodeled about twenty-five years ago, and constituting the usual headquarters of village government, and a central place for public meetings. The Mayor at this date (1918) is John C. Rock.

West Liberty has been the birthplace of various newspapers, none of which survived infancy, though several of them were very promising youngsters, and consigned to early graves with genuine regret. The first attempt at a periodical in West Liberty was The Democratic Club, a very small sheet produced during the campaign of 1840, jointly by Robert Bruce Warden and Donn Piatt, who were co-students in law in Judge Piatt's office at the farm gate where the printing was done, with, it is said, some assistance from William Hubbard. Young Warden had previously tried his hand at the printing business, and the tiny ramage press was his property. The youthful editors failed financially, and the "club" disbanded.

In 1850, when Coates Kinney was principal of the school, The

West Liberty Banner was hoisted, and waved for a few years under his editorship, William Barringer being the printer. As might have been expected, the paper was too good, too literary, to succeed, and failed for want of wider financial support. Its editor, however, achieved fame, and its printer was long a successful press man in other fields of action. About 1856, the Banner was revived by Sydeham Shafer and William H. Gribble, but it was only a feeble fluttering. West Liberty's journalistic day had not yet dawned. The Budget was opened in 1860 by J. W. Houx, and proved of pleasing content, but it, too, was soon exhausted. The Weekly Enterprise was launched about the early seventies, by B. S. Leonard (the Dr. Leonard of today) and H. S. Taylor. It was a purely original sheet, meritorious, and of "home production"; but the home consumption was not equal to the output, and the Enterprise also suspended for want of appreciation. Then the Independent made a bid for patronage, frankly acknowledging its dependence upon "patent insides"; but its publishers, J. H. Fluhart and W. P. Marion, were, like their predecessors, dependent upon public patronage, which did not come in time to save them. In 1876 the Weekly News, owned by W. H. Gribble and edited by Clarence Hilderbrand, awoke to a sprightly existence of eighteen months. It was followed in 1878 by the Gazette, edited by Harry Hamilton, who later renamed it the Buckeye Blade. Hamilton went to Washington, D. C., and died there, and the paper was taken over by Donn C. Bailey, the assistant editor, who rechristened it The Banner, after the original newspaper of the town, and under this caption the paper has now for thirty years advanced the interests of the town in a masterly manner, as wide-awake a sheet as may be found in any town of the county, or of the same size in the Miami valley, and quite worthy to stand in line with those of the county seat, where its editor is as well known as at home. In the office of The Banner (where everybody works) the foreman printer is James Gribble ("Jim"), now the oldest printer in Logan county, and over sixty years in service at the type case. At one time Mr. Gribble was assistant foreman on the Cincinnati Enquirer, and was noted as the fastest "ad" compositor on the force. Mr. Bailey does no small amount of press work himself, in these days when "all the boys" are in army service.

Another appropriately chosen industry of West Liberty is the horticultural plant of Van B. Bailey, whose expansive greenhouses are set at the foot of Grand View, where the roads divide. Established about ten years ago (in 1908), a general florist's business is very successfully being carried out, the patronage increasing with every season.

West Liberty's medical history is ornamented with the names of men whom all Logan county holds in reverence, and whose service covered large territory in the county to the south as well. Dr. John Ordway, Dr. S. W. Fuller, Dr. B. B. Leonard, Dr. Fulwider—it is a roll of fame to inspire the present and future members of the profession there to emulation. Each was a prophet in his time, not alone as a physician but as a moral and civic leader. Facing death and the terror of it in the various scourges of disease of the past, not only medical skill but skill in dealing with panic-stricken human

nature was required of them. Many scores of amusing and also pathetic experiences might fill a volume, did space permit; but it is probable that they will be repeated in the intimacy of family histories only, for Dr. Fuller was physician to half the county in his day. His daughter, Mrs. E. J. Howenstine, of Bellefontaine, is still an active member of church and society. Dr. Leonard, the elder, was a man of remarkable gifts in many directions. He might have been a statesman, a poet or other literary light, yet no more nobly so than as a physician, which he was in pre-eminent degree, devoting his life to ministering to the sick and the afflicted. Born in Champaign county, near King's creek, he became a student under Dr. Fuller, preparatory to entering the Medical college at Cincinnati, after which course he formed a partnership with his senior physician, in 1847. As a public speaker on several memorable occasions, he will never be forgotten by those fortunate enough to hear him, and his memorial and historical contributions to the local and county press are on record. Dr. Leonard died June 15, 1911, at the close of sixty-four years of tireless practice. Three times during his long career it was his duty to write for the town of his choice their resolutions of grief for the death of a martyred United States president. There is in existence a picture, photographed before the death of Dr. Fuller, in which, side by side, appear four physicians of West Liberty: Fuller, Leonard, Fulwider and Henning, each of whom was the one time pupil of the preceding.

Dr. B. S. Leonard, who stands worthily in the position of his father, sustains, with Dr. A. C. Brindle, the burden of medical practice for the village, for Drs. G. B. Hale and J. W. Croft are both in the United States army medical service, and Dr. Guy J. Kent lost his life in the summer of 1918, in an operation undergone in the hope of fitting himself also for national service in the army. Dr. Kent's life went out in the very prime of his professional career. As a physician he was skillful and trustworthy, pleasant and successful. The Dr. Leonard residence near the north end of Main street is one of the older homes of West Liberty, its position retired but inviting, and still the home of Mrs. Leonard and her daughter, Miss Carrie Leonard.

East of the village of West Liberty, along the lovely valley of Mac-a-chack creek, a stream celebrated in savage legend and the white conquerors' tales, early settlement was made picturesque and at the same time rather overshadowed by the advent, in 1828, of the Piatt family, whose expansive and ornamental career occupied, perforce, the centre of the stage for several decades. Judge Benjamin Piatt, born in New Jersey, and pioneer in Kentucky with his father, Jacob Piatt, had settled in Cincinnati—where he was the law partner of his contemporary of Nicholas Longworth—when the health of his young family made a change to rural life desirable. A farm in the Mac-a-chack hills was the spot chosen for a new home, and there the family was brought to the large double cabin of hewn logs, built with respect to beauty of site and outlook, and embellished as to surroundings with every touch within the range of possibility at that time. The grounds were parked with unquestionable taste, and planted with lovely shrubbery, and many blooms of local rarity

were imported from the far east, making a garden of glowing beauty. Luxuries not dreamed of in other pioneers' homes graced the life of the Piatts, who were famous entertainers and frequently received visits, in the Mac-a-chack wilds, from distinguished literary and political personages. The eldest son, Wykoff, remained in Cincinnati in the practice of law, and was never a part of the circle at Mac-a-chack. Twice during the thirties the Piatts spent a period of years in Cincinnati, for the education of the younger children, but the home was maintained, and eventually roofed them all. There were three daughters, two sons and two granddaughters who grew up beneath it. Mrs. Piatt was the founder of the Catholic church in Logan county, she having been re-converted to the old faith after two generations of French Protestantism. (The Piatts were of French blood with a slight admixture of Holland acquired during the migration of the family toward America.) Judge Piatt entered into the life of the pioneer with zest, during the intervals of business life in Cincinnati, building on his own farm a large sawmill, and, later, a flouring mill, and erecting tenant houses for the farmers he employed on the place, and as well as barns and granaries and other buildings required for a planter's industry.

At the same time he kept a law office at the farm gate, where his sons and other young men afterward well known in Logan county studied law under his tutelage. Judge Piatt himself was a Whig, but both of his sons wavered in their political views, and were at one period strong Democrats.

Donn Piatt, born June, 1819, and Abram Saunders Piatt, born May, 1821, were little boys of nine and seven respectively, when they came to the Mac-a-chack home. The younger, rather delicate as a child, grew to strong manhood and reared a large family of children, several of whom are living in West Liberty and elsewhere, while his son William Piatt occupies the homestead farm, and with his sons operates a garage in the old mill building. The brothers were tutored at the farm by an accomplished young priest of the Catholic faith, the younger boy, Saunders, being equally poetic and intellectual, and, though less spectacular, much more faithful in the performance of duties than his dreamy brother, Donn. Indeed, it is told that he frequently performed the tasks laid out by their father for both boys, rather than leave Donn to the penalty of his own neglect. Many of his poems saw the light of print, and very worthily. He once wrote a novel, but by the advice of his tutor, Father Collins, it was laid away with many other literary efforts, and never made public. In the meantime, he dutifully took up the study of law, became a daring and accomplished horseman, and an expert marksman and hunter. Of the law he said that he read "enough to eschew it as a profession." It in no way compensated him for burying his talent. The outdoor life, however, was his native element, and the outbreak of the Civil war gave him an opportunity to develop hitherto unused talents which he gave without stint. He recruited, at West Liberty, a company which was the basis of the Thirteenth Ohio regiment, and was commissioned colonel, but relinquished this position to organize the first Zouave regiment known as the Piatt Zouaves, in which was one of his own

sons, and which served throughout the war. Col. Piatt maintained this regiment for one month at his own expense. He was promoted, for gallant service, to the rank of brigadier-general, being the only Logan county soldier to reach that rank while in the service, and continued in the army until after the death of his wife, when he resigned to return to the bereaved family, and his aged parents. Afterward he wished to re-enter the army, but it was then too late. When Piatt was colonel of the Zouaves, quite early in the war, his men captured Jefferson W. Davis, after a skirmish in which the rebel officer was wounded. After having his wounds attended to, Col. Piatt extracted a promise from Davis not to take up arms against the United States government again, and released him—an act of good intent, but not, in the light of later times, of wisdom. Always a staunch patriot, he was swayed by sentiment rather than by sound reason, and his political views were somewhat unstable. But he was a brave soldier, gallant, resourceful and fiery, yet never insubordinate. Both as citizen and soldier his name is held in highest honor in Logan county. He married again, in 1864, Miss Eleanor Watts, and built a beautiful home, following the French chateau manner, on the south Mac-a-chack heights, where he spent the remainder of his life in quietude, pursuing the literary and artistic tastes evinced in his boyhood, which had been laid aside for the sterner realities of the times. The mansion, built of rugged stone, and set on a commanding eminence, had an interior of equal interest, being a repository of heirlooms of beauty and value, as well as trophies of travel, chase and battle; and the life there was one of lavish and brilliant social character, the events of which are closely interwoven in the inside history of Logan county society. Since the death of Gen. Piatt, the great grey stone pile has become dismantled and empty, its treasures scattered, while the present family now occupies the more convenient and practical pioneer mansion of their grandparents. Approachable only from the gateway of the old farm, the most interesting view of the chateau is gained from the pike which skirts the northern bank of the Mac-a-chack creek.

Donn Piatt, nicknamed in childhood "Big Fire," by his father (who doubtless read him thoroughly), presented, during all his varied life, an interesting study in human nature. Undeniably gifted, he exhibited, very early in life, talents which might have made of him a great journalist, a poet, a novelist, a soldier, a diplomat, a statesman, possibly, had he steadfastly devoted himself to any definite ideal. He had a talent for publicity which kept him in a limelight of increasing circumference for full fifty years, yet it cannot be truly said of him that he was any one of the things which he might have been, though he was certainly a little of each. His political career is a phantasmagorian spectacle in which he skips from party to party and from policy to policy with the agility of a deer—or possibly only that of a poet or romanticist—always entertaining, sometimes enlightening, seldom logical; humorous, pathetic, exasperating; assuming interest where he felt it not, for the sheer love of exercising his rhetoric, and in a hundred ways gratifying his brilliant, if whimsical, wit. Against her father's will he married the beautiful and brilliant Louise Kirby, of Cincinnati. During the

administration of President Pierce they were in Paris, Piatt as secretary of the legation, under John Y. Mason, of Virginia. Mason dying in 1859, Piatt became charge d'affaires for the remainder of the term. It was during this four years with the legation that the "Belle Smith Abroad" letters were published by Mrs. Piatt. Returned to America, Piatt stumped southern Illinois for Abraham Lincoln, and the following year entered the war as a captain of cavalry. Being transferred to another branch of service he was advanced to the rank of colonel, and placed on the staff of Gen. Schenk. In this position, during a temporary absence of Gen. Schenk, Col. Piatt issued an order to Gen. Birney, in Maryland, to recruit a regiment of negroes, enlisting none but slaves. This order, carried out in good faith, had the effect of immediately freeing all the slaves in Maryland, as fast as the news flew broadcast. However much to be desired in the end, this result was at the moment a serious embarrassment to the administration, and Piatt was severely and justly censured by President Lincoln for the misuse of his position, being saved from disgrace and dismissal only by the intervention of Secretary Stanton, who was a cousin of Benjamin Stanton, of Logan county. But he was denied further promotion, and remained a colonel to the end of his military service.

The death of his beautiful wife, Louise, recalled Col. Piatt to Mac-a-chack in October, 1864. His mourning was sincere and deep, and though he married early in the following year Miss Ella Kirby, a younger sister of Louise, and was a devoted husband to the end of his life, yet his most perfect poems are those which he dedicated in after years to the love of his young manhood. Worthiest, indeed, of all his writings to be preserved are the inscriptions on the monument surmounting the mausoleum which he built, in her honor, a half mile south of the old Piatt home, on a hillside overlooking the Mac-a-chack valley. The inscription reads: "To the memory of one whose voice has charmed and presence graced these solitudes." And on the reverse:

> "She rested on life's dizzy verge
> So like a being of a better world,
> Men wondered not, when, as an evening cloud
> That grows more lovely as it steals near night,
> Her gentle spirit drifted down
> The dread abyss of death."

After the conclusion of the war, having turned his attention to politics, Piatt was sent, as a Republican, to the state legislature, where he distinguished himself as a supporter of negro suffrage, but "quit, by unanimous consent" (to use his own words), having defeated nearly every measure he supported. In 1874, in company with George Alfred Townsend (Gath), he founded and edited the Washington Capital, a journal in which he satirized and turned to ridicule every subject and personage on whom his capricious fancy lighted, including his friends. He was at last indicted by the federal court for his personal attacks, and, while escaping a jail sentence (which, he said, "he did his best to incur"), he decided to retire to private life for a while, incidentally selling the objectionable period-

ical at a handsome figure. This occurred about 1876, and for some time thereafter he found occupation in literary pursuits and in the designing and building of his country home, which was not finished until 1880. The situation, on the north side of Mac-a-chack creek, just east of the Ludlow road, is extremely beautiful, against a succession of lovely hills rolling eastward up the valley, and much finesse was exercised in developing the surroundings of what he chose to call his "castle." Though built so long after the death of the wife of his youth, the place embodied the ideal of which they had dreamed together when drifting down "the castled Rhine" nearly a quarter of a century before, and in the interior decorations, executed by the French artist, Alexis Fournier, may still be seen memorial tribute to her, a faithful portrait of her being set in the ceiling of the library. In the quiet of this country mansion, facing the very meadows where he "heard the bob-white whistle in the dewy breath of morn," Piatt devoted himself by turns to magazine writing and politics, conducting his (unsuccessful) campaign for the governorship of Ohio from the "castle" terrace, from which point he addressed visiting delegations of followers. He emerged, in the later eighties, to edit Belford's Magazine, which he made a vehicle for free trade propaganda. A certain triviality of purpose seems to have marred his public writings, and makes his great talent appear a futile gift. Tempted, by his own brilliant wit, to attack today that which he had defended yesterday, out of sheer love for discovering how well he could oppose himself, this mercurial character recorded himself as a Republican and a Democrat, a financier and a free trader, a patriot and a bitter critic of the greatest of patriots—was, in short, inconstant and inconsistent—yet, a warm and generous friend, a delightful companion, a faithful lover (and "all the world loves a lover"), a tender and devoted husband, and altogether a magnetic and unforgettable personality. About the "babbling Mac-o-chee" he draped a glamour which is fadeless.

Of all the men of genius who visited him at the hillside villa, none was more graciously received than the then comparatively unknown Hoosier poet, James Whitcomb Riley, who was nursed back to health under that hospitable roof, and whose delightful dialect poem, "When the frost is on th' punkin," was inspired amid the rural beauty of Mad river valley, and written in the little tower room that was his host's private study. A glimpse of the gracious intimacy of genius harbored in the "castle" is noted in the title of one of Fournier's most successful landscapes, "When the Frost is on the Pumpkin." Donn Piatt died in 1891, as the result of accidental exposure and chill, which produced pneumonia. His wife, Ella Kirby Piatt, survived him, and still lives, though no longer in the Mac-a-chack hills, where the lovely home, which passed to stranger hands, now stands empty and dismantled, but in a cozy cottage in West Liberty, where Miss Birdie, a daughter of William Piatt, is her companion, their winters being spent, for the greater part, in Florida.

Along the Mac-a-chack (or Mac-a-cheek) creek several places are pointed out as the spot "where Simon Kenton ran the gantlet," and one may take his choice—all seem eligible—at this date. Another legend, much older yet more credible, attaches to a great

boulder near the edge of the creek, known for more than a century as "Squaw Rock." It appears that the Indians, before the white invasion of the valley, had a superstition that when the blood of a slain deer should run past the rock into the waters of the stream, the white foe should drive the red man from his forest home. A warrior, whose maiden sweetheart awaited him in the shelter of the rock, witnessed his aim at a deer which approached the rivulet to drink, but she was unable to warn him in time to prevent the catastrophe. The deer fell, and its blood trickled down the sands and mingled with the bright water. Weeping, the dusky maiden told her lover the story, and prophesied the doom of the Shawanoese tribes. At a later day, a squaw, presumably the maiden, grown older, watching from behind the boulder the struggle between the warriors and the white foe, was mistaken for a warrior and slain by a shot from a white man's rifle.

In the hills between Mac-a-chack and the Mad river country in Logan county, is the little hamlet of Pickrelltown, which, during ante-bellum days, became a well-known and much patronized station of the "underground railway," through which a large number of slaves made safe escape from southern pursuers. It is worthy of note that many of the colored race still keep their homes there, clustered around the little church on the high hill road, just off the main highway, which runs through the tiny town. This part of the county received, also, the first colored settlers who came in their own right and not as escaping slaves. Some of them attained wealth and were the founders of families which have representatives scattered all over the county. Darius Newsom, descendant of Henry Newsom, the first of all colored emigrants, was long an honored and faithful teacher there.

A Valley of Memories. "Back to scenes of beauty" leads the road from Bellefontaine to Zanesfield. Though he trudged afoot, the traveler would be repaid for the journey merely by the changing prospect of the hills, rising higher and higher, cleft by ravines with threadlike streams trickling down their jagged, boulder-strewn channels; and lo, at the end, the last and loveliest of all views to fill the eye with wonder and delight, and the heart with measureless rest. As if to withhold the sight as long as possible and thereby enhance the thrill, the road winds like a corkscrew in its descent between the hills, then opens, like the gate of a lost Eden, upon a scene of idyllic beauty, the Morning Land of Logan. As far as the eye may sweep, from the mild-eyed spotted cattle in the field beside the roadway to the farthest tree-clad hill and green slope dotted with placid sheep; across level bottom lands and rolling uplands laid off in patterned grain fields and gardens; up roadways threading the opposite steeps into some farther land of dreams beyond the forests of maple, beech and walnut; tinted with the delicate greens of spring; flaming with autumn's crimson and yellow; in summer's full leaf or with the bare boughs of November—beauty to tempt the artist's brush is never absent from the paradise of Mad river valley. Poets may rave about it, and novelists weave romances, but there is no need, for here, nestling in the cradle of the hills, is Zanesfield, whose other name is Romance, born of Reality.

Its beginnings have already been told in the story of Isaac Zane and his family, up to the date of its formal platting by his heirs, in 1819, when the Town of Zane became "Zanesfield." The changes of a century have passed over the little village, and there is now but one house in it of which any part was built prior to 1820, although a number are survivals of ninety years, and nearly every decade since is represented in the neatly kept streets and the houses thereon.

Descending the hill, at the left of which the Oliver Fawcett home looks southward across the basin toward Wapatomica, one enters the level of the village. Here, at the right, stands the neat schoolhouse, built in 1875 and remodeled in 1909. It was preceded by two others within the village limits, both built on Sandusky avenue. The first sufficed for the period from 1831 to 1854, when it was torn down to make place for a larger structure. That went its way when the smart new school of 1875 was erected, William Reames opening a blacksmithy in the old temple of learning. It was a very good smithy, and survived until 1913, when the site was needed for the new library.

Next to the schoolhouse of today stands the original chapel of the Zanesfield Presbyterians, a severely simple frame building which has weathered the storms of time since the fifties. A cottage or two, with the lawn clipped quite to the edge of the road, come next, and on the Sandusky avenue corner, at the left, stands an ancient brick, once an office, but now the headquarters of the "West Jefferson cream depot," and beyond it, set back from the street behind a group of tall old spruces, is the old Brown residence, known as "the Omar Brown house," but now belonging to Ellsworth B. Roberts, who has removed to Raymond, Ohio. The old house is vacant, but is worthy of renovation and occupation, as are several more noticeable in the same locality.

Coming back to the corner of Sandusky and the Bellefontaine road one finds the postoffice occupying the corner room of the old hotel built by Edward Kenton, and later kept by Amos Thompson, Davis, Porter, Pope, Horn, and others of the famous old landlords of long ago. The rest of the building is practically vacant, but "apartments" are "to let" within it. South of this building on "lot 24," is the house where, prior to 1830, Job Garwood kept tavern. It was then a one-story affair of hewn logs. Jacob Gross bought Mr. Garwood out in 1832, and was himself bought out in 1833 by Conrad Marshall and Jeremiah Fisher, who kept the tavern until 1840, in the meantime building a two-story extension and raising the original house to two stories, thus making a good and comfortable hostelry. It was here, in 1839, that Mr. Marshall entertained Henry Clay, for one night only, but the glory of that one night's presence of the great man has never entirely departed from the house, which is pointed out to visitors, and is still in astonishingly good preservation. John Sloan and William Vaughn rented the tavern in 1840, but Marshall returned in 1843, and remained in control until 1848, being succeeded then by Jacob Wonders and William Keys, after which the place became a private residence.

South of it is the large frame store building put up in 1866 by

Charles Folsom, in which the "general store" business of O. K. Reames is now conducted, and where, twenty-five years ago, the Plummer brothers, John, Dan and Jim, kept a similar store, with hardware in addition. Oren Outland also once occupied this store. In the second story the Odd Fellows maintain their lodge. In the Reames store was installed the first telephone in Zanesfield.

Across the street is a little building the doors of which stand always open, watchful of the village safety from the fire fiend. In it, waiting, waiting, may be seen the high buggy-wheeled "hook and ladder wagon," the tiny hose cart, and the quaint old hand fire-engine which once, in the days of long ago, did duty as the fire equipment of Bellefontaine. Fire cisterns are filled and ready. Above, in a toy belfry, hangs a diminutive bell. One smiles, but hopes devoutly that it may never ring an alarm, nor the old "department" ever be used for anything more serious than a village celebration. For, by this time, we, who entered it so casually an hour ago, already love it so that we would not see a splinter from the cradle of Logan county sacrificed.

Past the "Fire Station" the Town Hall looms up neat in white paint, and has been, during the days of the world war, the scene of tireless Red Cross activity, and other village interests. One looks back to the west side of the street again, to see a cottage which was once the home of the Sloans, where the boyhood of an ambitious little lad was passed amid narrow circumstances. A circulating library had its shelf of books set up in one of the village stores, presided over by Ira Brown, a good man, but of the old school. Little Earl one day asked for a book. The librarian looked sternly over his spectacle tops and scowling replied:

"We don't give out books to little boys."

Burning with childish indignation, the boy went home empty-handed and confided to his mother a vow to "be rich enough, some day, to make a place where no one could say 'no' to a boy who asked for a book."

So, there is a swelling of the heart when one turns to face the beautiful Sloan Library, which is the realization of that boy's resolution. The building is of yellow pressed brick and Bedford stone, and above the Greek portal is a fine bronze medallion of the benefactor, set in an arabesque of stucco, the models for both being made by Warren Cushman, the artist who has put Mad River valley on canvas and shown it to the world. Within, the library is all that a library of its size should be, its reading rooms, committee rooms, and stack room (already boasting two thousand volumes), light, airy, commodious, filling the main floor; while in the basement the banquet hall, accommodating a hundred guests, and a perfectly equipped kitchen complete a simple but sufficient social center. A loan collection of great value is constituted by the eighteen or twenty paintings by Warren Cushman, which hang upon the walls of the library. The librarian is Mrs. Eva Grubbs Lovelace, born in the village, a daughter of Mrs. Mary Grubbs, who, at the age of seventy-two, is probably the oldest native of the village proper at present living there. Mrs. Grubbs was a Vaughn and her mother was a Sloan. In her childhood, she recalls, it was her greatest treat to be per-

mitted to go across the valley to the cabin of an Indian family, and help in the Saturday afternoon toilet of the pappooses.

John Collins, aged seventy-six, relates to us, as we chat in the Reames store, the day he started to school, seventy-one years ago, in the old log schoolhouse north of the village. He is the only man still living in Zanesfield who went to that old school. Some of the pupils of the day were Thomas Robb, and Dan Fisher, Omar Brown and his sister Ellen, John Knight, Ed Griffin, Charlie Folsom, and the Moore children. Joseph Robb was the teacher. The benches whereon the pupils sat were made of puncheons, with the bark still clinging, the urchins' homespuns sometimes clinging also. The blackboard on which they learned to write was a hewn slab, painted. The same old school was, either before or afterward, the home of "old man Easton," and it was there that William Easton was born.

About three miles north of Zanesfield is the farm where Simon Kenton settled early in the nineteenth century, and where he lived until his death, being buried, at his specific request, on his own farm, the grave being marked by a natural boulder, and surrounded by a stout paling of hewn hardwood pickets. It remains an unanswered question upon what grounds the city of Urbana claimed the honor of his dust in later years. To the Knight farm, above the Kenton place, Edward H. Knight, celebrated scholar and scientist, and at the time United States commissioner of patents, brought the first wheat cutting machine ever used west of the Alleghanies. The machine, known as the "Walter A. Wood" reaper, was a new invention, for which the patent had just been secured. Also at the northern edge of the valley is the well-known spring on the farm of George A. Henry, where, as a boy Mr. Henry was wont to amuse himself by dropping a cork into the center of the pool, to see which way the water ran that day—north, toward Rush creek and the Scioto, or south toward Mad river and the Miami! The spring was quite impartial.

Come back to Zanesfield. Around the corner on the left after leaving the library, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Polk stands at the foot of Columbus street, on the same spot where Grandmother Dickinson prepared, in her cabin, a great feast for the entertainment of Governor Meigs and his staff, in 1812. However, while the governor made his round of inspection of the block house defenses, a delegation of uninvited Wyandots quite informally ate up the choicest viands, and the distinguished guests sat down to the leavings. Such was the Wyandot way.

Turning townward again, the brick building erected in 1838, or earlier, by the Marmon brothers, stands on the left-hand corner, bravely holding its own after eighty years' service. It is now unoccupied except for storage, but it once housed a prosperous trading store, and at one time was a tavern. On the east side of the street the corner is now occupied by "the brick," built about 1881, by Omar Brown, and used by him as a store. The building is still fresh looking, and is the headquarters of the C. E. Wooley general merchandise company. On this corner, in 1833, stood a two-story frame store, built by Robert Marmon, who enclosed in the structure a building already standing on the spot. This store was soon after-

ward converted into a tavern which was kept successively by Abraham McNeill, Jonathan Hopkins (1840), Daniel Mason, I. G. Williams, John Clingerman, William Keys, Wilson S. Sloan, Thomas Wade, James Cole, Horatio Clingerman and James G. Hamilton, who took possession about the end of 1871, and under whose ownership the building was totally destroyed by fire November, 1872. Mr. Hamilton was the father of John M. and Ernest Hamilton of Bellefontaine. The tavern was built in "L" shape, and at the west end of the lot stood a livery stable belonging to the establishment. To the rear and south of the stable, near "Brad" Smith's home, stood the old Isaac Zane block house.

A flag pole erected at the intersection of Sandusky and Columbus streets bears very proudly, this autumn of 1918, a flag of white bordered with red, and barred four times with blue, significant of Zanesfield's loyalty in the Fourth Liberty Loan. But the flag pole is forgotten in a moment when at the end of the street the Zane-Kenton memorial arrests the eye. It is a giant granite boulder brought hither from an adjacent hillside and set up, on a pedestal of native stone, at the parting of the ways. It bears two bronze tablets, one inscribed to Isaac Zane, founder of the old village, while the other is dedicated to the memory of Simon Kenton. Dr. Sloan assisted in this work and the remainder of the cost was borne by the villagers and the heirs of Zane and Kenton. It is intended at some future day to surmount the boulder with a bronze figure of an Indian representing Chief Tarhe, the father of Myeerah Zane—a project which should enlist the help of every citizen of Logan county whose ancestors once called Zanesfield home. This unique monument figured in the great "homecoming" of a few years ago, when, inspired by the artist, Warren Cushman, and Dr. Earl Sloan, the villagers and young men and maidens of the valley rendered a beautiful pageant portraying the story of "Isaac Zane among the Wyandots." The dramatization was the work of O. K. Reames, and was a conception of artistic merit, while its execution, under the direction of Mr. Cushman, who portrayed Chief Tarhe, was faithful and enthusiastic. The pageant was hoped to be, and deserves to become an event of periodic repetition, which shall keep alive the beautiful story of the past, and from time to time draw Logan county home "to find the hollows where those flowers grew" in the playground of its youth.

When, in 1898, the Toledo & Ohio Central railway broke through the stillness of the valley, it did more than give its passengers a glimpse of paradise. It opened the way from this garden spot of the county to outer markets, and it carries away annually large shipments of grain, hay, livestock and lumber—which is still a very important export from this point, owing to the black walnut timber which is still plentiful in the woods. As high as three hundred carloads of logs have been shipped in one year, cargoes during the war with Germany being consigned to the government. The elevator is the property of the Yoder company, of West Liberty. Milk, eggs and poultry and other farm produce is transported to market by motor truck service, tons upon tons going to the cannery at DeGraff.

The "first gristmill" in this valley which was once a valley of mills, was built by William McColloch, and followed by others at very early dates, accompanied by the equally necessary sawmills. At least one was built before the War of 1812, for it was abandoned before 1820. It stood south of Zanesfield, on the West Liberty road. In 1830 Joshua Folsom built a sawmill about one mile north of the village. It was operated by means of a "flutter wheel," and the dam was built of logs, which the Mad river freshets frequently washed out, necessitating many repairs. But it did good service until 1850, when Charles Folsom, the son, built a new mill farther down the stream and utilized the water from the mill race to operate a flouring mill, while he installed a steam engine for the sawmill, abandoning the latter after a time, however, to devote his time to flour milling. Another well-remembered gristmill of early times was that built by John Pym in 1836. At first operated by water power, it was after many years converted into a steam mill, and much enlarged. I. J. Baldwin purchased the mill from Pym, and his name clung to the business ever after, although it passed from his ownership at last, to Rutan & Riddle, G. P. Stevenson, and J. Crawford Smith, a brother to "Brad" Smith, and both sons of Benjamin Smith. J. N. Dickinson became the owner of the old Folsom Mill. The Marmon sawmill stood near their land.

Benjamin Smith, Samuel Lippincott, Benajah Williams, Dr. James Crew, Jonathan Thomas, William Easton, Daniel Antrim, Oren Outland and Absalom Brown were among the early home builders in Zanesfield. Lanson Curtis, who was the first merchant after Robitaille, and who also brought into the county the first wheeled vehicle, was the first postmaster. Curtis was never a popular man, but is remembered gratefully for the real benefits which he conferred on the village. Zane McColloch followed him as the village merchant, and after him the Marmon brothers came into prominence in this capacity. Foos, Taylor, Kenton, Cleveland, McBeth, Smith, Means, Brown, Keys and Sands were successors as the years went by, and later store keepers were Omar Brown, Oren Outland, the Plummer brothers, and, today, the Wooley company and O. K. Reames.

The first tannery in Zanesfield was opened by Benjamin Smith, son of Christopher, who settled in the village immediately following his marriage to Cynthanetta Garwood. Downs & Marmon succeeded him in the business, and John Monroe afterward occupied the field until time and change swept this industry elsewhere.

Of resident physicians in Zanesfield, Dr. James Crew was the first, followed by Dr. Joshua Robb; and it may be said here, in addition to other mention, that from this valley came Dr. Benjamin Stanton Brown, the son of Aaron and Anna Stanton Brown, who were from North Carolina, and settled, near Marmon's Bottom, in 1818.

The first church to be established in the valley of the upper Mad river was the congregation of Quakers, who built the old Goshen chapel on the Middleburg road about one mile east of Zanesfield. It followed the organization of the Middleburg Society very shortly, and the chapel dates well previous to 1810. The con-

troversy excited by the spread of the Hicksite doctrines caused a split in this congregation of good people which was only settled by the Hicksites retiring a half mile west on the same road, where they built, in 1828, a chapel which is still in occasional use, though neither body possesses the same strength as of old. The second religious body to organize was the Baptist, who built, in 1814, a church near Tharp's Run, by which designation the congregation was always known. It was a congregation inspired with great zeal, and full of missionary spirit. No less than four churches were dismissed from it to other points in the growing new country, the last being the congregation established in the village of Zanesfield. The old Tharp's Run church was built of hewn logs in 1819, but in 1845 this was replaced by a brick chapel thirty by forty feet in dimensions, and there the congregation continued to meet and to hold its annual reunions for nearly fifty years longer. A thousand pleasant and tender memories rise at the mention of "Old Tharp's Run church," where young George McColloch's ministry began, the beneficent sanctity of whose life still keeps his memory sacred. The chapel itself was razed to permit the passage of the railroad through the valley.

The Methodists were the third pioneer religious body, but built no church for some time, holding their classes in homes and in the school building. This became a point of conscientious objection at last, and the difficulty was settled by Lanson Curtis, who built a little brick chapel at his own expense, and gave free use of it to the Methodists, who were by that time (1836) a regularly organized congregation. It is still the strongest denomination in the locality, and members are ministered to at their pretty church by Rev. E. A. Boots.

The Presbyterian church was the last to be organized in Zanesfield. Exact dates are not to be had, but the family of John Robb (an uncle of James Robb) and L. P. Burton and his wife and her sister, all of the "'30s," are the first Presbyterians known to have come to this part of Logan county. They were joined not long after their arrival by Sylvester Robb and William Cook and their families, and by Mrs. James Kenton. The first sermons were delivered by Revs. J. H. Gilman and W. M. Galbreath, between the years 1842 and 1845; in the little brick meeting house of the Methodists, their own chapel not being built until 1853. Dr. Joshua S. Robb was the chairman of the building committee, and William Cook and Joshua Scott put up the building. A glance at the following list of "ruling elders" of the congregation reveals not only the passing generations of the church, but of Zanesfield itself. They were, from 1851 to 1880, Joshua Robb, Luther Smith, Justus Rutan, E. T. Davis, Samuel Marquis, George D. Adams, Charles Chapman, J. K. Abraham, Samuel Jameson, Thomas Marquis, William S. Irwin, Charles Rockwell, R. B. Porter, J. E. Smith, and G. P. Stevenson. The congregation has since then dwindled with time and removals, until a few years ago, when Dr. Earl S. Sloan, of Boston (originator of the world-famed "Sloan's Liniment, Good for Man and Beast") born in Zanesfield and reared in the Presbyterian faith by his mother, Susan Sloan, visited the village and found the

staunch old chapel in sad need of repairs. He at once provided for its renovation, in honor of that mother of his—to whom a bronze memorial tablet now hangs upon the east wall of the room—and left a fund to provide ministerial service as often as obtainable. Rev. Charles Marston, of Huntsville, now gives a part of his time to the Zanesfield Presbyterians. At Dr. Sloan's direction, three mural panels were executed by Warren Cushman, representing Love, Hope and Charity, and these hang on the front wall of the chapel, being done on canvases and removable if the church is ever rebuilt.

The Wyandot Indians, of whom Tarhe was chief, had located their village about the cluster of fine springs in the bottoms. As settlement by the whites progressed and wells were sunk, for convenience, in everybody's dooryard, these springs became neglected, and were gradually forming a marsh in the vicinity, where the land was owned, up to twenty years ago, by "Brad" Smith. After the extension of the road to the south through this little marsh and toward the depot, about twenty years ago, a cantaloupe garden was started in the vicinity by Mr. Cushman, and about the same time B. G. Cushman's attention was attracted to the springs, situated in the fork of the two roads. Mr. Smith ascertained that the springs were wells of water pure and free from mineral taint, and Mr. Cushman then bought the land and set about reclaiming the springs for the purpose of establishing a trout hatchery. A thorough scientific study of fishery has enabled him to develop, since 1903, a complete system of trout hatcheries and fishing pools which cover some acres of ground, and have converted the unsightly marsh into a pretty park with grassy levees separating the pools, the water from which passes freely through hidden conduits from one to another, and is maintained at the purity which is absolutely imperative for trout culture. Along the levees one hundred young birches were planted a year ago, giving promise of future beauty to the place, while a well-grown row of the same graceful trees extends along the middle levee already. The pools are planted with water cress, and with mosses brought from Castalia, Ohio, where is the only other trout fishery of this character in the state.

No prettier tail-piece to the village could be devised than this fishing park—for Zanesfield seems a story-book, the last chapter ending as all romances should, "And they were happy for ever after." The turmoil of its life is past, but life is left and it is good. It is one of those stories that should and will be read and re-read by succeeding generations, like Grimm's Tales, or "Alice in Wonderland"—a perpetual new edition with the Zane-Kenton memorial stamped in gilt on the cover, the Sloan Library for its frontispiece, and thumb-nail sketches of its quaint landmarks littering the favorite pages.

THE STORY OF SHELBY COUNTY

TO DIFFERENTIATE the history of any two contiguous political divisions of territory seems at first glance to be a somewhat difficult proposition. Possessed by the same tribes of aborigines, contended for by the same invaders, watered and drained by the same great stream, each a pathway for the passage of hostile armies, and sharing common difficulties in white settlement, a casual view presents but little difference. Particularly in the territory comprising the county of Shelby, covering as it does portions of what had been Champaign, Miami and Logan counties, the story of these three might appear to be the story of Shelby. However, very clear distinctions come to light, upon study, which give to this territory an individuality fully as separate as those whose acreage helped to constitute it.

The Miami river, flowing from its headspring, Indian lake, is, without question, a more natural division between Logan and Shelby counties than any surveyor's line; the country to the west of the great stream differing topographically from the eastern county to a radical degree. Shelby county, north of the river, is characterized by uplands which maintain a high and gently undulating level, rising rather gradually in the northwest, where Loramie reservoir occupies the highest elevation between the Ohio river and Lake Erie that is to be found on the west side of the valley. On both sides of the stream the glacial gorge is of varying breadth with occasional low flood plains, and rising tablelands, bordered by hills which rise, in many instances, to commanding height above the valley, and between which many beautiful streams have cut picturesque channels from the plateaus of the north or south.

The larger of these tributaries exhibit the winding valleys of old streams, with here and there a stretch of bottom land, and corresponding bluff; and carry, at times, a great volume of water down their often precipitous ways. Loramie creek, the largest by far of the county, drains a well-defined valley quite as separate from the rest as is Mad river, in the east Miami valley. Meandering from its source at the extreme northern edge of Shelby county, through the basin which, by means of the State dam, forms Loramie reservoir, its course is deflected to the south and southeast, its valley practically determining the course of the Miami canal for a distance of twenty miles or more north of Lockington, where the old feeder connects the waters of the upper Miami with the main channel of the once important waterway. This point marked the highest level of the canal, and for the same reason that the locks were located here nearly a century ago, the Miami Conservancy commission has selected this point for the great dam, which is now under construction, as a part of the program of flood prevention

in the Great Miami valley. A dozen or more streams water various parts of the territory, Turtle, Plum, Mosquito, Tawawa, Leatherwood, and the mile creeks—so named by Anthony Wayne, to distinguish them in the maps of his trace—and many lesser rivulets, all of which have the faculty of leaping their bounds in rainy seasons, and helping in the havoc of spring floods farther south. The picturesque quality is not lacking in the border lands of any of these streams, which, though not ornamented, in the annals of the past, by poetic legends, certainly furnished secluded passages for the savages who made it a war path when its hunting grounds were threatened with invasion, and today still maintain a wild aspect that greets the eye like a surprise, after the well groomed farmlands of the levels.

Like a great portion of the Northwest, the entire territory of what is now Shelby county was covered, up to a century and a quarter ago, by dense forest growth, unbroken except by the natural water-courses, or by the accident of forest fires, which in this locality seem to have been not frequent nor disastrous. Up to the advent of the first white trader, after the middle of the eighteenth century, it is very doubtful if an Indian cornfield ever had been planted in the rich soil of Shelby county; nor is there any evidence that the forest sheltered any Indian village or community up to that time. It was not as home that the savage so bitterly and so bloodily defended its green retreats from white invasion. Only by hunting camps were his fires lighted, and the trails that were once so plainly marked through this territory were those which led the hunter to the lair of the wild beast, or along which he bore away the trophies of the expedition, or, in later days, lurked to guard the forest riches from the white man's depredations. For this forest was a part of that great inheritance which, according to the claims of their chieftains, had been bequeathed to them and their children forever, by their fathers.

The claim was valid. Not only by inheritance but by right of previous possession, the land belonged to the savage, and constituted his entire substance, without which he knew not how to live. Little marvel was it that the aborigine resented the advent of the settler who came to level the forests and to market the earth under his feet. No matter how we interpret the necessity, or even the duty, of "subduing the earth" as a justification of the white man's past treatment of the Indians, the local tribes—Shawanees, Wyandots, Miamis and all—with equal justice regarded the local forefathers and their armed forces as ruthless Huns, bent upon selfish conquest of lands and forests that could become theirs only by the right of might.

It is contended that the Indians stole the white man's children and horses, and that their marauding bands were a menace to settlers in lands no longer under dispute, also that the white raids into the headwater forests were in the nature of reprisal for wrongs committed by the Indians. But, if so, it was equally true that, long before, the Shawanees had been driven by degrees from their home in the southern country, and that seeds of hate and distrust had been sown when the same white interlopers had fraudulently "bought" the red man's ponies for bits of bright print, only large

enough to envelope a pappoose, a shining penny or two, a string of gay glass beads, or similar baubles of no worth, imposing upon the aboriginal ignorance of values; which, as it wore away by repeated experience, left an open avenue for mischief makers of either faction among the white traders, who incited the savages to revenge and exploited the troubles to their own gains.

The French, as a people, were, admittedly, better fitted in temperament than the British, of that date, for the problem of civilizing the Indian. Whatever was their ultimate ambition in regard to the acquisition of their territory, the French first approached the Indian either as missionaries, geographers, or as peaceful traders, whose influence was civilizing, and to whom the Indians responded readily. In spite of later British intermeddling, and the clash of arms between brothers of red blood, the Indians were never wholly alienated from their French friends, as many of the old Indian fighters of the northwest knew and acknowledged. Only by treachery and bribes were the Indians moved from their allegiance. Butterfield is quoted as saying that "the secret spring of French activity in the border troubles was their desire to monopolize Indian trading." Which may be quite true, but no less so than that the British shared in the desire. Nor was the desire necessarily discreditable, so long as the dealings were honorable; but the perpetual play of cross purposes between the opposing factions of the white settlers, each of whom used the Indian as a tool, confused the savage sense of friend and foe, and aroused in him a spirit of fierce retaliation which recognized small difference between British or French, loyalist or colonist, and left him a prey to any element that offered reward or the opportunity to wreak vengeance for his losses.

It is a palliation of the irremediable facts of our pioneer history, that the settlers of the Ohio and Miami valleys were heirs to a condition created by events so far past that the later struggles were inevitable; but those rash, futile and bloody raids of early days only fed the fires of hatred and piled up fresh Ossas of bitterness upon the Pelion of past wrongs, heaping up a mountain of resistance to level which the government was, finally, helpless except by means of regular warfare, and the subjugation, not of the earth, but of one of its greatest races.

History in Shelby county began long before its establishment as a pioneer commonwealth in 1819, a chain of events beginning about seventy-five years previous to that date having stamped the map of this part of the northwest indelibly, although these events were separated from the settlers' era by a period of time in which history is perplexingly uncommunicative.

Not long previous to 1749, an Indian chief, himself a Piankeshaw, and head of a band of Indians known to the French as "Picqualinees" (or "Pickqualines"), who were the Miamis proper, had migrated from the Canadian territories of the French, with whom they had thus far been friendly, and settled at a point in the valley of the Great Miami river, which was then known by the French name of "La Riviere a la Roche" (or River of the Rocks), just below the mouth of an unexplored creek, and on the west bank of the river. Here they established a trading post which in a suspiciously short

time became well known to the British traders in this section, who, in their familiar facility, corrupted the tribal name of the Indians to "Pickawillany," and, settling in the vicinity, began the work of alienating these French-taught aborigines from their Canadian friends. Rumors of this proceeding reaching Canada, the French governor-general despatched a small expedition, under Celoron de Bienville, to peacefully repossess the Ohio river country in the name of the king of France. Bienville's company consisted of a few soldiers and a force of Indians, the whole party numbering about two hundred and thirty-five men. A "secondary" mission of the French visitation was to induce the Piankeshaw chief, known to them as "Demoiselle" (while the British traders, having gained his treacherous confidence, had nicknamed him "Old Britain"), to return with them to Canada, to remove him from the antagonistic influence of the British, which they feared. It was too late. The wily savage put off the ambassador of the French with a smooth promise to return to Canada "in the spring," with which Bienville was obliged to be content, returning to the north by way of the portage between the Picqualinees settlement and the Indian village at the confluence of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph rivers, having burned the battered canoes, by which they had ascended the difficult "Rocky" river, and secured ponies for the overland trip.*

At Ke-ki-on-ga, Bienville met a Miami chief, Coldfoot, who told him that, while he "hoped himself deceived, he was sufficiently attached to the interests of the French to believe that Demoiselle (Old Britain) was a liar," and added that he believed himself to be the only Indian in the south who was loyal to the French. Accordingly, the discouraged Bienville reported to the French governor-general that "the Indians of the Ohio nations were ill-disposed toward the French and devoted to the English."

Following Bienville's visit, which occurred in 1749, the British traders, about fifty in number, built a high and stout stockade of split logs, and within it erected a council house "as a place of protection for themselves and their property in case of sudden attack." Inside the stockade a well was sunk which supplied plentiful water except during the summer drouth. The whole was, in reality, a fort, although not so designated; and it gave evidence that the situation invited an attack by the French interests. About four hundred Indian families are said to have congregated in the vicinity of the stockade, where for some time the post flourished undisturbed.

Early in 1751, Christopher Gist, an agent of the "Ohio Company," an association of English merchants and Virginian planters, visited the district under a (British) royal grant, ostensibly to explore the west country "as far as the falls of the Ohio."

His chief objective, however, appears to have been the Picqualinee village, where he held a conference with "Old Britain," which was the preface to a general movement of savages toward the settlement, swelling the population already there, all of which was by

* The Picqualines settlement was not in Shelby county territory, but as it undoubtedly led to the later trading post of Peter Loramie, its story is inseparably connected with that of the northern fort.

this time openly hostile to the French, although there is absolute lack of evidence that the French had, thus far, done them any injury.

Soon after Gist's departure, four Ottawa (or French) Indians, coming as ambassadors from the French Canadians, were met by an open defi from "Old Britain," who then caused the French flag (already a pretense) to be hauled down from the council house; and the French commission departed unsuccessful, leaving the British traders in full sway over the disaffected Picqualinees.

In the spring of 1752, another French-Canadian expedition, sanctioned by Governor-general Duquesne and headed by Charles Langdale (a French Canadian whose wife was an Indian squaw), started from Michilimackinac, at the head of Lake Huron, proceeding southward, by way of the lake waters, to the mouth of the Maumee river, and up that stream to its headwaters, following the trail thence from Ke-ki-on-ga to the Picqualinee village, which they reached and surprised about nine o'clock in the morning of the twenty-first of June, 1752 when the men were away on the summer hunt and the women at work in the cornfields. Of the eight British traders who were left at the village, three were outside the stockade, in summer huts; and the other five, with a number of Indian men and boys, were within the enclosure.

Langdale's forces, about two hundred and fifty in all, were nearly all Indians, with a few blacks, himself being the only white man. In the attack, fourteen Picqualinees, including "Old Britain," and one white trader were shot before the fort was surrendered to Langdale's savages, who boiled and ate Old Britain, and also the heart of the dead white trader. They then plundered the fort and took away to Canada the remaining seven traders and 3,000 pounds sterling worth of valuables, releasing all the women they had at first taken prisoner. Duquesne rewarded Langdale for this exploit with a pension of two hundred francs. The affair, however, proved not the end of trouble, but the beginning of a war which was only settled in 1763, by the Treaty of Paris, and the cession of "New France" to the British.

The story of the fight between Langdale's savages and the Picqualinees was carried to the friendly tribes in the east, and also to the governors of Pennsylvania and Virginia, by Thomas Burney and Andrew McBryer, two of the traders, who had been successfully hidden during the fight. Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, was presented by the messengers with a belt of wampum, a calumet pipe, a gentle souvenir of the affray in the shape of a Canadian Indian's scalp, and a letter from the Picqualinees (which the governor characterized as "odd") which assured the governor that "the French king's servants had spilled the blood and eaten three of their men; while they themselves were in deep distress, having been able to revenge themselves only to the extent of killing and eating ten of the French Indians and two of their negroes." "We are your brothers," concludes the "odd" letter, which appealed to the white governor for pity. History does not state what was the governor's reply, nor his judgment in the matter, which seems, at this date, to be the proverbial case of the pot and the kettle. The entire story of the British fort at Picqualinee extends over but two years at the

RIVER SCENE BELOW WATER WORKS, SIDNEY, OHIO.

COURT HOUSE, SIDNEY, OHIO.

FROM TWO-MILE BRIDGE NEAR SIDNEY, OHIO.

most. The white traders never returned to live at the place, and the Indians retired to a little distance west, where they continued a community life until their village was destroyed by Gen. Clarke's Kentuckians more than thirty years afterward.

In 1769, seventeen years after the Langdale raid, a French Canadian trader named Peter Loramie came up the Great Miami river from Kentucky (where his trading store had made a somewhat notorious headquarters for hostile Shawanees) and, not pausing to visit the Picqualinee village, reached the mouth of the creek which was later to bear his name, and pushed up the lesser stream about fifteen miles, where he selected a site and established himself, attracting a large settlement of Indians, chiefly Shawanees. He was upon intimate and friendly terms with this tribe, and their allies, and exercised over them the influence commonly possessed by the French when free from British agencies. It is not claimed that Loramie ever assisted the Indians in their warfare against the whites, but that his trading post was permitted to be a headquarters where trouble was hatched. It was, without doubt, a convenient centre of hostile councils of the Shawanees, remote and secluded, at that time, from white travel; although it afterward became a pathway.

Apart from this trading post settlement of Indians, at "Loramie's station," no Indian or other village is known to have existed within the borders of Shelby county previous to the year 1794. Dense forests, constituting an important part of the hunting grounds claimed by the Wyandots as the original possessors of the land, and shared by them with the Shawanees, their friends and allies, covered all the land.

Loramie's station was never a fort nor a stronghold in any sense whatever, and it passed undisturbed, so far as legend or history shows, through the entire period of the Revolution, and was in a highly flourishing condition when Ben. George Rogers Clarke started on his famous punitive expedition against the Indians of the northwest, that campaign of extermination conducted from 1783 and on, so fruitless of good, in spite of its wasteful victories.

Immediately after the destruction of the Picqualinee village, which was accomplished by the main body of troops, Gen. Clarke despatched a force by night, which surprised the Loramie settlement early the next morning, and, after scattering the inhabitants with, it is said, considerable slaughter, sacked the store and village, seizing a large quantity of available plunder and destroying what could not be carried away. The entire place, store and village, was left in ashes.* If this may be called a "battle," it was the only battle which ever occurred on the soil of Shelby county, which though often enough wet with the blood of white and red men in conflict, only witnessed hand to hand encounters between white scouts and lurking savages who, in easy ambush, sought to defend their forest trails.

It was, indeed, so deadly a region that the silence of history regarding it may be accounted for easily by the fact that, except for the larger armies which passed through it, very few white men

* Peter Loramie, shortly after the destruction of his store, assembled his Shawanese friends, and left for the new southwest, then still "Spanish America."

returned to tell the story of their encounters with the Red Terror of that day. The various graves which have been discovered in excavations of later years, or during the digging of the canal and feeder, exhibited, with remarkable frequency, a condition showing that the burials must have been conducted with haste, the bodies having been crowded into holes which did not resemble graves. The facts and place of Col. Hardin's tragic death in this country are known by what was, practically, accident.

Col. John Hardin, when a very young man, already trained and skilled in woodcraft, markmanship and hunting, entered the Virginia colonial militia in 1774, as an ensign, and began his career as an Indian fighter when but twenty years of age. Wounded in an Indian affray, he joined the Dunmore expedition without waiting for full recovery. When the Revolution broke out he became a lieutenant in the Morgan rifle corps, standing high in Gen. Morgan's esteem. His intrepidity and discretion caused him to be selected for many perilous enterprises, during which he very narrowly escaped massacre at the hands of the savages or their British allies, and was defeated but once, when, during Gen. Harmar's disastrous expedition to Ke-ki-on-ga, his forces were surrounded by an ambush of Indians in the Eel river basin, at the site of "old" Heller's Corners.*

With the exception of the St. Clair expedition, which a temporary lameness prevented him from joining, Col. Hardin was engaged in every military movement from Kentucky into the Indian country until his death. The armies of Clarke, St. Clair and Harmar all had traversed the soil of the western half of Shelby county in their northern expeditions, the massacre of St. Clair's men occurring when the troops were encamped for the night near the site of Fort Recovery.

In 1792, Col. Hardin was chosen by Gen. Washington for a mission of peace to the Shawanees, a commission by no means desired by Hardin, who knew only too well the hatred in which he was held by the Indians for his hostile activities. However, he accepted the dangerous duty, and had proceeded with his two or three companions to a point within the Shelby county territory, at or very near to the spot where the village of Hardin centres. Here they were met and engaged in fight by a small party of Indians. Accounts of the fate of the party differ in some respects, one historian relating that a part of the white men escaped to tell the story, while Col. Hardin was murdered for his horse and accoutrements; while another writer states that Hardin's companions were first killed by the Indians, and Hardin himself taken prisoner, being slain during the night, after which, the savages, upon discovering the papers which he carried, became apprehensive and reported to their chiefs; who, realizing that the documents contained matters of advantage to the tribes, themselves sent word to Kentucky of their "fatal error" of judgment.

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* Hardin was threatened with court-martial after this defeat, but was afterward exonerated from responsibility for the massacre of his men.

Peace, however, was no longer under consideration by the time the wanton massacre of its envoys became known, and the truth only added fuel to the flames. Col. Hardin was still a young man, of increasing value to the army, and at the height of military popularity. When the word confirming the story of his cruel death arrived, he had just been officially promoted to the rank of brigadier-general in recognition of his worth. Affairs on the frontier assumed the character of a dangerous deadlock which required the military genius of Anthony Wayne to break.

Wayne's "Legion," augmented along the way until it reached a desirable number, came down the Ohio river as far as Fort Washington and from there the march northward was begun. With careful consideration of every step in regard to sources of supply and reserve, the legion was pushed up the valley of the Great Miami, and a stronghold established at every strategic point along the "Trace," the first thought of the wary fighter "who never slept" being to guard against a surprise attack like that which had overcome Gen. St. Clair. Fort Greenville was built November, 1793, and Fort Recovery was located and probably begun before the army settled into winter quarters. It was finished in early summer, 1794, and while the troops, who, after a severe course of training, were engaged in completing it, they were repeatedly attacked (but not surprised) by the savages under Little Turtle. Unable to find the wary general off guard, the Indians were compelled to retreat, after severe losses, and the completed fort was named "Recovery" in commemoration of the fact that here, where the Indians had achieved their greatest victory over the whites under St. Clair, they had, in turn, been utterly routed and dispersed.

After finishing Fort Recovery, Wayne returned to Greenville and took a practically straight course northward, building a fort at the site of the old Picqualinee village, which was christened "Fort Piqua," and another at the site of Peter Loramie's store, which received the name "Fort Loramie." These he left, like the previous forts, stocked and garrisoned for reserve and the protection of such settlers as had thus far ventured into the wilderness, while he moved on to the goal of the Maumee valley, toward which the savages were gathering from southern scenes of defeat.

Fort Loramie, named by Gen. Wayne, in the practical way he had, of stamping each locality with a name that was characteristic of it or of its history, was not the only object by which the French trader's memory was perpetuated; for Wayne also gave the name of Loramie to the creek, in the maps of the march. The fort, indeed, was but a temporary affair, while the beautiful creek "flows on forever."

During the year which followed its construction, before the final surrender of the Indians and the signing of the Treaty of Greenville, Fort Loramie, garrisoned and ready, remained watchful but quiet. It was never the subject of concerted attack, though its presence there doubtless prevented attack at other points, by warning hostile Indians against a gathering in the vicinity. Trouble was never far distant, in this country, even after the Greenville treaty was in effect, until the close of the War of 1812. Settlement began,

and then slowly, only after the year 1805, ten years after the peace of 1795.

The treaty line falling south of Fort Loramie, in the territory now comprised in Shelby county, a six mile square enclosing the fort and surroundings, sufficient for its maintenance, was reserved by the United States government by the terms of the treaty, the same or similar arrangement attending all the northern forts, all of them maintaining garrisons for varying periods. Fort Loramie was probably the first, or one of the first, to be abandoned, but the exact date cannot be ascertained at this time. Col. John Johnston, who was in command at Fort Wayne from 1800 to 1811, and from then on in charge of Fort Piqua, is the chief authority on matters touching the Indian history of this region, and he remarks that Fort Loramie was maintained for "only a few years after the treaty," being abandoned when Col. Butler (a nephew of Gen. Butler), who was commandant, was transferred, with his soldiers, to the new southwestern outposts.* While this is doubtless correct, it is also probable that the fort was again occupied during the War of 1812, when the building of blockhouses throughout the unfortified districts was deemed necessary in territory less dangerous than this. It was to Fort Piqua, as a place of safety, that Capt. John Logan (the loyal Indian adopted by Gen. Benjamin Logan after the Mad river raid) was commissioned to conduct the women and children from Fort Wayne, during the War of 1812, Col. John Johnston then being in command at Piqua.

During the Indian campaign of William Henry Harrison, in 1812, the Loramie portage was once again the scene of the passage of a great armed force, when the hero of Tippecanoe, who had transferred Fort Wayne to the command of Gen. Winchester and retired to Fort Piqua, was called to assume chief command of the Northwestern army, and marched northward to Fort Defiance by this well-known path.

Settlement was later here than in any other division of territory lying in the Miami valley, yet not because it had not been looked toward with calculating eyes many years before the first white man was hardy enough to venture into its wilds with a family. Its richness was already known, and as early as 1788 the attention of the New England colony which settled at Marietta was directed toward this part of the country by Ebenezer Zane, at Wheeling. However, they preferred the evident disadvantages of the Muskingum hills to the dangers of the upper Miami, and perhaps they were wise, and so lived longer, in spite of the hardships they endured.

But the richness of the country was a lure in spite of danger. The beauty of the country probably did not appeal so strongly, as beauty of landscape was common to all the river country. It was the hope of prosperity which drew the first settlers northward to

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* Col. John Johnston, for more than thirty years Indian Agent in this district, relates that a beautiful little son of Col. or Capt. Butler died while his parents lived at Fort Loramie, and the little grave, protected only by an arbor of wild honeysuckle, stood outside the stockade, visible until after the War of 1812, when fort and all were razed.

brave the perils and hardships of making a home in Shelby county. Hardships, for that matter, were not in themselves greater nor very different than were to be encountered anywhere in the great northwest. The disgruntled tribes lurked about, in defiance of the Treaty of Greenville, causing fear and distrust and making this a debatable ground at best, in the earlier years of settlement. Not far from the fort at Piqua did even the hardy few venture, and these only because of the certainty of material reward.

The timber was so heavy that long years of labor were necessary to reduce its slow acres to cultivation; but it also was abundantly stocked with game as tempting to a Kentucky rifleman as to a savage hunter. Wolves were numerous; bears haunted the deep woods; deer abounded; and lesser animals, inimical to the safety of domestic fowl and stock, infested the entire wilderness. But when brought down by the rifle they furnished meat and pelts which were more marketable than an excess of grain, in this remote outpost of civilization, where the only roads were trails along which a wagon, had there been one, could not have traveled. Like the belt along lower Logan and the Champaign county line, this region of first settlement shared in the clouds of wild pigeons, blackbirds and crows, so numerous and voracious that they could devour the seed as fast as the settler could sow it. Extermination of these hindrances had to be attempted before farming could be profitable. But the natural advantages of the whole country held them steadfast to their task through all the discouragements of pioneer life, and by degrees the land was conquered by their industry.

The honor of being recorded as the "first settler" in the county has long been acknowledged as belonging to James Thatcher and his family, who came in 1805, two years after the admission of Ohio to statehood, and settled on Loramie creek about three and a half miles north of the present Miami county line, where they built their cabin and made a permanent home.

For a year the Thatchers appear to have been alone, but in 1806 the three Mellingers, John, Joseph and David, had located in the vicinity of Lockington, and Thomas Earl is credited with arriving the same year. John Wilson settled on Turtle creek in 1807, about one mile east of the Thatchers. Samuel Marshall is set down as having arrived in 1808, and Samuel McClure in 1810, while Richard, James and John Lenox, accompanied by their mother and sisters, whose names are not given, came about 1811. James Cannon is mentioned as a settler of this pre-war period, also the Careys, Cephas Carey and his wife Jane Wilkinson, who with their young family settled on the west fork of Turtle creek, in 1810, the spot being the site of Hardin. At about the same date John Kennard, William Cardingley, Thomas McClish and William Bush came to the Turtle creek region, the first two choosing a location to the northwest, while the latter two settled at or near the site of Hardin. There is no verified record of any families other than these, who settled in Shelby county territory prior to 1811-12, and there were few, if any, who ventured northward so far, during the war troubles, which quite effectually halted "the course of empire" until the end of 1813.

The hardy settlers in the Turtle creek valley were often in danger—or the fear of it—during the war, and a blockhouse was built on the Carey land for their protection, occupied by a squad of soldiers as long as either British or savage foes threatened to disturb the locality. It was this protection which crystallized the settlers into the first little organized community in the future county.

Upon the establishment of permanent peace, immigration became more and more rapid throughout the territory south of the Greenville treaty line, the favored localities being along the waterways and as population increased and rumors of the canal project began to spread, centralizing somewhat at points of hopeful prominence. In the stream of home and wealth seekers which swept the northwest country in waves, each locality attracted and retained a portion of the human freight it bore, until the constantly augmenting population made necessary the location of arbitrary boundary lines of political division in order that the pioneer citizens of the new state of Ohio be assured their sovereign right to vote.

Not until the nineteenth century was waist-deep in the stream of Time was the organization of counties in the northwest complete. Shelby county was not struck off from Miami, Champaign and Logan counties until May, 1819, and boundary lines on the north and west were not located until early in the following year, these latter separations affecting the county in no way, as settlement in the north did not begin for more than ten years afterward, when the excitement and danger of pioneer life had nearly departed, leaving only a wake of toil, terrific in its hardness, and a heritage of fever and ague and other ills incident to settlers' life, only palliated by the near hope of prosperity.

The local territory had acquired a population of two thousand or more inhabitants, including those north of the present Auglaize county line, at the time of its organization as Shelby county. Its name, Shelby, in honor of Governor Shelby, of Kentucky, was a natural choice among settlers so large a proportion of whom had emigrated from that state, or who had paused there while choosing permanent homes. Hardin, which had been laid out as a town as early as October, 1816 (so recorded in Miami county), was at first designated as the seat of justice, and the first court convened in that village May 17, 1819, in a small log schoolhouse, eighteen by twenty feet in dimensions, which had been erected early in 1819 on the bank of Turtle creek. The Hon. Joseph H. Crane presided, with Robert Houston, Samuel Marshall and William W. Cecil as Associate Judges. The court was announced as being "ready to administer even-handed justice to rich and poor alike;" but it would appear that the settlers at that date had no quarrels to settle, nor justice to demand, for, after the transaction of routine of minor importance, and the granting of a few licenses, the court adjourned "sine die," and did not convene again until September of the same year, when it was again called to the little schoolhouse, and a full court, consisting of the Judge and his three associates, with Harvey B. Foote, clerk; Henry Bacon, prosecuting attorney; Daniel V. Dingman, sheriff; and the first Grand Jury in attendance. This time, there was abundance of business, for the term was not adjourned

until December 14, 1819, when it again adjourned sine die, this time with evident finality, for no court ever sat at Hardin again. The board of county commissioners, consisting of Robert McClure, William Berry, and John Wilson, David Henry being the clerk and James Lenox treasurer of the county, held numerous sessions at Hardin during the year 1819, appointing Archibald Defrees to be county collector, and accepting the bonds of Daniel V. Dingman as sheriff and of John Craig as coroner; and closing its last session in Hardin on the same date as the Court.

Its next meeting was held in what was to be Sidney, in February, 1820.

It was no failure to seize an opportunity which prevented Hardin, oldest town in the county, and a site of historic interest, from being chosen as the county seat, but the serious consideration of localities pointed out better and more advantageous sites obtainable, for the town which was to maintain the dignity called for, than was offered by little Hardin. In the action of the general assembly of Ohio, looking to the selection of a suitable position for the proposed town, can now be seen the wisdom which put aside sentiment and the present interests of a few worthy men, for the benefit of a large population that was certain to accrue to the county in the process of time. Already the Miami canal project was astir, and population was certain to follow the course of the more important waterways. The appointed commissioners, Thomas B. Van Horn and James Steele, examined "the several sites offered and recommended," deciding in favor of the seventy acres offered by Charles Starrett, "part of a fraction number thirty-six, in township eight, range six, west of the Great Miami river, * * * commencing at a creek, or run, of water southeastwardly of a house in said fraction, occupied by a Mr. Cannon," etc., the proposal accompanying the "donation" modifying the offer, as shown in the agreements signed by Mr. Starrett, which we quote:

"I, the undersigned, subscriber, proprietor of Fraction No. 36, etc. * * * do make a donation of seventy acres of land, for the use and benefit of said county * * * provided, the commissioners see proper to fix the seat of justice permanently in said fraction; provided, that I do receive one-half of the proceeds of the sales of the lots, after the commissioners locate, lay off, and sell the lots which may be laid off on said donation."

"N. B. I also bind myself to give the privilege of all the springs within the bounds of said fraction * * * for the use of the town and the privilege of conveyance to the town."

"Reserve Clause: I, the said Charles Starrett, do make the following reserves out of the seventy acres proposed * * * , to-wit: One acre for the public square; two half acres for two different denominations of religious societies; one acre for each of two different denominations of religious societies for graveyards; and one acre for the use of schools."

Mr. Starrett was not the only settler interested in fixing the seat of justice at this point. Twenty-two fellow citizens made donations to the building of a courthouse with no other condition

attached to their offers than that the new town be located on the seventy-acre tract. Their names were:

Benjamin Brandon,
George Chiles,
Archibald Defrees,
John Gilbert,
David Henry,
Edward Jackson,
William Johnson,
Charles Johnston,
John Johnston,
John Lenox,
Alex. McClintock,
Samuel Marrs,
Peter Musselman,
Isaac Parks,
George Pool,
William Richardson,
William Robinson,
Francis Rorack,
Thomas Ruckman,
Rodham Talbot,
Otho White.

William Marrs also donated "his big bull, value untold," the other donations being tendered in various character, some in cash, some in lumber, some in carpentry, sawing and other labor, while one offering was a "barrel of whiskey"!

All donations having been duly and formally accepted, David Henry, county clerk and justice of the peace, was appointed Town Director, giving bond in the sum of $6,000 to his sureties, Rodham Talbot, Edward Jackson and Thomas Ruckman. The director was ordered by the court to lay off a town "upon the premises aforesaid," "in lots of five rods by ten, in blocks of eight lots each, with alleys one rod in width running through the center of each block at right angles with each other and with the streets; the alleys to divide the blocks into four equal parts; the streets to be laid out six rods in width, and a public square to be laid out in said town by striking out the center block of lots."

"The public square," thus delineated, contains nearly four acres, instead of the one provided in Mr. Starrett's offer, but the proprietor of the site must have acquiesced in the increase, as he could well afford to do, since the sale of the remaining half of the town at even the low figure then considered fair, was a greater return for his land than he could have obtained for the whole as a farm, while the dignity of his gift was greatly enhanced.

It is proper, at this point, to give some emphasis to the fact that the public square was a gift to the county, and accepted and defined by the county, so that a notion which has crept into the public mind in some quarters, to the effect that it was intended by Mr. Starrett as a city park, may be corrected. It was viewed as the site of the expected courthouse from the outset, and there can be no doubt of the absolute justice as well as the propriety and good taste of its being occupied by the county temple of justice.

The lots, as directed, were sold publicly after due notice "given in six places in the county and printed in the Dayton Gazette," terms of sales, "one-fourth (of sale price) in ninety days, one-fourth in nine months, one-fourth in fifteen months, and the residue in two years, to be secured by a lien upon the lots until the whole shall have been paid."

The survey was made by Benjamin S. Cox, in whose certified report a stake near Abraham Cannon's house (corner, now, of Water

street and Miami avenue), is specified as being "the southeast corner of said town." This house of Abraham Cannon was the scene of the first courts, held at Sidney, while the temporary courthouse was being prepared.

The matter of public highways was taken up as early as possible after the establishment of the county, leading routes being ordered surveyed in advance of any question of private advantage, or controversy between rival points. Previous to the division from Miami three principal roads had been ordered by the Miami county commissioners, the first from Piqua to Wapakoneta, with branches leading to Hardin and St. Marys; and the others from Troy to Dingmansburg, and from Dingmansburg to Wapakoneta. During the sessions of the county commissioners at Hardin, in December, 1819, roads were ordered surveyed connecting Abraham Cannon's (the site of Sidney) with the State road from Piqua to Wapakoneta; and from Five Mile Tree on the Mosquito creek road eastward to the county line "at the most proper point for a road to the seat of justice in Logan county" (or Bellefontaine). At the March (1820) sessions of the commissioners, in Sidney, roads were further ordered to be laid connecting Dingmansburg with Cynthiana by way of Sidney and Hardin; and connecting the State road at William Morrow's with the Mill Creek and Sidney road, passing Steinberger's mill; also connecting Hardin with the state road near Nine Mile creek in the southwestern part of the county, and a section of road leading from Honey creek to Mosquito creek. At the April session, the road to Cynthiana was ordered extended to the Darke county line, "there to intersect the Greenville road." The September meeting of the commissioners established more routes, one of the most important being a road from the north extremity of Main avenue, Sidney, "up the river to the Dingmansburg and Wapakoneta road," passing Rodham Talbot's; Elisha Kirkland's; William Hathaway's and George Morrison's, to the Miami ford, thence by nearest and best way to the Logan county line to connect with the Bellefontaine road. Another road of practical use was one leading from the southern extremity of Ohio avenue to Muddy run, and along the run to Rickman's mill. To thread the maze of roads that have since interlaced the surface of the county would be superfluous; but the beginning of the complete system of highways was prophetic of the future. To be sure, the highways were long in approaching a really passable condition, but as routes they were the most practical that could have been chosen, and with some straightening and grading, and immeasurable graveling and "piking," these original roadways of the county remain as they were surveyed a hundred years ago.

The commissioners, at their first meeting in Sidney, took steps toward the erection of a temporary courthouse and jail, which were then and there planned, and the contract ordered to be sold on the 22nd of February, three weeks from the adoption of the plans. Two years elapsed before the buildings were ready for occupancy. The temple of justice stood on the west side of Ohio avenue, facing the public square, and was of frame construction, two stories high and twenty-four by thirty feet in dimensions, heated by two six-foot fireplaces and lighted in the first story by four eighteen-light windows,

and upstairs by six fifteen-light windows. Doors opened in the center, both front and back.

The jail was of single log construction, the logs hewn twelve inches square and laid close, in two stories of seven feet each, with a window eighteen inches square, "well grated with iron bars," the ceiling of the second floor being of hewn timbers, and covered by a joint shingle roof. A chimney in one end connected with a fireplace in each story, and both floors were entered by doors from the outside, ironed and locked. The building, which was inadequate in size and strength, stood at the side of the courthouse, on Ohio street. Three years later a second jail was ordered built, the walls of which were directed to be of hewn timber, double, and filled in with stone; the building, twenty-two by thirty feet, to contain two apartments, one of them a cell for criminals, and the other the "debtor's room." Augustus Richards was awarded the contract, by which he was to use the iron window gratings of the old jail for the criminal cell, while the prisoners for debt were vouchsafed new windows two feet square. The contractor was to use all of the old jail iron in the new jail, and in addition to "cheek" the three doors and all windows with iron, receiving an extra $100 (the contract was made at $793) to cover the cost of the iron thus used. This second jail, which stood on the southeast corner of the public square, was the first building to occupy a position within the square. The original jail was sold, as soon as the second was completed, in December, 1826, and removed by order of the court. The new jail sufficed until 1839, when it was destroyed by fire.

In the meantime, the majority of the taxpayers having become persuaded that a new courthouse was necessary to the dignity of law and justice, the commissioners, Samuel Marshall, Peter Musselman and Samuel Gamble, met at the December, 1830, session and formed and adopted plans for a new brick courthouse, to occupy the center of the public square, and to be completed by October 1, 1832. The contract was let to Charles Bush, William Doak and George Lecky, and did not include the cupola, which was built by John Niswonger, under a separate contract, the whole being finished by May, 1833. It was a neat brick structure, of the simplest architecture inside and out, its only claim to beauty being the octagonal cupola ten feet in diameter, set in the center of the roof, and surrounded by a fifteen-foot square level enclosed with a "Chinese railing," above which it rose fifteen feet and was surmounted by a gilt ball and weather vane. Painted white with green blinds, it was, though simple, quite the smartest object in the village at that date, and looked upon with pride for many years. The building stood in the center of the square, facing south.

The original courthouse was sold and removed to West avenue, between Court and Poplar streets, where it served many purposes, but principally that of a plow works for Dan Toy, sr., and as the Toy and Edgar blacksmithy, being later sold to George L. Robbins, who carried on blacksmithing in it until the nineties.

After the conflagration of 1839, when the jail was destroyed, a third structure, of rough stone and brick, very solid though ugly, was erected, the sheriff's residence being incorporated under the

same roof; and this building stood until torn down in 1879, when the new jail and residence was erected on the corner of East Court and South Main streets. The jail of 1839 was located on the southwest corner of the public square, and faced west.

December, 1850, the county commissioners authorized the village council to erect a brick market house on the northeast corner of the public square—"a good substantial brick, at least as large as the one at Piqua." But there is nothing in the council minutes to show that this was ever done.

In April, 1880*, the sentiment of the public favoring a new courthouse, in keeping with the future outlook of Shelby county, having been roused to action through newspaper publicity, the question was submitted to popular vote, resulting in 2,024 for and 1,786 opposed. The Commissioners at once sold the old courthouse to Henry Guckes, contractor, to be removed before the following March. The contract for the plans and specifications for the new temple was made August 14, 1880, the architect being G. H. Maetzel of Columbus. Mr. Maetzel was also engaged as superintendent of the construction of the building, which cost close to $200,000. Built in a period when bad taste was "on the rampage" in the west, Shelby county courthouse had the good fortune to come from the hand of a real architect, and stands today a dignified and handsome edifice, conventionally correct and self-preserving after forty years have passed, a monument to both architect and builders. The building faces all four points of the compass, with similar pillared porticoes approached by broad flights of stone stairway, a figure of the blindfold goddess, ready to "poise the cause in Justice' equal scales" surmounts each facade, and the lofty clock tower proclaims the flight of time to the limits of the valley. The public square is surrounded by splendid native elms of towering height, and the greensward is shaded by many trees planted with discrimination, while the angles of the building are banked with flowering shrubs. Popular subscription for the support of this feature was taken at the initiative of the newspapers, in later years, and completes the beauty of the square.

The courthouse was not finished until 1883, though the corner stone was laid on the Fourth of July, 1881, with elaborate ceremonies conducted by the grand marshal of the day, assisted by J. S. Laughlin, W. H. Taylor, E. E. Nutt, J. B. Edgar and H. M. Lehman, and featured by the Masonic fraternity. Delegations from surrounding cities attended and bands from Anna, Lima, Piqua and Bellefontaine, and Sidney's own "Tappe's Band" made music without stint. The only circumstance to be regretted was the gloom cast over the whole country by the assassination of President Garfield at Washington.

The heating of the courthouse is supplied from the city heating plant at the rear of the county and city jails, on East Court street, in the front of which building is also located the Emergency Hospital.

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* At this time the public square was surrounded by a board fence.

Bench and Bar in Shelby County

The story of the legal profession in Shelby county begins with the establishment of the Court in 1819, although the Bar association was not formed for some years after that date, and its beginning is not definitely ascertained. However, the interest of this sketch does not depend upon details of that nature, as its purpose is to perpetuate the memory and reputation of those early legal lights who assisted in establishing law and order solidly in the pioneer community.

For the greater number, the pioneer lawyers were men of thorough culture and as well versed in literature as in law, serving the community as teachers and general advisors in the intervals of court activity. Litigation was not so crowded in Shelby county then, and land tangles little known in this territory. Perhaps the worst foe to law and order was the pioneer still, which sprang up with other weeds in the settlements. Mere human nature was responsible for the majority of court cases, and though divorce cases were less numerous then than now, human nature has not changed remarkably in a century, and the chief change in the manners of today is a growing tendency to settle cases out of court instead of airing them before a jury and spectators.

The opening decades of the county's history were a bright period for the legal profession, an era when law was held in profound respect, and the men who practiced it in the courts were deemed prophets.

The personnel of the first court which sat in Shelby county is of interest at this point, and is as follows:

Judge, Hon. Joseph H. Crane; associate justices, Robert Houston, Samuel Marshall, William W. Cecil; clerk, Harvey Foote; prosecuting attorney, Henry Bacon; First Grand Jury, John Francis, James Lenox, Conrad Ponches, Zebediah Richardson, Joseph Stainberger, Henry Hushan, John Stevens, Archibald Defrees, Cephas Carey, Peter Musselman, John Bryant, Richard Lenox; substitutes, John Manning, Joseph Mellinger, Abraham Davenport.

The first case on the criminal docket was "The State of Ohio vs. Hugh Scott; charge, assault and battery; plea, guilty; fined ten dollars and costs." A short and simple tale, indeed.

Shelby county's first resident lawyer was Associate Judge Samuel Marshall, a native of Ireland, whose settlement in Shelby dates from 1808. Judge Marshall left a strong impression on the county, both as a lawyer and as a citizen. Two of his sons, Hugh and C. C. Marshall were early mail riders over the old routes from Piqua to Defiance and to Bellefontaine. Judge Marshall practiced law twenty years, and died in 1838.

Judge Patrick Gaines Goode was a scion of French Huguenot stock, the family migrating at an early date by way of Britain to America, where they settled in Virginia. Previous to the Revolutionary struggle they were known as loyalists, but after the outbreak of war, sided with the colonists. Judge Goode was born in 1798, of a branch of the family in which lawyers and physicians predominated; and though a dutiful lad in the performance of the tasks of a pioneer's son in Xenia, Ohio (whither the father had re-

moved in 1805), he entered the study of classics seriously at the age of sixteen. After three years he followed his instructor east to Philadelphia where he continued his studies for two years, then took up the study of law in Lebanon, Ohio, where were gathered some of the greater lawyers of the state. At twenty-three years of age he began the practice of law, coming to Sidney (in 1831) ten years later. Here he became known at once as a teacher and leader, both in politics and civic matters. He was returned to the state legislature in 1833, and to the senate in the next election—though he refused to claim his seat owing to a dispute from the opposition candidate. In 1836 he began a six years' career in the National Congress, refusing further re-election. As a worker in Congress he was successful in securing improvements along the Maumee river valley, which was then a part of the elongated congressional district. In 1844, the creation of the sixteenth judicial district resulted in the election of Patrick Goode to the presiding judgeship of the district, a position which he filled for a term of seven years with ability and distinction. He returned to the practice of law for a brief period following his retirement from the Bench, but soon after abandoned the law to enter the ministry of the Methodist church, receiving a regular appointment in the conference in 1857.

Judge Goode's knowledge of parliamentary practices was shared by so few men in the pulpit, that he was in great demand at the conferences, and, being over-taxed between the multiplicity of interests and duties, his endurance gave way. He died two weeks after the conference at Greenville, in 1862, after a ministry of only five years. He was in legal life for thirty-six years.

As lawyer, legislator, jurist, clergyman, educator and civic leader, Judge Goode set a standard which is still pointed out for emulation to the ambitious young men of Sidney. No finer citizen has followed him, although Shelby county can and does boast of many bright names.

Judge Jacob S. Conklin, contemporary with Judge Goode during many years, was somewhat his junior, his age in 1836, when he located in Sidney, being but twenty-one years. He entered into partnership with Judge Goode, and almost immediately stepped into the limelight in legal practice. His ability was recognized by political honors within a few years, when he was elected prosecuting attorney in 1844. Later, he served in turn both lower and upper houses of the state legislature. In 1856 he was a Fremont elector, and afterward served another term as prosecuting attorney. In 1864 Governor Brough appointed him to complete the unexpired term of Judge William Lawrence, of Logan county, on the common pleas bench, and at the end of the term he was re-elected to serve an entire term. In 1880 he was, although a Republican, once more made prosecuting attorney in a county which had long been strongly Democratic—an evidence of the esteem in which his talents were held by the public during his half century long career of citizenship. His greatest power, as a lawyer, was as advocate before a jury, where his sound logic added to his eloquence seldom failed to convince.

Judge Conklin married, in 1841, Eleanor I. Wilson, and reared a family of sons and daughters noted for intellectual brilliance, but

all of whom have passed away. Born in Champaign county in 1815, Judge Conklin died in Sidney, October, 1887, aged seventy-two years, fifty-one of them devoted to the law.

Hugh Thompson, born in Pennsylvania in 1807, came to Sidney in 1831, when it was a village of 637 population. Mr. Thompson at first pursued merchandizing; but being chosen associate justice for Shelby county, to replace Samuel Marshall, he was re-appointed for another full term by the general assembly, continuing in the position until 1841, by which time he had determined upon a legal career, and being admitted to practice followed that profession until 1875, or nearly thirty-five years, during seven of which he was prosecuting attorney of the county. He was also a member of the constitutional convention of 1851, and served two years in the state legislature.

Judge Thompson was a man of social gifts as well as legal talent, and was long remembered by surviving friends for his genial humor and sparkle of wit in conversation, memories of which have been handed down to present generations of lawyers and appreciated by those outside the bar, as well. Careful and painstaking as a lawyer, with endless patience in hearing his clients and wisdom in collating what was valuable to their cases, his presentation of them in court was impeccable as to logic, while his unencumbered English was a great factor in the winning of his point. In analyses he was exceptionally keen, and in his application of legal principles his aim was unerring. It may be imagined that he respected words too much to waste them in flowery eloquence when pure and simple speech was sufficient.

Judge Thompson married, in 1833, Miss Rebecca Davenport, and of their three children, George M., Hugh W., and Elizabeth (who married John H. Mathers), the latter is still living, while Hugh W. died some years ago, leaving three daughters, Mrs. James B. White, jr., and Mrs. C. W. Vandegrift, both of Fort Wayne, Indiana, and Mrs. T. D. Van Etten, of Sidney. Judge Thompson died February, 1889. George M. Thompson became a lawyer, also, but died in 1869, ending a promising career in San Francisco.

Concerning Robert Young and D. G. Hull, each of whom served as prosecuting attorney in 1828 and 1834, respectively, no information is obtainable, but in 1836 the office was filled by J. S. Updegraff, whose name also appears among the lawyers of the county in other connections. Mr. Updegraff's prominence, however, seems to have been more in the line of business and agricultural advancement than in law, and he was secretary of the first agricultural society of the county, which organized in 1839 and held its first county fair in October, 1840. The young society held but two fairs, and failed to become a permanent organization, but it was nevertheless the forerunner of the later society which has since become a solid feature of Shelby county enterprise.

Edmund Smith was another lawyer of Sidney whose life and work left a decided mark on the profession, but concerning whom there is preserved only scant detail. He was the first preceptor in law of several of Shelby county's best lawyers of a later day, and remembered as a brilliant and magnetic personality in court and

society. He represented the county in the third constitutional convention, and while in attendance on its deliberations in Cincinnati, in March, 1874, met sudden death from heart failure. A son, Edmund Smith, is a practicing lawyer in Columbus.

Silas B. Walker was prosecuting attorney of Shelby county from 1856 to 1858, but apart from this appears to have figured more particularly in other capacities than as lawyer, at one time being editor of the Shelby County Democrat.

Adolph J. Rebstock also was prosecuting attorney from 1868 to 1870, and practiced law for some time in this county, removing in the seventies to Miami county, where his death occurred a few years ago. Mr. Rebstock was a fine musician and during his residence in Sidney was conductor of the famous "old band."

Gen. James Murray was born in Scotland in 1830. He came with his parents to Cincinnati in 1834, and thence to Sidney in 1836. He received his general education under the tutelage of Rev. McGookin, in the "Academy" and studied law with Judge Conklin, being admitted to the bar when nineteen years of age.

Gen. Murray first entered law practice with a firm at Perrysburg. near Toledo. He served two terms as Attorney-General of Ohio, first elected in 1860, and following this became general attorney of the Dayton & Michigan (now the B. & O.) railroad. He returned to Sidney as a residence in 1863, and forming a partnership with Col. Harrison Wilson, remained here until his death, in June, 1879. General Murray, of whom, as a product of Sidney education the city and county cherish a worthy pride, is remembered as a man of almost dual personality, in one phase an astute lawyer of stupendous memory, a deep student of the dryest details of law, a dispassionate counselor and safe advisor, a cool logician, argumentatious yet reserved in speech; in the other, a warm friend, a great reader, and a lover of poetry, in which he reveled. His law library was the finest in this part of Ohio, and his practice was confined almost entirely to the higher courts.

Born in Mifflintown, Pennsylvania, in 1830, John H. Mathers received his collegiate education in Jefferson college in that state, afterward studying law in the office of his father. He had risen to the position of district attorney before coming to Sidney, Ohio, in 1856, at which time he was but twenty-six years of age. In Sidney he first formed a partnership with Judge Conklin, and entering politics was three times elected prosecuting attorney prior to 1863, when he formed a new partnership with Judge Thompson, who had in the meantime become his father-in-law. As a lawyer he was devoted to his practice, in which he was successful and prosperous. Personally, he was an example of the most genuine culture. He died in 1879, while yet in the prime of life. Mr. and Mrs. Mathers were the parents of three children, two daughters, Jean and Lucretia, and Hugh Thompson Mathers.

Hugh Thompson Mathers, whose mother, Elizabeth Thompson Mathers, still resides in the family home on North Ohio avenue, in Sidney, was born in this city in 1866. By inheritance from both parents Judge Mathers was destined to a legal career, for which he was prepared, after his graduation from the Sidney high school, by

a literary course in Princeton university, following which he graduated from the Albany Law School in 1888, being one of the four honor students of the class. He was admitted to the bar at Columbus and immediately began the practice of law at Sidney. He served two terms as city solicitor, and then became counsel for the Ohio Southern railroad, which office removed his residence first to Springfield, and then to Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained for one year, returning to Sidney when the road became a part of the L. E. & W. system.

Resuming the general practice of law until 1901, he rose to a leading position in the bar of the county, and was elected to fill a three year's vacancy on the common pleas bench. In 1904 he was elected for the full term, and re-elected in 1910, serving until January, 1917. He is now practising his profession in Cleveland, Ohio. Judge Mathers is held in the highest esteem as citizen, lawyer and jurist, of which evidence is shown in his repeated nomination for judge of the supreme court of Ohio.

John E. Cummins, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, was a native of Mifflintown, Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1832. In 1834 his parents migrated to Sidney, Ohio, where the family became an integral part of the local history. The Cummins Block, which stood on the Citizen's National bank corner, is said to have been the first brick building erected in Sidney. The Cummins house, which was situated a few doors west of the corner was long noted as the place where William Henry Harrison was entertained in Sidney, when he visited the village during the campaign of 1840—an indication of the color of young Cummins' political education. His scholastic education came later, at Washington and Jefferson college, in Pennsylvania, but at the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Cummins entered the army as colonel of the 99th O. V. I., remaining in service until the close of the war, when he was brevetted brigadier-general for bravery and merit. Mrs. Cummins was a daughter of John W. Carey. Three sons, Knox, Carey, and Frank, were born to them. Subsequent to the war, Gen. Cummins was admitted to the bar, forming a partnership with the brilliant Edmund Smith. Scarcely a year after the tragic death of Mr. Smith, in Cincinnati, Gen. Cummins' life also came to an untimely end.

Nathan R. Burress was a native son of Shelby county, born in Turtle Creek township in 1845, and educated only as the county schools provided opportunity. Genius makes its own opportunity, however, and Mr. Burress attained a high degree of literary culture and a remarkable command of the English tongue. He possessed by nature the gift of imagination as well as the broad reasoning faculties indispensable to success in his chosen profession. He studied law with Edmund Smith, and was admitted to the bar in 1868, being elected prosecuting attorney in 1870 and again in 1872. In 1875, he was sent to the state senate, and declining a renomination, reentered the practice of law in partnership with Judge Conklin. Mr. Burress died in 1883, at the age of only thirty-eight years.

Col. Harrison Wilson, born near Cadiz, Ohio, in 1841, was the youngest of a large family, and had but just succeeded in completing a college course at Ohio university only secured through

hardship and sacrifice, when the Civil War broke out, and the call of his country diverted his career, for the next four years, to military service. Beginning as second lieutenant in the 25th O. V. I., he was successively advanced in rank, being mustered out with his regiment as colonel in 1865, after participating in forty-two engagements and three sieges, as well as sharing in the "march to the sea." He was awarded a medal by Congress.

Col. Wilson came to Sidney to study law, and after being admitted to the bar formed a partnership with Gen. Murray which ended only with the death of the latter in 1879. For thirteen years, from 1895 to 1909 he occupied the circuit bench in the second judicial district of the state, and as a judge became noted for the clearness and comprehensiveness of his decisions, and his official integrity. He held high rank in the legal fraternity of the state. Subsequent to his retirement from the bench he entered a well-known law firm in Columbus, but from that city removed to California in 1912.

John E. McCullough was the son of Samuel McCullough, who came from Virginia to Sidney in 1835, and spent nearly sixty years of honorable life here, a Scotch Presbyterian of the old school. Born in Sidney in 1852, John McCullough was educated in the Union school, studied law with James McKercher (a lawyer concerning whom this statement is the only record printed) and was admitted to the bar in 1884, reaching the goal of his ambition not by any royal road, but by the determined effort of mature manhood. Of broad and clear mentality, genial disposition and magnetic personality, the future lay bright before him at the age of thirty-two; but two years later the strange hand of fate wrote finis after one more promising legal record. Mr. McCullough married, in 1874, Miss Anna Duncan, who, with two sons, survived him.

George A. Marshall was a native of Shelby county, born in Turtle Creek township in 1849, one of the eleven children of Samuel Marshall, a pioneer. He attended the country schools, and Delaware university, afterward taking up the study of law in the office of Conklin and Burress; and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He was twice elected prosecuting attorney, in 1877 and in 1882, and in 1896 was sent to the National Congress, serving one term. He died soon after his return to Sidney, in April, 1899. His career as a lawyer covered a period of twenty years, during which he enjoyed a well-deserved reputation as a sound and able pleader before the courts.

John Milton Staley born 1847, is another Shelby county native who attained local eminence in law, although as a young man he had given special attention to music, which he fitted himself to teach, taking a course at the Lebanon normal after two years in Delaware university. Soon afterward he determined upon the study of law, attended Cincinnati law school, and after being admitted to practice, opened his office in Sidney and continued in the profession until his death, in 1901. He never abandoned music, however, and was the conductor of an excellent local orchestra. He served Shelby two terms as probate judge.

John G. Stephenson, born in Green county, Ohio, came to Sid-

ney in the sixties, after a period of residence in California. He practiced law here for about twenty years, holding the office of city attorney, and of mayor, the latter in 1876. In 1881 he removed to Kentucky, where he died in 1901.

Judge W. D. Davies, of Welsh parentage, was born in Iowa City, Iowa, in 1850. His preliminary education, obtained near his birth-place, was rounded out by a three years' course at Ohio State university, after which he was admitted to the bar in his native state, at Iowa City, in the year 1870. For the next five years the young lawyer was in the employ of several railroads, after which he settled in Sidney and engaged in the regular practice of law. Judge Davies was an ardent Republican, and becoming the leader of the local party, was many times nominated for office, and sent as a delegate to the national Republican convention at Chicago, in 1900. He was appointed February, 1901, to fill the unexpired term of Judge W. T. Mooney on the common pleas bench, and died in March, 1902, following the close of his incumbency in November, 1901. Mrs. Davies was Miss Belle Mathers, of Mifflintown, Pennsylvania.

J. Wilson Conklin, oldest son of Judge Conklin, born in Sidney in 1848, possessed a brilliant mind, and was given exceptional educational advantages, but failed to make the most of his native ability, and his career as a lawyer was somewhat desultory, in consequence. A part of his legal work was done in Celina, Ohio, where he removed after his marriage to Miss Carrie McBeth, of Bellefontaine.

S. J. Hatfield, a native of Wayne county, Ohio, was born in 1845. By training and inheritance Mr. Hatfield was of high religious and moral character. His education was obtained in the public schools of his native county, and at the Western Reserve college, after which he graduated from Michigan university law school. He came to Sidney in 1875, and practiced continuously until his death, which occurred in 1911, at which time he was the senior member of the Shelby county bar association in years of practice. His ideals of law, like those of life, were high. No lawyer has left a finer personal record on the pages of Shelby county history. He never held elective office, was widely known as a humanitarian, and for many years was a member of the state board of pardons, and also a trustee of the Shelby County Children's Home.

Emery L. Hoskins, born near Magnetic Springs, Ohio, in 1857, became a practicing lawyer in 1882, locating in Sidney in 1883, where he formed a law partnership with Judge W. D. Davies. Possessing many elements of popularity, he was also well equipped for his work, and attained an early success. He was a member of the school board for fifteen years and served two terms as probate judge, being first elected in 1899. His death occurred in 1909.

S. L. Wicoff, the senior member of the Shelby county bar, is still in active practice and closely identified with public affairs of a civic nature in Sidney. He is a native of Shelby county, born in 1851, son of Isaac and Esther Wicoff. Educated in the district schools, young Wicoff received supplementary courses at Wittenberg college and at the Lebanon, Ohio, Normal school, after which

he took up the study of law with the McKinneys, at Piqua in the summer of 1873. In 1875, having been admitted to the bar, he located in Sidney with S. S. McKinney as law partner, an association which lasted five years. From 1880 until 1899 Mr. Wicoff practiced alone, then formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, W. J. Emmons. Mr. Emmons is a native of Miami county, and received his training in the county schools, and at the Lebanon normal, graduating with the class of 1885. About one year later Mr. Emmons located in Sidney, and while engaged in other business, he took up the study of law in the office of Mr. Wicoff, giving his unoccupied time to preparation for professional life in no desultory manner, but without hurry or neglect or other interests. He was admitted to the bar in 1890, and formed an immediate partnership which was augmented in 1904 by the admission of Harvey H. Needles.

Neither Mr. Wicoff nor his partner have been much concerned in politics, but are, nevertheless, active in public affairs. Mr. Wicoff was a trustee of the Children's Home for eight years, and a member of the committee who designed the admirable building. The city of Sidney owes much to his activity on the library board, in which he has been an indefatigable worker. Mr. Emmons held a position on the Sidney board of education for three years, and was for six years a member of the examining board, both elective offices. As a law firm, none in the county stands higher.

Judge Harvey H. Needles, born in Miami county, was admitted to the bar in 1901, and was a member of the firm of Wicoff, Emmons & Needles until his election to the probate bench in 1917, a position which he still holds.

David Oldham, born in Miami county in 1854, and reared in Darke county until 1869, came to Sidney, Shelby county, in September of that year and entered Sidney high school, graduating the following June with the first class to whom were awarded diplomas by the board of education. Motherless from earliest infancy, David Oldham was cared for by an aunt, to whom he rendered the filial service of a son in her old age. Apart from her help, Mr. Oldham is a self-made man. After his graduation from high school, he learned plastering, at the advice of an English uncle, and while so engaged conceived the idea of himself constructing a house, which he carried out—his first house, a very small one, being finished in 1872. Some years later, when the houses had multiplied to eleven, he traded them for a timber farm, bought a second-hand portable sawmill and cut the timber himself. This not being immediately marketable, the young builder made his own market, and built more houses with the quarter-million feet of lumber yielded by the tract. Yet he found time between the year of graduation and 1875 to study law with Conklin and Burress, and was admitted to the bar at the same time with S. L. Wicoff. He has practiced law continuously since (though much engaged in his building activities), making a specialty of collections and of private counsel. David Oldham is responsible for about seven hundred renting houses and business buildings, most of which have passed from his possesion to purchasers. There is much very just objection to the extremely cheap type of dwelling houses and tenements included in the list,

which have not beautified Sidney, certainly. Yet it cannot be denied that these cheap habitations have provided shelter for hundreds upon hundreds of workmen who were absolutely vital to the welfare of Sidney's rapidly growing industries, which would have been entirely lacking except for the Oldham houses.

Harry Oldham, son of David Oldham, was born in Sidney and educated in classics and the law, but while a member of the Shelby county bar, he devotes his time and energies chiefly to the editing and publishing of the Sidney Daily Journal, the republican organ of the county.

John Oldham, another son, also a practicing lawyer for several years and a member of the Oldham-Bennett company, died during the winter of 1918-19. Judge I. A. Eshman, born in Loramie township in 1870, attended the local schools, and the Versailles high, and later the Lebanon normal, taking up law with George A. Marshall, for the following few years. In 1905 he was elected to the probate bench, having previously entered politics and served as justice of the peace. He also held a position on the board of school examiners for six years, and becoming interested thus in educational affairs, taught school for several years. After a long term of service as probate judge, Mr. Eshman at last took time to be admitted to the bar, and has since been an active lawyer in high standing.

James E. Way was born in Washington county, Ohio, in 1851, was admitted to the bar in Marietta, Ohio, in the seventies, and came to Sidney in 1882. He entered politics, and in 1884 was elected city solicitor, serving two terms; after which he was elected prosecuting attorney, holding the office from 1889 to 1895. He has since been in active practice of law, and for fifteen years has been a trustee of the Children's Home, in which his enthusiastic interest is as unquestionable as his ability is valuable.

Andrew J. Hess, born at Columbus in 1864, was cared for during his infancy and early boyhood by two most estimable ladies of that city, Mrs. McCormack and Mrs. Martha Taylor, both of whom did all that was in their power to supply the place of the parents he had lost. The lad came to Shelby county in 1873, working on a farm while struggling for further education. "Self-made" is a term that may be applied with propriety to Mr. Hess (although he attributes much to his early benefactresses) for he had as hard a fight with circumstances as need be instanced in the Shelby county bar association. From nine to sixteen years of age he worked on a farm and attended school at every opportunity, beginning to teach at sixteen. For four year he taught school at various places in the northern part of the county, and studied at the same time. He prepared for law practice at Michigan university, and was admitted to the bar of Ohio in 1885, locating at Sidney. He is one of the foremost lawyers in the county, the firm of Hess and Hess—which consists of himself and his two elder sons—being given largely to corporation law. Mr. Hess has never sought political prominence, but has been elected to the school board and has served several years on the examining board. With S. L. Wicoff and S. J. Hatfield, Mr. Hess completed the board of commissioners who planned and built the Shelby county Children's Home.

The sons and partners, Royon G. Hess and Harry K. Hess both were born in Sidney and educated in the Sidney high school, later attending Ohio State university, from the law department of which both graduated, in 1908 and 1914 respectively. Royon G. has been a member of the law firm from his graduation and admission to the bar, while Harry K. went first to Washington, D. C., as secretary to Congressman J. Edward Russell, afterward returning to join the firm. Both are regarded as coming men. The character of the firm individually and collectively is of the highest.

Charles R. Hess is a well known lawyer, at one time representative of the county in the state legislature, an expert abstract writer, and now a justice of the peace.

Hon. J. E. Russell, of late the Republican congressman from the fourth district, is a native of Shelby county, born August 9, 1866, on the home farm of William and Laura Russell in Turtle Creek township, where the boy attended school and learned practical farming, afterward coming to Sidney, where he completed the high school course in 1888, and then took up school teaching, in the intervals of which he began reading law. About 1890 Mr. Russell entered the law office of George A. Marshall as a student, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1893, at which time he opened his office in Sidney. He has enjoyed a large practice and has been employed in many cases of note. Politically a Republican, Mr. Russell enjoys the distinction of being the only man of his party ever sent to congress from the fourth district. He has been twice re-nominated since 1914. At the outset of his legal career he served two terms as city solicitor, and in 1905 was elected state senator from the twelfth senatorial district. In 1910 he was appointed supervisor of the census from the fourth congressional district. In addition to his professional and political activities, Mr. Russell has now for twenty-four years filled the position of secretary of the Board of Agriculture of the Shelby county fair.

Joseph C. Royon, of French ancestry, settled in Sidney after a brief experience in Greenville, in 1878, following his admission to the practice of law, in which he had received his training at Michigan university. In the following year Mr. Royon married Miss Mary A. Flinn, of Loramie township. In the practice of law Mr. Royon was associated with Judge Conklin. He entered public life and was city solicitor of Sidney for four years. His specialty as a lawyer was in the organization and adjustment of business, in which his interests gradually withdrew him from court practice, and he retired from the practice of law about 1891, taking up a permanent residence on his farm near Houston. Mr. Royon's interest in educational matters has been broad and constant, and the first example, in Shelby county, of the modern centralized country school was erected in the Houston school district during his presidency of the Houston school board, Mr. Royon being a notable sponsor for the movement, which augurs a new era of education for the boys and girls of the rural districts.

Hugh Doorley, born in Washington township, Shelby county, December, 1855, wrested his legal education from circumstances, teaching school for several years, and attending Ohio Northern uni-

versity at intervals. He took law at Ohio State university, completing his legal studies under difficulties, but persevering until ready for practice, to which he was admitted in 1901, in the meanwhile filling the offices of deputy clerk and clerk of Sidney for several terms. Death cut his career short in 1910, while still in the prime of life.

Frank J. Doorley, son of Hugh Doorley, was born in Sidney in 1890, and educated in the parochial and in Sidney high school, afterward attending Notre Dame university for a year or two. He then engaged in business for a year, before beginning the study of law at Ohio State university, which he attended for one year, finishing his legal courses in the office of Percy R. Taylor, after which he was admitted to the bar, upon examination, in 1911. In 1913 he was elected city solicitor, and re-elected in the three following years, being also appointed to other positions of honor in political circles. He died in 1916, while still in office. Urban H. Doorley, his brother, was born in Sidney in 1892, graduated from the public schools, and attended Ohio State university, from the law department of which he graduated in 1915, and was admitted to the bar the same summer. He entered practice at once, but in 1916 was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Frank Doorley. At the close of the term he was elected to the same office, and is still serving in that capacity (1919).

John Quinlin, native of Shelby county, born in 1862, graduated from Ann Arbor (Michigan) university law school in 1889, and returning to Sidney formed a partnership with Hon. George A. Marshall, but, after practicing only a few months, developed tuberculosis; and being sent to Colorado in a vain quest for cure, died in the spring of 1890.

The law firm of Marshall and Marshall includes the brothers, Robert E. and Charles C. Marshall, both native sons of Shelby county. Robert Marshall has practiced in this county only a few years, his intervening experience having been gained in Indiana. He is at present prosecuting attorney of the county, a position also once held by Charles C. Marshall, who is at present chairman of the State Public Utilities commission.

Logan W. Marshall, a well-known member of the Shelby county bar, is for the present engaged with the Miami conservancy district work.

Charles C. Hall, born in Sidney in 1873, graduated from Sidney high school in 1894. He then read law for two years with John F. Wilson, and graduated from the law department of Ohio State university in 1897. He was admitted to the bar in the same year. Mr. Hall has filled the office of city solicitor, and has been twice elected prosecuting attorney of Shelby county.

D. F. Mills was born at Newport, Shelby county, in 1879, and educated in the county schools, in which he afterward taught for four years. He then attended Ohio Northern university at Ada, Ohio, completing the academic and legal courses there, and passed the examination for admittance to the bar, in December, 1906. After teaching for six months he came to Sidney and entered the office of Judge E. L. Hoskins as junior partner. Upon Judge Hoskins' death

in 1909, Mr. Mills, after a few months' single practice, formed a partnership with J. D. Barnes which continued until the duties of prosecuting attorney detached him from regular practice. Mr. Mills has served as city solicitor from 1910 to 1914, and as prosecuting attorney from 1915 to 1919.

Harry K. Forsythe was born in Sidney in 1889. He was graduated from Sidney high school and entered Ohio State university in 1910, completing the academic course there, after which he attended Cincinnati law school, from which he graduated in 1915, having been previously admitted to the bar. He began practice in Sidney immediately after graduation. In 1917 he was elected mayor of Sidney, and is still in office (1919).

Hugh Bingham, born in Sidney, 1890, the son of R. O. and Alice Conklin Bingham, graduated from Sidney high school in 1908, and from Western Reserve university in 1911. He passed the entrance examination for the bar in the summer of 1915, and began practice in Cleveland, where his legal studies had been followed. In 1916 he returned to Sidney, and, while in regular practice, has given part of his time to teaching higher mathematics in the high school, as a supply, and has also been acting city auditor during the absence of Melville Rhodes in military service.

Samuel J. Hetzler, born and educated in Sidney, graduated in law at Ohio State university, being admitted to practice in 1917. Having been in military service ever since, he has thus far not come into actual experience in his profession. Mr. Hetzler's name is mentioned for city solicitor.

Emerson V. Moore was born in Shelby county in 1868. He received his early education in the county schools, later attending the Normal university at Lebanon. He studied law and was admitted to the bar. Since coming to Sidney, Mr. Moore has once been city solicitor, and twice elected mayor. He served in the Spanish-American war, but returned to his practice subsequently, and is still a member of the Shelby county bar association. He has now for some years been connected with the state insurance department.

Percy R. Taylor is a native of England, born in 1872. He came to America (Toronto) at the age of ten years, graduated from Bishop's college (Lenoxville, province of Quebec), and became a bookkeeper, as his first venture into business life. Mr. Taylor came to Sidney twenty-seven years ago, in July, 1892, and secured a position as a reporter for the Sidney Journal, under Trego and Binkley, which he filled until 1898. The next few years were spent as editor of the Piqua Dispatch, and with the Lanning Publishing company (publishers of law books), following which he was proofreader for the Western Publishing company of St. Paul, Minnesota. In 1901 he took a position as traveling salesman through Maryland and the Virginias, and including Ohio, utilizing his spare hours during the years from 1901 to 1905 in the study of law, to the practice of which he was admitted by examination, though he did not engage in it until 1905, when he returned to Sidney and opened his office and began a successful career in his profession. In 1918 Mr. Taylor

removed to Toledo, where he is a member of a prominent law firm. Mrs. Taylor was Miss Dorothy Cary, of Sidney.

Among other lawyers of briefer residence in Sidney and Shelby county who are remembered by name, but concerning whom scant information beyond this is obtainable, are listed: Calland and Sprague, Bodell and Souder, William C. Hale, Daniel O'Connell, Keepers Alberry, and (older) a Mr. French and a Mr. Pettit.

Joseph D. Barnes, son of J. H. Barnes and Mary Hubbell Barnes, was born in Champaign county, Ohio, June 14, 1869, coming to Sidney in 1884, at which time he entered the Sidney high school, graduating four years later. After leaving school he engaged in the study of law in the office of Davies and Hoskins, and attended Cincinnati law school in 1889-90, graduating in the spring of that year. Admitted to the bar, he entered politics and law almost simultaneously, being elected city solicitor in 1891. In 1894 he was first elected prosecuting attorney of Shelby county, and re-elected in 1898.

As a lawyer, Judge Barnes rose to a leading position very early in his practice. As an official he has been competent and without fear. As a man of affairs, his advice is sought on all sides and his support is regarded as a solid guaranty of safety. No lawyer of his time has enjoyed a greater popularity in office, nor success in practice. From 1909 to 1915 he was associated in practice with D. F. Mills, under the firm title of Barnes and Mills.

In 1916 he was elected to the common pleas bench, taking office January, 1917, and his first term is as yet unfinished. As judge, he is winning deservedly high position in public esteem, being called to hold court in numerous emergencies outside of Shelby county.

Judge Barnes has occupied many positions of court appointment in the settlement of financial affairs, in which he has exhibited expert sagacity and given the highest satisfaction. He is at present a member of the Miami conservancy court.

The past legal history of the county has been signalized by many men of great talent who have made wide reputation for themselves and for the city and county, and the present roster of the Shelby county bar is such that the community may take pride in it as upholding the best traditions of the past. The lawyers of today have not the spectacular opportunities of former times for winning reputation, when litigation was so common a mode of settling all disputes and difficulties that it was the most popular public entertainment known. But the lawyer of today, who more often than not settles his cases out of court is not less astute than he who used to exhaust a half day's eloquence over a neighborhood quarrel, though he may never be the hero the old-time successful lawyer seemed to his client and the hangers on of the court room. Older citizens can still remember the oratory which used to make the ceilings of the old brick courthouse tremble, and remark that they "do not hear the like, now." However, weightier and more intricate legal problems now exact from the lawyers of today equal, if different talents, as did any case of olden times in which sensational eloquence aroused tumults of enthusiasm or drew tears from the auditors. A clear head in the council room is often worth more to a client than a golden tongue in the court room. Not less dignified

than in the stormier past, the law has become subject to disciplined calm, both in the appeal to justice from the bar, and its administration from the bench.

The Medical Profession

"The ills that human flesh is heir to" make the general medical history of pioneer districts in the middle west more nearly identical than any other department of life under consideration. It was inevitable that the same epidemics should sweep the contiguous counties of each latitude, and that all physicians should come from a limited selection of medical training schools—and equally inevitable that many of these should be inexperienced youths or self-taught "herb doctors"; so that if Shelby county was protected from professional charlatanism—from which it seems to have been remarkably free—the credit must be given to an over-ruling providence, or an exceptionally wise set of pioneer fathers.

Sidney's first recorded physician was Dr. Pratt, who died early in the twenties. The infant community was, perhaps, left without a doctor by this calamity, and it is certain that the leading pioneers saw the advisability of securing a physician whose competency could not be questioned; for it was by urgent request and strong inducement that Dr. William Fielding, the first of a long list of rather remarkable men, was persuaded to locate in Sidney in the year 1824.

Dr. Fielding was born in Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1796, the son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Henderson) Fielding, who afterward removed to Cynthiana, Kentucky, where young Fielding received his scientific education, then studying medicine under Dr. Burnett at Falmouth, Kentucky. Interrupted by six months' service in the war of 1812, his studies were resumed and, in 1816, the lad of twenty years was pronounced ready, and began the practice of his profession at once in Madison county, Ohio. In 1818 he married Miss Elizabeth Vail and settled in Franklin, Ohio, where he practiced for six years, when he came to Sidney with his young family, and remained for the rest of his life, with the exception of a few years spent in Clinton county for the benefit of his children's education.

Dr. Fielding was an important acquisition to the new town, and took a leading position in its affairs at once, becoming a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church upon its organization in 1825, and an original petitioner of Temperance Lodge No. 73 in the same year. He was worshipful master of the latter for a great part of the time during twenty-seven years. He built the first brick residence in Sidney, the site being that occupied in after years by the Frazier drug store* on Main avenue, on the east side of the square. A small office building stood on the rear of the lot, reached from the alley. Dr. Fielding also represented the county in the state legislature for seven years. As a physician Dr. Fielding was skillful and capable, but his genius was composite and he shone equally in other roles,

* The Frazier drug store afterward occupied the building on Ohio street where the Taylor hardware store now is.

especially in Masonry, inquiry into his activities in that fraternity revealing a usefulness that was unique and widespread. He was the author of the ritual of the Masonic order that was in use all over the state of Ohio for nearly fifty years, and there are still preserved, in the local Masonic archives, drawings of signal power and expression, illustrating the application of the ritual. His beneficence in Masonic circles is still called to mind among surviving friends and his name is permanently woven into the early history of Sidney. None of the numerous members of his family remained here, however, and it is many years since Mrs. Fielding passed away. Dr. Fielding's death preceded hers, occurring in 1873, at the country home, "Evergreen Farm."

A long list of physicians of whom little or nothing is recorded except their names (among them Drs. Ezekiel Thomas, James H. Stewart, Robert C. Johnston, A. Sanborn, Levi Houston, Julius Deppe, S. B. Musselman, William C. Ayers, W. L. M. LeFevre, T. V. W. Young, Peter Julian, Lewis A. Davis and L. K. Milton) practiced in the town and county during its first half century.

Dr. Park Beeman, who came from New York in 1838, was a well remembered surgeon in Sidney, where he was valued and respected for his sincerity as physician and citizen. He left Sidney for Kansas, but returned, and took up his practice after a few years, and died about 1870.

Dr. John C. Leedom was a physician of the county who won the love and confidence of the community where he practiced, his home being near New Palestine. He was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1817, and given a thorough education in Philadelphia. His death occurred October, 1891. A son resides in Sidney, where Dr. Leedom was also held high in professional and personal regard.

Dr. H. S. Conklin, born in Champaign county in 1814, began the study of medicine under Dr. Robert Rogers in Springfield, Ohio, and later graduated from Ohio Medical college at Cincinnati, locating in Sidney immediately after, in 1836, when he was but twenty-two years of age. The county at that time was still heavily timbered, and the roads for the greater part mere bridle paths, and the practice of the physician was one of real hardship and sometimes danger. Overwork and exposure in attending patients account for the early retirement or death of many whose names appeared for a while on the county roster only to vanish. All the hardship and privation, joined with the rough but kindly hospitality, and loyalty in following, which characterized the times and places, were his experience in practice, in which he adapted himself to every circumstance. While the saddle was still the only practical mode of travel, Dr. Conklin was for about fifteen years surgeon of the state militia, besides which he bore a large part in public affairs and was a strong influence in securing the railroads for Sidney. He also served during the Civil war, first as medical examiner and afterward as surgeon under Gen. Fremont. In diagnosis Dr. Conklin attained wide recognition for his accuracy and correctness, and was called into frequent consultation in many parts of the state. He stood at the summit of the profession locally, during nearly all of the fifty-four years of his residence in Sidney—the longest life-work of any

professional man in the city or county. He was of splendid physique, and as broad in mentality as in shoulder, while the generosity of his nature endeared him to every one who knew him. Younger physicians who came into Sidney inexperienced in life and practice pay tribute to his gracious treatment of them in their struggling days.

In 1838 Dr. Conklin married Miss Ann Blake, daughter of pioneer John Blake, and a native of Burrobridge, England, and reared a family of three children.

Dr. Wilson V. Cowan was born near Urbana, Champaign county, Ohio, in 1816. He was graduated from the Miami university and from the Ohio Medical college at Cincinnati, and came to Hardin, Shelby county, in 1844, making his permanent home there and devoting himself to the local interests. In 1856 he represented the county in the state legislature, and in 1861 he went into the Civil war as assistant surgeon of the Fremont body guards, later became surgeon of the First Ohio cavalry, and afterward brigade surgeon. Following the war he returned to Hardin, where from then until his death, in 1874, he devoted himself to his profession. Dr. Cowan is said to have been an excellent physician of the old school, sympathetic and kindly but practical, with gentle manners and much personal charm. Dr. Charles Cowan, a son, followed his father in practice for several years, but later left to live in California.

Dr. Albert Wilson, son of Col. Jesse Wilson, a Shelby county pioneer, was born in 1826, and began his medical studies under Dr. H. S. Conklin, in Sidney, completing his preparation for his profession at the Ohio Medical college, from which he graduated in 1851, locating in Sidney soon after. His practice was transferred to war service in 1861, he being the first man in Sidney to respond to President Lincoln's first call for troops. After more than four years in service, Dr. Wilson returned to Sidney and became a valuable member of the local profession, a doctor of sincere and honest purpose and a citizen of clean life. He died in 1903, survived by his wife and daughter, Miss Jessie Ayres Wilson.

Dr. Stephen C. Hussey, born in Greene county in 1819, came to Port Jefferson, Shelby county, in 1848, a graduate of Starling Medical college, in Columbus. He practiced there until his death in 1871, leaving a family of ten surviving children, two of whom, Millard F. and Allan Hussey, became practicing physicians in the county, Millard F. at Sidney, and Allen Hussey at Port Jefferson.

Dr. John L. Miller, who also practiced at Port Jefferson, was born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1833, and came to Shelby county in 1854, beginning his medical study under Dr. Stephen C. Hussey. Subsequently he attended Starling Medical college and practiced at Port Jefferson from 1857 until a few years before his death, which occurred in 1906 at Delaware, where he had removed.

Dr. D. R. Silver, whose life and memory are still vivid in the light of his comparatively recent death, in 1913, was born near Wooster, Ohio, in 1844. He received his academic education at Vermilion institute, at Haysville, Ohio. He began the study of medicine in Wooster, and later graduated from the Jefferson Medical college at Philadelphia, and entered upon his practice at Apple

Creek, Wayne county, Ohio, whence he came to Sidney in 1871. In 1872 he married Miss Jennie E. Fry, who survives him, with their two children, Miss Edith Silver and Dr. Arthur Silver. Dr. Silver was the founder of the Shelby County Medical society, which he organized, in 1871, as a unit of the Ohio State Medical association, and, through it, of the American Medical association. Dr. Silver throughout his career stood high in public estimation, a keen, straight-forward, stable-minded man in every capacity, and one of the most outspoken and formidable enemies of the liquor traffic during the years when the "wet and dry" fight was being waged in Ohio. He was a member of the city health board and medical inspector in the schools, his investigations being of positive benefit to the community. He also held for a term the presidency of the Ohio State Medical association.

Dr. Henry E. Beebe, native of Wyandot county, Ohio, born 1849, was educated in the public schools and at Wittenberg college, and graduated from Cleveland homeopathic medical college in 1873, locating in Sidney the same year. The era of prejudice which the young physician then encountered has passed away, and no one, professional or otherwise, denies today Dr. Beebe's title as dean of the medical corps of Sidney, after his forty-six years of uninterrupted activity in relief of suffering among its people. With the exception of Dr. Conklin, whose practice covered fifty-four years, Dr. Beebe has already been in active professional life longer than any other doctor of Sidney. His following is not exceeded, and his friends are legion. Dr. Beebe has served one term as president of the Homeopathic Medical society of Ohio, and one term as vice-president of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and was also an original member of the Ohio State Medical Examining board, on which he served for fourteen years.

Dr. Hugh McDowell Beebe is a native son of Sidney, born in 1883 and educated in the local high school, and at Ohio state university and in the homeopathic college of the University of Michigan, from which he graduated with the class of 1907. He began practice with his father, Dr. H. E. Beebe, in Sidney, winning immediate recognition of his skill in surgery and medicine. More than five years ago he was called to Michigan university to occupy a chair as professor of surgery, and went from that institution into military service at the beginning of the war. Major Beebe has but lately returned from nine months' service in France, where he was appointed to Evacuation Hospital No. 19, Allarez, France, was in charge of a surgical team at Argonne, and after the fight became chief of surgical service in the hospital. Major Beebe will return to Michigan university this autumn (1919). The Drs. Beebe, father and son, are Fellows of the American College of Surgeons.

Dr. Frank D. Anderson is a native of Sidney, educated for his profession in Pulte Medical college, from which he graduated in 1893, and has since been in constant practice in Sidney, for twenty-six years. He is an expert anæsthetist, and has for some years been a professional assistant of Dr. Beebe, sr., with whom he shares office headquarters.

Dr. W. D. Frederick, a native of Shelby county, has practiced

medicine for years in Darke county, and in Anna, where he subsequently made his home until 1911, when he came to Sidney to reside. Dr. Frederick enjoyed a wide acquaintance and practice, which he has not entirely given up, although less active than formerly.

Dr. S. G. Goode was born in Champaign county, and a good part of his professional experience was passed outside of Shelby county, where he is now counted among the oldest doctors still in practice. He came to Pemberton in 1881, moved to Port Jefferson in 1883, and some years later located in Sidney where he has been very successful. Dr. Goode is of the eclectic school of practice. He is now county physician and for several years has occupied the office of coroner.

Dr. B. M. Sharp, a native of Franklin township, Shelby county, went into the Civil war just as he had arrived at college age, and following the war took up school teaching, in which he attained a high standing during nine years' experience, several of which were spent as superintendent of the Quincy, Ohio, schools. He attended Columbus Medical college (merged into Starling 1879-80), and graduated in 1879, coming at once thereafter to Sidney, where he has now been in continuous practice for forty years. Dr. Sharp is a nephew of Dr. J. Sharp, who practiced in Port Jefferson many years ago. He is himself the oldest physician, in point of years, now practicing in Sidney. He has a wide acquaintance, and a devoted following.

Dr. Cyrus E. Johnston, a native of Shelby county, graduated from Starling Medical college in 1880, and first located in Sidney, practicing for a long period. Within the past few years he has removed his home to Anna, this county, but still maintains an office in Sidney and attends to some practice there, while also performing the duty of medical examiner for the Metropolitan Insurance company.

Dr. A. W. Reddish was born in Sidney, in 1859. He graduated from Pulte Medical college in 1883, and located in his native town where he has long been one of the leading physicians. Dr. Reddish is a very active Free Mason, a member of the Shelby County Medical society, and of the State Medical association. He also has served the city of Sidney as member of the board of school directors.

Dr. A. W. Hobby, born near Port Jefferson, where he practiced for five or six years before coming to Sidney, is a graduate of the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati. He located in Sidney about fourteen years ago, and has become prominent in local practice. Dr. Hobby is now (1919) leaving Sidney temporarily to attend the Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat college, after which he will devote his practice to these special lines. He has served two terms as county coroner.

Dr. J. C. Ferree was born in Perry township, Shelby county, in 1874. He received his education in the county schools, and at Lebanon normal college, and graduated from Cleveland Homeopathic Medical college in 1901. He practiced in Sidney for eight or nine years in general lines, and then took up eye, ear, nose and throat treatment at Michigan university, after which he located in Dayton, and entered upon a highly successful special practice. From

Dayton he was called about four years ago to occupy the chair of the eye, ear, nose and throat department in the Homeopathic college at Ohio State university. Dr. Ferree's success has been almost spectacular in its character, and his confrères take generous pride in it. A brother of Dr. Ferree, Clarence E. Ferree, Ph.D., graduate with honors and degrees from Ohio Wesleyan and from Cornell universities, has held the chair of psychology in Bryn Mawr university since 1917. Dr. C. E. Ferree is a rising authority on the eye and is the inventor of valuable eye-testing apparatus, used by the government here and in France, during the late war, in the aviation department.

Dr. August Gudenkauf, of South Ohio avenue, Sidney, was born in Germany, 1870, came to America with his parents in 1874, and was educated in the Sidney schools, graduating in 1893, after which he pursued teaching until 1900. He then spent five years at Ohio State university, and graduated with the class of 1905 in medicine, serving one year as interne in the Protestant hospital at Columbus before locating in Sidney to practice. Dr. Gudenkauf has, by his fine service, acquired firm standing in the professional ranks of the city.

Dr. J. W. Costolo was born in Shelby county, 1854, in the log cabin of his father, Thomas Costolo, who came to Shelby county from Ireland in 1835, and began life unarmed by anything but his native wit, but succeeded in becoming a foremost citizen, trusted and esteemed. Young Costolo removed with the family to Fort Loramie in 1878, and there began the study of medicine with Dr. Hamer. After eighteen months in Dr. Hamer's office, Costolo read with Dr. Edward F. Wells of Minster for three years, which was followed by two lecture courses at Ohio Medical college, where he received his diploma in 1883. He practiced in Fort Loramie for thirteen years, coming in 1896 to Sidney, where he married Miss Alice Quinlin. Dr. Costolo took great interest in politics and served several terms as coroner. He was a leader in the temperance cause, and fought the liquor traffic with all his energy, when it was unpopular to do so. He was prominent in the Knights of Columbus and Irish Fellowship organizations, as well as in professional associations. Dr. Costolo was instrumental in establishing the tuberculosis hospital at Lima, and was its first superintendent, and three years on the board of trustees, returning to Sidney in 1916. His death occurred in March, 1918, at his home on Ohio avenue.

Dr. Flint Hubbell, a grandson of Hezekiah Hubbell and son of Dr. James A. Hubbell, of Quincy, was born in Quincy, Ohio, in 1879. Finishing the course provided in the Quincy schools, he graduated from Ada normal university and Starling Medical college, and began practice at Quincy in 1901. Before locating in Sidney, Dr. Hubbell took advantage of several valuable post graduate courses, spending six months as an interne at Bellevue hospital, New York, and in 1904 graduated from the Chicago clinical school, after which he spent eight years in practice in Sidney. Again, in 1912, Dr. Hubbell attended a post graduate course in the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat college at Chicago. Dr. Hubbell became a member of the county, state, American and international medical and surgical associations,

and held a high professional position, locally, with as bright a future still open before him as any physician of the county ever faced. His sudden death occurred at the close of the winter of 1918.

Dr. John Franklin Connor, born and reared in Sidney, has been in the medical and surgical service of the English army ever since the outbreak of the world war in 1914, shortly after his professional career was launched. His return to Sidney a few weeks since (June, 1919), places him once more in the local ranks, and he will succeed to the general practice of Dr. A. W. Hobby.

The Drs. O. O. and Vernon LeMaster are brothers and natives of Indiana. Dr. O. O. LeMaster was born in 1876, and graduated from Starling Medical college in 1902, practicing in Kettlersville, Shelby county, for twelve years before settling in Sidney. Dr. Vernon LeMaster was born in 1887, and graduated from Michigan university medical college in 1914, about which time both brothers came to Sidney. Lieut. Vernon entered the army medical service during the war, and has just returned from overseas service with the U. S. colors. (1919.)

Dr. W. Judd Conklin, son of Dr. H. S. Conklin, became a physician of brilliant attainments, eminent in Dayton (where he was one of the principal founders of the public library), and was often called to Sidney in medical councils. Dr. Harry Conklin, another son, practiced medicine here in association with his father. He died while yet a young man. Dr. W. R. Keve, who married Dr. H. S. Conklin's daughter, was also his partner for a time, and a brilliant and capable physician. He removed to Piqua.

Dr. H. A. Tobey was a son-in-law of Judge Jacob S. Conklin, and a partner of Dr. H. S. Conklin for some time. He rose to an eminent position as psychopathist, and removed to Columbus.

Dr. Lester C. Pepper was born in Shelby county near Sidney, in 1875, but spent his youth in Conover, Ohio, where he graduated from the high school in 1893, and prepared himself for medical practice by a year's readings under Dr. W. H. Parent of Lockington, followed by four years' work at Starling Medical college, graduating in 1898. He located in Loramie the same season and practiced his profession there until 1907, when he removed to Dayton for two years; after which he settled in Sidney, and has taken high rank as a physician. He is president of the Shelby County Medical society for the current year, and is a member of the Ohio State and the American Medical associations. Dr. Pepper was married in 1913, to Miss Clara O. Kolb, of Handen, Ohio, and five very beautiful little Peppers are growing up in their home.

Dr. A. W. Grosvenor was born near Fort Loramie, Shelby county, in 1856, and received his academic education through the county schools and personal application, afterward graduating from the Ohio Medical college at Cincinnati in 1882. He practiced first at Lockington, then spent some years at Hardin, before locating in Piqua, where he practiced for about eleven years. In 1902-3 Dr. Grosvenor took a course in the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat college at Chicago, being an interne at the same institution, and returning to Piqua practiced as a specialist in these lines for two years. He

came to Sidney in 1906, and has remained as a permanent factor in the local profession, among whom he is held in high regard.

Dr. Millard F. Hussey was born in Port Jefferson in 1858, educated at Lebanon normal college and at the Ohio medical college at Cincinnati, graduating from the latter in 1891. He located in Sidney and has long been accounted among the best of the city's citizens and doctors. Dr. Allen Hussey, a brother, who was born in Greene county in 1847, was also a graduate of the same college in the class of 1872, and practiced in Port Jefferson for twelve years. He died in 1884.

Dr. Millard F. Hussey's eldest son, Cyril C. Hussey, born in Sidney in 1894, has already taken his B.S. degree, in 1917, at the University of Ohio, and M.D. at Johns Hopkins university, 1919, and will next complete a year's interneship at Maryland hospital for Women before entering practice.

Dr. J. W. Milholland, a graduate of Miami University medical school in '76, and long a physician of Pemberton and Sidney, still lives in East Sidney, but is now broken in health and mind, and retired from practice. He was well-known and of excellent standing.

Dr. J. D. Geyer, a physician who became prominent in the profession and as a citizen, was first a student under Dr. B. M. Sharp, afterward completing his preparation for the practice of medicine at Indiana Medical college in 1883. He was twice president of the Sidney board of education. His death occurred in the summer of 1914.

Dr. Kidder is also remembered as a physician of old time, about fifty years ago. His home was on Ohio avenue.

Dr. Werth, who was for a time associated with Dr. H. S. Conklin—perhaps fifty years ago or less—afterward became a professor of nervous diseases in Columbus Medical college—which was merged, 1879 and 1880, into Starling—where many later students from this section came into scholastic contact with him. Dr. Werth was of German birth and education.

Dr. Arthur Silver was born in Sidney, Ohio, in 1880. He attended the public grade and high schools of Sidney, and graduated therefrom in 1898, later attending Miami university, where he completed the course in 1904. He then entered the medical college of Ohio at Cincinnati, and after completing the course became interne and house surgeon at the Cincinnati General hospital from 1908 to 1910. From 1910 to 1912 he was associated in Cincinnati with Dr. Horace J. Whitacre, in surgery. Dr. Silver then returned to Sidney and practiced until he was commissioned in the medical corps of the U. S. Army, in 1916, during the Mexican border troubles. He served throughout the campaign, discharged, and was immediately recalled upon the entry of the United States into the world war, being discharged finally in December, 1918. He has reentered local practice and is district surgeon for both the Big Four and B. & O. railroads.

The osteopathic method of treating diseases has developed a dignity it was scarcely permitted to wear twenty years ago when it was new; and there are now (1919) in Sidney four representatives of the system, all of whom are busy doing their share toward

relieving those forms of human ailment for which their treatment is especially prescribed. They are: Drs. F. D. Clark, Margaret Wilson, T. J. Emley, and B. H. T. Becker. Mrs. Becker is also a graduate osteopath. One chiropractor, W. R. Sayre, has also located in the city.

The dental brotherhood is of high grade, and goodly number, including Drs. J. A. Throckmorton, J. F. Richeson, C. B. Orbison, William Shea, R. W. Guthridge, R. M. Kerr, O. S. Sickman, Lieut. Comstock and Taylor Davidson. Among the earlier dentists who are remembered for their skill and worth are Drs. J. S. Stipp and S. B. Messinger, both of whom are deceased.

It is a remarkable fact that with the death of Dr. William Gaines at Houston, in July, 1919, there is not a physician left in Shelby county, outside of Sidney, who is located south of the Big Four railroad; and with the exception of Dr. Strosnider at Newport and Dr. Raterman at Fort Loramie, there is not now a resident physician west of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad in Shelby county. It is not possible to make the list of county physicians complete, in a chapter of this kind, and many careers may have been lost sight of which were of importance in their day and place. At Port Jefferson, when the elder Dr. Hussey located there, three physicians were already practicing, Dr. Pratt (whose descendants are now prominent in Bellefontaine, Ohio), Dr. Osborne and Dr. J. Sharp, uncle of Dr. B. M. Sharp. Dr. Crumbaugh was also a physician of Port Jefferson. Dr. Carter, who was in practice from 1868 until his very recent death at Jackson Centre, should not be forgotten. And there are others. Dr. Edward McBurney, an old soldier of the Civil war, is still in practice at Jackson Centre, and at Botkins Dr. George M. Tate, the oldest physician in the entire county, attends to quite a number of patients, though past eighty years of age.

Dr. Thomas Beamer, eclectic, who practiced many years at Plattsville, died in 1918. The elder Dr. Gaines (father of Waldo N.) preceded his son at Pemberton. Dr. H. G. Steeley was a pioneer doctor of Anna, long deceased.

Other physicians practicing in the county are:

Montra, Dr. Charles Faulkner (twenty-five years in practice); Maplewood, Dr. Charles Howard Lisle; Houston, Dr. William Gaines (deceased); Pemberton, Dr. Waldo N. Gaines; Newport, Dr. James N. Strosnider; Loramie, Dr. Frank Raterman; Botkins, Dr. Fred McVey, Dr. Arlington Ailes, Dr. Mary Ellen Hauver, Dr. Edgar McCormick; Anna, Drs. C. E. Johnston, G. E. Martin and Milliette, and Dr. Edw. A. Steeley; Kirkwood, Dr. E. A. Yates, native of Conover, Ohio, and graduate of Medical College of Ohio.

Educational

In the story of its development from a cornfield set in a forest to a snug little city famed for its beauty and its industries, the capital of Shelby county derives no greater pride than that which comes from the contemplation of its public schools.

As an older historian said, the first schools were "rude and feeble." Education at the beginning of settlement was regarded

as a luxury rather than as a necessity. The settlers had little time to indulge in luxury in any form, and necessity demanded the expenditure of nearly all their energy in other directions than that of learning. None the less, there were schools here, from the very earliest days. Charles Starrett, the original owner of the town plat of Sidney, had provided a half acre for the purpose of building a schoolhouse, and, prior to the opening of the newer town, a small log schoolhouse had been built at Hardin.

The first schools were not free schools, although the schoolhouses were generally erected by public subscription, and a part of the expense of operating them was provided by public moneys or by private benevolences, the remainder being met by tuition fees from the pupils who attended. As stated in a very able sketch, written some years ago by Mrs. Jane Cummins Arbuckle, "the educational spirit was manifest among the citizens, and the object of the teacher was the diffusion of sound literary and moral instruction;" yet "there was no concerted effort toward popular education for two decades after the establishment of the town [of Sidney]."

Up to 1840 there were no free schools in the town, though private schools had come and gone, and were still flourishing—or languishing, if that be nearer the truth.

The earliest school of all had been conducted in the little courthouse on the west side of Ohio avenue, opposite the public square, being taught by Mr. J. C. Calhoun.* Mr. Shephard had taught an early school in the first little Methodist church, which stood on the southeast corner of Miami and North streets, where the Baptists reared their edifice in later years. On the northeast corner of the same streets, in the old Presbyterian church, Judge N. R. Wyman taught a school for a number of years, extending well into the forties, possibly longer. In a small frame building on South Main avenue, separated from the O. J. Taylor home site, by the alley on the north, Rev. and Mrs. Samuel Cleland, assisted by Mr. Armstrong, taught a school during six months each year. The home of the Business Girls' association occupies the same site, at present (1919). Also, in 1840, a school for girls was taught by Mrs. Dr. Johnson, in a building three doors above the northeast corner of Main and Poplar streets. Mr. Alexander Green taught a school on the second floor of the same building, and both teachers were noted for thoroughness in the matters of teaching and discipline.

The next year, 1841, four free schools were established in the village, Alexander Green, Abraham Fulton, Mrs. McKinley and Elijah Lynch being retained as teachers at the modest salary of $75 each, per quarter, a public fund having been raised for the amount.

At an earlier date, Judge Patrick Goode had taught in the Buckeye schoolhouse, which stood on the lot given by Mr. Starrett for school purposes. Rev. Maltbie also taught school, in a frame house situated one door west of the Sidney house of recent years, from 1843 to 1845.

The Sidney male and female academy was established about

* Occasionally spelled in earlier works "Cahoon."

1843 by Rev. William McGookin,* in a brick house on Poplar street, the place serving the McGookins as a residence as well as schoolhouse. The building was afterward remodeled into a hotel—the Union house—and is now the Hotel Metropole, operated by William Shine. The instructors in the academy were Mr. and Mrs. McGookin, Miss D. E. Bankroft, Miss M. R. Crowell, Miss M. A. Abbott, Mr. J. M. Lippincott and Mr. John Neal—the latter a teacher of vocal music. The young men's department provided an extended course of study where students might prepare to enter the junior year of any of the best colleges. The tuition was not exorbitant, and many pupils were enrolled, the figure of one hundred and fifty-four students being recorded in all departments, in 1849-50. This school, especially in its higher department, undoubtedly served an admirable purpose in the years that intervened between its establishment and the opening of the Sidney union school in 1857. We find no mention of the date of its close, however, and conclude that its patronage fell away when the high school privileges were made free; while several of its teachers had left it, previous to that event. Mrs. McGookin taught the primary classes in the institution, and was reputed to be severe to the point of cruelty in the discipline of young children; notwithstanding which, the McGookin academy had its defenders to the last, among its pupils.

The Starrett school lot was "the east half of lot 105," and was destroyed or removed when the new Union school building was erected, the new and larger structure requiring the entire lot and also the contiguous lot on the north. The Buckeye school, as it had been called, was a free school, although some pupils paid tuition fees there. No child was refused admittance, and it was only because of insufficient school funds that tuition was accepted. During the period of building, from late in 1855 to January, 1857, the pupils formerly accommodated there were taken to the township school, which stood at the right of road near the point where Ohio avenue comes out on the Wapakoneta pike. The teachers there were Miss Crowell and Ben LeFevre—the latter very young, not more than seventeen. Mr. Hamlin Blake, who attended this school until the Union school was completed, remembers among his schoolmates there, Mary Nutt and Ed. Newton and H. John Nutt; the John Johnston children, the Allen Wells children, the Doering children, and, in fact, most of the town's children. Mr. Blake had previously attended a very select private school taught by Miss Jennie Murray, at the Murray family home on Miami avenue, at the north side of the alley, near the Presbyterian manse. The school was on the second floor of Miss Jennie's father's wood-turning plant, and though Miss Jennie sometimes had to go down and lubricate the machinery of the lathe to stop the creaking, the school was an excellent one, where not only the "three R's," but good morals and fine deportment were imparted. The Misses Murray were accomplished ladies, closely related to Gen. James Murray, one of Sidney's most talented sons.

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* This name is remembered also as McGoogan.

Another school contemporary with the academy, though of later establishment, was taught at the corner of Ohio and North streets, in a brick building which is still in use as a coal office, the north end accommodating the Kraft blacksmith shop. Two rooms in the second story were fitted up, for school purposes, by Mr. Paumpelle,* a native of Paris, France, who taught in one room, while Miss Crowell, formerly connected with the McGookin academy, presided in the other. The first floor of the building was devoted to the manufacture of plows,† an industry which must have had quiet moments, else the sessions of the school were conducted under difficulties. Mr. Paumpelle was a cripple, as the result of injuries received in childhood, but was, nevertheless, a polished scholar and linguist, well trained in English, and an accomplished penman—also a very good teacher. Miss Crowell spent a long life as a local instructor, and is still remembered by the elder citizens of Sidney. There was great rivalry between the pupils of this school and those of the McGookin academy, and there are stories of old-time contests between the factions, which were fought out after school hours with snowballs or other missiles, the girls standing at safe distance to cheer the battling boys on in a fight which was never settled.

At the corner where the postoffice building was erected in 1917-18, a stove foundry stood in that old day of the two schools, in which the youngsters found much entertainment, and where, doubtless, some of the Sidney boys imbibed a working knowledge of and a liking for metal manufacture.

Dingmansburg and East Sidney maintained schools of their own until after the establishment of the Union school system in 1857. A small brick house at the foot of Orbison hill accommodated one of these, taught in 1848 by Albert Wilson (afterward Dr. Wilson), and later by Martha Crowell, until the opening of the Union school, Miss Emma Kelsey being a teacher there, also. Miss Crowell became Mrs. George Burgess, of Troy, Ohio, and Miss Kelsey married John Fry, of Bellefontaine.

The Catholic church parish opened a school in 1855, and have maintained a parochial school ever since, developing, as the times demanded, into a regularly organized graded school which conforms to public educational standards.

A state law passed in 1853 provided for the establishment of schools for colored children; but no separate school was built for them until 1878, and that was abandoned in 1895, as the "Black Laws" had been repealed in 1887.

It will be seen that only partial data concerning any of the early schools has been preserved, but enough is told to establish the fact that they were practical, if primitive, and that a general and reasonably steady progress was made toward the standards of the present.

Philanthropic encouragement to public education was given from time to time, beginning with the Starrett school lot reservation. William Covil, who came to Sidney from England, dying in

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* Or Pampel. † The Kingseed shop.

1842, bequeathed to the common schools of the village a piece of land, which, being leased for ninety-nine years, has ever since augmented the public funds for the maintenance of schools. Gideon Wright, who died in 1860, also bequeathed $500, to be invested for educational ends, a condition of the bequest being the grant of "one perpetual scholarship in the schools of the district, to the descendants of the said Wright." This will must have been framed a number of years previous to the death of the testator, who could not have realized when he wrote it, that the day of universal educational privilege was so near at hand. For, after the passage of the school law of 1849, the graded free school system began to be agitated; and the first board of education, with six elected members, had built and opened the first Union school building while Mr. Wright was still living.

All this did not become a fact in a day, however. Public opinion in Sidney was by no means united, and even after the election of the board, stormy sessions were experienced by that body before all was decided upon in connection with the radical new move. Not all at once could the standards of the older days be changed. We can only conjecture the corner store eloquence that supplemented the battles of the first board, and the arguments exchanged between self-elected leaders of public thought; or imagine that the discussion pierced the locked doors of the lodges, and penetrated the gentle privacy of the ladies' sewing society meetings—while it is almost certain that it raged within the faculty of the academy, to whom the public high school spelled finis.

It meant, practically, the end of the era when little people learned the rudiments at mother's knee to escape the rigors of school discipline, and the relegation of the old sledge-hammer methods, of forcing knowledge into young and tender brains, to the rubbish heaps of the past, along with the antiquated text-books which were chosen by parents and teachers according to their own tastes or prejudices, or were forced upon them by the exigencies of pioneer bookstores. In the system decided upon by the board of education, primary learning, it is true, still began with the alphabet, the most abstruse entrance possible to select; but McGuffey's Series was a long cry from the gloomy shades of the "New England Primer," which had been a popular wedge into the realm of literature in earlier days. A mute relic of the pioneer infant's rocky road to learning has been preserved in a copy of the old book, edition of 1825. Surviving the difficulties of the alphabet and the dark valley of the "a, b, c's," the little student emerged into the half light of the old classic,

"In Adam's Fall
We sinned, All;"

learned how

"A Dog will Bite
A Thief at night,"

and that

"The idle Fool
Is whipt at School."

On through the pages the tiny thumb-nail woodcuts endeavored to beguile the infant with the assurance that

"My Book and Heart
Shall never part,"

until the final fact,

"Zaccheus, He
Did climb a Tree
His Lord to see."

was mastered. After which was reached the well-earned diversion of the Westminster shorter catechism, the night of which is ameliorated by the insertion, on the final page, of Dr. Isaac Watts' cradle hymn. Poor babes! Without that touch of human kindness at the end, what a dreary path it was up the Parnassus slope, even if the gentle hand of a mother guided the halting footsteps. The little thumbed and yellowed copy in question bears the inscription, in faded ink, "Eleanor I. Willson, Book bought in Xenia"; and little Eleanor Isabel has added her own printed signature to the fly leaf. Her book and heart shall never part, indeed, for the fluttering, tender, time-stained leaves are still telling the story of little hands that turned them, and innocent eyes that conned their sober pages —long ago closed when the student grew old and tired in life's long school, and went home to rest in God's acre.

What a great day it was in the village when the Union school, which had taken a full year to build, was finished at last, and dedicated to "the noblest service of the young." At a date when compulsory education had not been dreamed of, it spoke loudly for the esteem in which popular education was held by the majority, that a pioneer town should have been able to throw off the shackles of every-day drudgery necessary to make a town out of a wilderness, shake itself loose from prejudice, and plan and build a structure which then was far in advance of other towns of its size, and accounted one of the best in the state. There was equal eloquence in the fact that under these circumstances five hundred and twenty-nine pupils were on hand, eager to seize the enlarged educational advantages offered.

The old building is still in constant use, filled to capacity with the grandchildren of the little lads and lasses of 1857, but showing small traces of the passage of seventy-two years. It seems likely to stand at the old familiar corner, Miami and Poplar, until it reaches the century mark, and is today an upright, strong and creditable building.

There was not at first a regularly organized high school course, but advanced studies were introduced and taught as rapidly as students called for them, a four years' course being arranged within a few years.

The school opened early in January, 1857, with seven working departments,* Rev. Joseph Shaw occupying the position of first

*An ambitious student had the opportunity for more advanced study then than now, particularly in the classics. History, Latin and English were pursued much further than in the present high school course.

superintendent, at a salary of $800 a year. The assisting teachers were: J. W. Driscoll, teacher of mathematics; Harriet H. Chapin, teacher of grammar department; Louise L. Knox, fifth department; Mary A. Nettleton, fourth department; Hettie W. Paxon, third department; Mattie R. Crowell, second department; Minerva F. Arnett, first department; M. Eva Shaw, teacher of music.

Prof. Shaw served only two years, his unexpired time being filled by Ira W. Allen. W. H. Schuyler followed, being assisted by Mrs. Schuyler as teacher of Latin and German. The records of the school show that Jennie K. Cummins and John B. McPherson completed the schedule of advanced studies in 1862, and Prof. Schuyler suggested a form of diploma, and appealed to the board for a recognition of these pupils, but from a lack, either of funds or enthusiasm, no diplomas were provided, and as a consequence the first graduates of Sidney high school were turned out into the world minus credentials. Several succeeding classes met the same treatment. In 1863, Miss Clara Conklin and W. Judkins Conklin closed a creditable four years' record; and close upon them in the next five or six years came Lucinda Frazier (Mrs. Lu Horr), Byron W. Joslin, Hamlin Blake, B. F. Martin, Mr. Turner, Mr. Fielding, Mary Elizabeth Clauson (Mrs. Rebstock), Mr. Hutton and others, none of whom received diplomas, yet who finished the course, attended college, took degrees and honors, and filled, with or without sheepskins, positions of honor and responsibility all their lives. Miss Cummins herself became a member of the board of education in after years, and had a part in conferring diplomas no more deserved than those denied to the first classes. Judge John McPherson's reputation has for many a year shed honor on his native town from his high position in Philadelphia. Clara Conklin graduated from Delaware university, taught in Cornell college, Iowa, in Detroit high school, and lastly in her own alma mater, Delaware, where she occupied the chair of English for years preceding her death. Mrs. Horr (Lucinda Frazier) became a college graduate, and afterward taught, as did also Hamlin Blake, and others of the same class, being granted certificates upon examination shortly after leaving school in 1864.

B. S. McFarland had become superintendent in 1863, S. S. Taylor succeeding him for the ensuing two years, after which N. L. Hanson, an able instructor and executive, served until 1868. W. L. Catlin next filled the position for one year, being followed by a succession of trials, among whom were J. M. Allen, H. T. Wheeler and J. D. Critchfield, of Mt. Vernon, A. S. Moore at last completing the year. Following this, Prof. Harper, George Turner and R. E. Page each served one year; A. B. Cole, four years; Van Baker, three years; J. N. Bearnes, three years; P. W. Search, five years; M. A. Yarnell, four years; J. L. Orr, one year; and E. S. Cox, three years or more. Prof. Hard followed, being succeeded in 1902-3 by Herbert R. McVay.

Under Mr. Moore and Miss Clara Goldrick, in 1870, was graduated the first class sent out from Sidney high school with formal honors. A manuscript history, written in intimate fashion and read at the first reunion of the high school alumni society (held in Monu-

mental hall in 1878), by Miss Florence Conklin, describes this notable event with vivid humor.

The class consisted of eight members, whose aspirations were expressed in the sentiment,

"Through the vistas hope is building
The path of life is seen."

The first number on the program was the class song, "Pulling hard against the stream," and the first heart to palpitate at being called to the ordeal of delivering a graduation essay was Miss Ella Carey (Mrs. John Henry, Indianapolis); the others being Miss Alice Conklin (Mrs. R. O. Bingham), Miss Anna Duncan (Mrs. John McCullough), Miss Kate Vogel (Mrs. Dr. Stipp), Edward A. Steeley (a practicing physician of Shelby county), and David Oldham, long known as one of the most astute lawyers of the Shelby county bar, and distinguished for his business sagacity. Mr. Oldham received the first diploma delivered by the president of the board.

May 31, 1872, the high school graduated a rather remarkable class of twelve members, ten of whom became teachers within a very few years, and one of whom became a bride within a very few weeks. Several of them are still prominent members of Sidney society, and two or more are still counted among Sidney's best teachers. The commencement took place in Union hall, a large building similar to the Thompson building at the corner of Ohio and Poplar, which occupied the sites of the First National Exchange bank and the Deweese building, on the north side of the public square. The strength of the hall was so severely strained on the occasion that a second commencement was never held there.

In 1873, under the superintendence of Prof. Page, the commencement exercises were held in the United Presbyterian church on the south side of the public square (an edifice afterward torn down to make way for the Daily News building.)

The class of '75 was the first to make use of the Opera house (in the O. J. Taylor building at the corner of Main and Poplar) for the graduation. Subsequent to 1875-6-7, the commencements were held in Monumental hall until that location was permanently rented to the Odd Fellows, about 1897; since which the churches have been the scene of graduations until the new high school auditorium provided a better and more suitable place. So many of the classes following the first are still familiar figures in society and business, that it is impossible and needless to recite them all; and it is sufficient to say that the output of the Sidney high school has been singularly creditable to the institution and to themselves. Not all of the high aspirations uttered on the platform by the graduates and echoed in the hearts of waiting underclass students, have been realized; but, successful or no, the lives of them all have been better for the glowing hopes they cherished. The world's criterion of success is, for that matter, not final; in the Higher Tribunal aspirations will be weighed.

In 1880 was built the first of the ward schools, to relieve the over-crowded condition of the central building. The new school-

house contained two rooms, which were first taught by Mrs. Lottie Throp and Miss Clara Epler (now Mrs. William A. Perry). The building, still in use, stands at the corner of South Main and Clay streets. In 1883 the increase of attendance called for additional teachers and the removal of the eleventh and twelfth grades from the Central school to rooms located respectively in the Piper building on the east side of the public square, and in the second floor of the Monumental building, where the east end was partitioned off from the apartments then devoted to the G. A. R. post. The building of the second and third ward schools relieved the conditions at the Central school after a few years, and the high school classes were again accommodated there for a term of years. The second ward school was first opened in a little white brick house, where Mrs. Lottie Throp taught for a year or two, moving temporarily to "the wigwam," a wooden shack thrown up to serve while a new building was erected on the site of the little white brick. Again the school system threatened to burst its jacket, and the fourth ward building, just completed, became for four or five years the headquarters of the Sidney high school, a temporary wooden structure, popularly called "the barn," being added to the accommodations.

It took some time to convince Sidney that a new high school building was imperatively needed, and the great street demonstration in which the entire school enrollment and their teachers took a part and which rather dramatically brought out the facts of the situation, should be a matter of historical record, for by that, as much as anything, all Sidney was awakened to a realization that it was growing up.

Growth, however, is not signified alone by figures, in regard to Sidney schools, but to the development of modern educational methods and departments of study and division of courses in response to the general progress of education.

The new Sidney high school building, which stands on the site of the old Presbyterian burying ground, east of the church, is exponent of the most modern ideas in school construction. It is ample; it is substantial; it is fire-proof. If the new temple of learning is thought too utilitarian to appeal to the art sense of many observers, it is undeniably well set, the site, overlooking the Miami river, beyond the bottom levels, and the fine hills across the stream, being sufficiently elevated to relieve the otherwise "squat" effect of its architecture.

There were many who objected to the use of this site, to which public attention was directed on account of the disuse of the cemetery and its contemplated removal to Graceland, upon the very reasonable ground that a high school should be placed away from the center of population of the town, and preferably far enough out to provide ample athletic fields and room for expansion of the building itself. However, these were overborne. The low river flats east of the cemetery, occupied up to a few years ago by a row of abject and depressing tenement houses, the old plow works, the long disused city gas reservoir, and the junk dump of Jacob Solomon, beckoned the school authorities with the promise of the athletic field without which critics could not be answered. There were the

usual difficulties in the way, but through the generosity of Mrs. Julia E. Lamb, the land whereon the tenements stood was purchased, her gift amounting to $7,500.00 in money, but also giving the impetus of hope and courage that raised enough more to complete the work, which has cost, to date, about fifteen thousand dollars. This additional money was raised in various ways—entertainments by the school children, penny offerings, public moneys to the extent of two thousand dollars, a gift of one thousand dollars from Mr. William E. Harmon, and several smaller gifts. It would be too much to expect that all this could be done without some criticism and some grumbling, and several pauses. But the object was accomplished at last, and has been performing its beneficent purpose for three or four years, each of which has seen some decided steps taken toward completion of the equipment of playground and athletic field. Two fine tennis courts are located at the rear of the building, as well as the ground especially allotted to the little people, which is equipped with all the attractive apparatus for children that can be accommodated, the spot furnishing an ideal place for safe amusement of children during the summer months, under the supervision of competent attendants.

The athletic field, upon which so much work has been expended, to clear it from the waste and dangerous debris accumulated through a half century of dumping, affords a cinder running track of one quarter mile extent, tennis courts, a football gridiron, and a baseball diamond. The terraced slope from the upper level to the field provides a natural amphitheatre which may some day be developed into a concrete stadium. The river bed opposite the building has been reclaimed for a swimming ground, and the sum of five hundred dollars has been expended in clearing and improving it to make it safe and available for a bathing beach. It has the advantage of water uncontaminated by any sewage. The school building, a model for its capacity and cost, has a fine auditorium seating about eight hundred people, and is in frequent requisition for all sorts of public occasions, and for entertainments. On the wall hangs a bronze medallion portrait of Mrs. Lamb, executed by a well-known New York sculptor at merely nominal cost to the children of the public schools, who voluntarily provided the sum as a testimonial to their benefactress.

The present superintendent, H. R. McVay, who has enthusiastically worked to perfect the playground, in addition to other strenuous duties, is about completing his seventeenth year in Sidney—by far the longest term of service ever given by one man. It has been, too, a period of sweeping changes, made in conformity to the modern educational trend. The junior high school was started in the Sidney schools in 1903, and was already in operation with only minor elaborations necessary, when, two years ago, it became the official order of the day in all the schools of Ohio. Manual training was inaugurated as a part of the school course down to and including the seventh grades, in 1907, domestic science for girls being adopted at the same time. A thorough business course is offered the boys and girls in the high school, of which many students take advantage.

Including the class of 1917, the total number of Sidney high

school graduates, for its first sixty years, is 1,005, six hundred of whom have graduated since 1902. Forty-two per cent of all graduates prior to 1917 had entered colleges which grant degrees; and of this 42 per cent, 51 per cent had graduated from such colleges. The Sidney high school is a member of the north central association of high schools, and, when they have properly selected their high school courses, its graduates may enter any western college and some eastern colleges, without examination. Lee A. Dollinger, the principal, entered upon his service in Sidney almost simultaneously with Mr. McVay, and shares the credit for the steady advance of the institution. The course includes advanced teaching in arithmetic and geography, and the usual high school branches, algebra and higher mathematics, chemistry, physics, history (United States and European), Latin, English, biology, music, dramatic art, domestic science and industrial art, manual training, modern languages, girls' athletics, gymnastics, and the commercial department. A corps of twenty teachers is employed.

Twice since the opening of the twentieth century a reunion of the pupils of the first decade has been arranged, each occasion being one of great interest and enjoyment. At the semi-centennial in 1907 a group of the "old children" gave a program of the school songs in vogue in their childhood, including "Come, come away," "Little Schoolboy," and "Scotland's Burning!" Some characteristic incidents of the olden days were also reproduced on the stage. Copies of "Lucerna," a magazine published fitfully during Rev. Shaw's incumbency, were reprinted, calling to remembrance many amusing and some pathetic memories. An item in the first number remarks upon the crowded condition of the village, which even then was obliged to stow transient guests in the attics, and declares "the greatest need of Sidney is more houses"—which proves that "times don't change much, after all."

Against the five hundred and twenty-nine pupils enrolled in 1857, the records of 1919 exhibit 1,176 names in the grade schools, and 303 in the high school, while a class of 41 students will graduate in June.

Names are, perhaps, dry reading in themselves, but a glance at the list of presidents of the board of education may be interesting, as evidence that Sidney has always given of its best, for the guidance of its educational system:

1857—Rev. C. T. McCaughan.
1860—Joseph Cummins.
1863—Jason McVay.
1870—N. R. Wyman.
1874—W. P. Metcalf.
1875—Jason McVay.
1876—George Bush.
1877—E. E. Nutt.
1880—A. J. Robertson.
1881—Col. Harrison Wilson.
1884—E. E. Nutt.
1885—Charles McKee.
1887—Dr. B. M. Sharp.
1888—C. R. Benjamin.
1889—C. F. Hickok.
1890—G. A. Marshall.
1891—J. S. Laughlin.
1892—H. Gartley.
1893—G. A. Marshall.
1894—C. F. Hickok.
1895—W. S. Crozier.
1896—Dr. Edwin Lefevre.
1898—J. H. Taft.
1899—C. E. Johnson.

1900—J. D. Geyer.
1901—W. J. Emmons.
1902—E. L. Hoskins.
1903—J. D. Geyer.
1904—R. O. Bingham.
1905—M. F. Hussey, M.D.
1907—A. J. Hess.
1910—Dr. B. M. Sharp.
1911—R. O. Bingham.
1912—Dr. J. F. Richeson.
1913—T. M. Miller.
1915—Dr. A. W. Reddish.
1916—Dr. J. F. Richeson.

The county system of schools differs in scarcely any respect from the ordinary method followed during the past seventy-five years. The territory is dotted all over with the regulation small one room brick school house, with one teacher, the only feature which is not universal over the state is the "special school district," which grants to certain sections of the county an independent Board of Education consisting of five members, who manage the educational affairs of the district in the same manner as a village board. Forty-five boards corresponding to as many districts, are now existent in the county. Only at Kirkwood, Montra and Maplewood is the one room school varied (these each supporting two teachers), except in the larger villages, in which the schools are in keeping with the population.

Six high schools are maintained in these village centers, two of them ranking in the first class, and the remaining four in the second. Consolidation of schools is making slow progress in Shelby county, the Special school districts acting, perhaps, as a deterrent. However, the leaven is working. Houston has the only real example of the modern consolidated country school, which is a model that will undoubtedly be followed. The various school boards are not all convinced yet, but it is reasonably certain that no more one-room schools will be built, repaired nor replaced, in the future. The school at Houston district was erected in 1908, and was a decidedly forward step, considering the date. Greene township also has a high school built about the same time, which is centralized, pupils from all over the township attending its advanced classes. The building stands about a mile from Plattsville. Also, in Perry township a consolidation has been effected (but in an old building), to which all the children of the township, except in two districts, are transported in two motor trucks.

W. E. Partington, the present county superintendent of schools, gives the school census outside of Sidney, as about three thousand, four hundred and seventy-three, of which six hundred belong in villages; however, many country children attend the village schools. Anna and Jackson Centre both have first grade high schools, while Botkins, Houston, and Greene and Perry townships are classed as second. The problem of educational progress in the rural districts must always wait upon good roads to some extent, and Shelby county still has roads to build. However, the natural centralization of population should to some extent control the development of highways, and the consolidated school, to be effective, ought to be located with respect to natural centers rathers than conform to arbitrary township limits, which were originally fixed for the convenient polling of voters, and are often a mere complication in social or

community life. Shelby, like other progressive counties, must work out its own salvation in the consolidation of schools.

The Press

The year 1832 appears to have been popular all over the great northwest territory for the inauguration of provincial newspapers. It was, in fact, the seed-time of the great political parties, when the public mind, scattered over the new settlements of Ohio and Indiana, was struggling out of its net of slumber into a conscious view of things and the formation of opinions upon matters pertaining to the national welfare. Having hewn himself out of the woods, the pioneer was ready to receive instructions concerning what lay beyond the confines of his enlarging horizon, and to listen with open mind to leaders of thought from the eastern political centers, who came—or were sent—generally as the forerunners of a national or state campaign. The fact that so many of them remained fixtures in the settlements where they were established, is eloquent evidence of the quality of the editors who came to crystallize into definite shapes the chaos of new and but half-formed issues in which the country was at that time submerged.

The first Sidney editor was Thomas Smith, and his paper was the germ from which grew the Sidney Journal—whether or no that title was the one first used by Mr. Smith. The pioneer editor is said by some authorities to have been an eccentric, who indulged in the whimsical practice of walking to Cincinnati for his paper supply, returning with the roll on his back. Milder tradition, however, discredits this extreme, admitting only that Mr. Smith may have performed this feat once, under the pressure of necessity; but that a man with the ability to establish a permanent publication, and to maintain it, single-handed, for nearly a decade, should have made a customary pilgrimage to Cincinnati when there was already a paper mill at Dayton, is deemed too absurd for credence. The gentleman lived on North Lane, about midway between Miami and Main avenues, in a little house which existed, in part, until a rather recent date. He also died there, a good many years after his retirement from the editorial desk and the type case—for he was his own type setter. He was a lonely soul, and latterly, quite a recluse.

In August, 1839, the paper had passed out of his management into that of Henry D. Stout, editor and proprietor, who published it under the expansive and inclusive title, The Ohio Argus and Sidney Aurora—from which it might be inferred that the editor brought with him to Sidney the memory and perhaps some of the properties of a newspaper published in some former home. The change was undoubtedly made in the interest of the approaching presidential campaign, and the paper was avowedly "devoted to the interests of the Whig party," whose candidates it supported in the following year (1840).

At the head of the editorial column, in an old copy, dated March 24th, 1840, appears the motto: "The union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union"; and below it is the ticket, already in the field,

"For president, William Henry Harrison; for vice-president, John Tyler; for governor, Thomas Corwin, of Warren county."

An editorial item quotes from the St. Louis Republican of contemporary date, news to the effect that a vagrant white man had been arrested in that city, and had been sold to a livery stable keeper for the sum of one dollar, under the authority of a law passed by the Missouri legislature when that body was in the control of the "Locofoco" party—the same party, the reader is called to note, which was at that moment attacking the candidacy of William Henry Harrison on the ground that, some twenty years before, in Ohio, Harrison had advocated the sale of criminals, as a penal measure, under certain economic conditions. Another item contains the news just received from London, of the marriage of the young queen Victoria, of England, to Prince Albert, of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, celebrated February the tenth, "with utmost magnificence."

The paper is well edited and carefully printed, typographical errs being quite undiscernible upon close scrutiny of the copy, which is newsy, dignified in editorial tone, and with nothing of the backwoods in its manner or appeal. It contains, perhaps, a larger proportion of patent medicine advertising than the average modern newspaper, but the phraseology used in them is not very different from that of today. Throughout the whole sheet, the absence of slang is, possibly, the most noticeable particular. Three large lotteries, the "Virginia State," the "Louisiana," and a Kentucky affair, are prominently spread upon the pages. Some local items are here transcribed which afford a glimpse of the life in Sidney at that date, not otherwise preserved.

Among the professional cards published are noted those of Dr. H. C. Mann, and attorneys J. S. Conklin and Patrick G. Goode. Hugh Wilson, dealer in drygoods, publishes an advertisement in which he not only sets forth the merits of his stock of goods, but replies, to a current report that he "is selling certain damaged goods," that the cases of goods in question "are insured separately, and that they are now in the hands of the insurance company's agents, three responsible business men of Sidney, Messrs. Hugh Thompson, Hugh McElroy and John Neal." A grist and sawmill situated on the Great Miami river three and one-half miles from Sidney is offered for sale by Jeremiah Evans of Port Jefferson. E. McGrew calls the attention of the local and traveling public to the fact that, having about completed his term of office as county treasurer, he will resume the personal conduct of his tavern, "The Sign of the Mail Coach, the large brick building at the northwest corner of the public square," and states that both his table and his bar will, as ever, have the interests of his patrons at heart. (Elisha McGrew is still remembered by the elder citizens of Sidney, a slight deformity of one limb, requiring the use of a cane, and a very thick boot sole, having rendered him a marked figure in their childhood.) He was associated in many business enterprises of his time. One more detail serves to impress, upon the mind of today, the youth of the pioneer citizens, who else might perhaps appear a galaxy of greybeards, in their top hats and frock coats. A prominent Sidney society woman recalls the circumstances that "Old Joel Frankebur-

ger" was the term used to designate that dignified gentleman, upon whose tombstone is inscribed "aged forty-two." Who today dares call "old" the man of forty-two?

Between the Harrison campaign (when the paper was printed "in the new brick building on North Main street, over Gen. Taylor's store,") and 1842, the publication appears to have changed names at least once, tradition claiming that The Bugle Blast of Freedom William Armstrong, editor, was one title. But The Aurora came into its own once more, in 1842, although in 1846 (Howe's Historical Collections, edition 1846) it is referred to as The Herald, "an excellent paper," published by Clinton Edwards. Again, within a few years, it is referred to as The Sidney Banner. But in 1854, when Samuel Mathers came to Sidney from Pennsylvania, he purchased the establishment, and permanently renamed the sheet The Sidney Journal.

Mr. Mathers published the Journal until 1861, when he sold out to P. A. Ogden, he, in turn, disposing of it to J. H. McElroy, from whom it passed to J. Dubois, and later to Bliss and Adgate. Mr. McElroy went to Washington, D. C., and engaged in journalism there.

In 1869, Messrs. Trego and Binkley purchased the paper from Bliss and Adgate, and thereafter for thirty-six years owned and controlled it, a period during which it was characterized by the ablest editing of any Sidney publication, and exerted a powerful influence for public betterment and uplift. Mr. Trego was the business head of the establishment, and Mr. Binkley the sole editor. Republican in politics, these gentlemen conducted their efforts, in behalf of the town they had chosen for a home, without regard to politics, and Sidney should hold them both in honor for the public benefits which they fearlessly championed and obtained. Public opinion will not always be led; it must sometimes be driven. It was necessary, often, to lash and sting the slumbrous civic sentiment of old Sidney into wakefulness upon many a subject which would now be taken for granted; and it may be said with truth that there is not a single public utility or advantage originating between 1869 and 1905, which was not first trumpeted into the ears of the Sidney public by William Binkley, through the columns of the Journal—oftener than not at the expense of personal popularity, even when it was not attended by the penalty of bitter animosity. Mr. Binkley was a thorough rhetorician and a virile writer, with abundant editorial initiative, and courage.

If assertion needs the backing of evidence, the annals of the village council show that the changes in Sidney prosperity and conditions began with the advent of Trego and Binkley in 1869, at which date there was no pretense of pavement in the town except the first crude rough stone deposited around the public square to keep the wagons from sinking in the mud, where the country teams were parked on market days; sidewalks were of tanbark or cinders, except where the more well-to-do citizens indulged in the luxury of flagstone or brick in front of their properties; water was still drawn entirely from wells in the door yards, or from the few surviving springs; a bucket brigade was still the chief fire protection of

the village, and the only street lamp known to the entire community was the lantern which hung fitfully, as the weather permitted, from a hook in a post in front of the old Ackerly tavern at the Monumental corner. Verily, the times had changed by 1905!

The headquarters of the Journal were not a fixture, various situations being occupied from time to time. For several years following 1869, the establishment was located in the second story of the old building on the east side of the Carey or Thompson Block on the north side of the square. From there it was moved to Main avenue over Piper's grocery, thence to a building which stood on West Court street where now is a garage, opposite the Monumental building. In the Journal office under Trego and Binkley was installed the first gas engine used in a printing office in Ohio outside of the city of Cleveland—the next office to follow being the Bellefontaine Republican.

In 1890 a stock company was formed by J. H. Williams and E. J. Griffis, and a second Republican paper was established under the title The Sidney Gazette, with Jesse L. Dickensheets as editor.

Not long after, a third Republican paper, this one called the Republican, was started by J. M. Leight, which became an incorporated company under the name the Republican Publishing company with David Oldham as the leading stockholder, and a daily edition was started, of which Mr. Light (or Leight) was the first editor.

In 1905 Trego and Binkley sold out the Journal to Griffis and Williams, who continued for three years with the title of The Journal-Gazette. The following year, 1909, the Republican Publishing Company bought out the Journal-Gazette and the daily became permanent, Mr. Light being the first editor, while Mr. Griffis edited the weekly. The name of The Sidney Journal was about this time again established, and will probably be maintained for the future.

Mr. Binkley removed to New York and engaged in journalism there, for several years, but has returned to Sidney where he is now in mercantile business. Mr. Trego entered the banking business in Sidney, and is a director in the People's Savings and Loan association.

J. M. Light was succeeded in the editorship of the Daily Journal by Howard B. Sohn, and he by Harry M. Gill, a rather gifted writer, but an erratic and irresponsible youth who was retired after a few stormy years, and was followed by Claude C. Waltemeyer for a month or two, after which Harry W. Oldham undertook the editorship and is still at the head of the paper. A large job-printing business is done by the Oldham company.

Like the Whig organ started in the thirties, the first Democratic newspaper established in Sidney was destined to be permanent, although ten years elapsed after the first number was issued, in January, 1848, before the publication became stable. Its title was frank, and its appeal wide. The first editor of The Democratic Yeoman was William Ramsey, who was succeeded by S. A. Lecky. No one, however, remained long in the editorial chair dur-

ing the precarious childhood of the paper, the name of which was changed to 1851 to The Shelby County Democrat; and perhaps a dozen editors took a turn at piloting the little craft among the local shoals and whirlpools until 1860, when A. Kaga (of Tiffin, Ohio) came to Sidney and assumed the conduct of the enterprise for a year, leaving it in April, 1861, to organize a company with which he entered the war.

For a few months a "Democratic Committee" formed for the purpose, ran the publication, finally securing the services of Thomas K. Young as editor. Mr. Young was apparently unconvinced of the propriety or necessity of the Civil war, and presently astonished the town by publishing a violent anti-war editorial, leaving town simultaneously with the appearance of the sheet—to sojourn in Cincinnati, perhaps, until the storm should die down. But the storm aroused in Sidney by the editorial became so threatening that the editor decided it were wiser never to return, and the paper was once more abandoned to the Committee. Incidentally, the editor soon afterward experienced a change of mind (proving that the heart had not been misplaced after all), entered the army himself, and rising by meritorious service to the rank of brevet brigadier-general at the close of the war, afterward serving successively as member of the Ohio senate, and of the national congress, then as lieutenant-governor, and later, governor of Ohio.

In 1863, Joseph McGonigal was brought to the rescue of the Democrat Publishing Committee, editing and managing the paper with such ability that it presently became a self-supporting institution into which Mr. McGonigal took his son-in-law, Dr. Lewis, the firm of McGonigal & Lewis publishing until 1872, when Lewis sold out his interest to Hubbard Hume. The firm of McGonigal & Hume lasted until 1874, when they sold out to James Van Valkenburg, who became editor and manager until his death in December, 1875. James O. Amos, having purchased the establishment, then became its editor and proprietor, taking charge January 25, 1876. Six years later, in 1882, the Democrat was moved from its two-room headquarters in the little brick building next to the alley on North Ohio street (now occupied by James Way as a law office) to its own new home on South Ohio, adjacent to the People's Savings and Loan building (then the Robertson corner), where the Democrat was doubled in size; where the immense and profitable job printing business was developed, which has become so notable a feature in Sidney's industrial aspect; and where, in 1891, The Sidney Daily News, the first permanent daily paper to be established in the town, was inaugurated at the request of many citizens. In 1892, Mr. Amos purchased the old United Presbyterian church edifice on the south side of the public square, and tore it down, replacing it with a second business block to which the newspapers, weekly and daily, and the printing establishment were all removed in 1893, and where they are permanently located.

Miss Delia Amos, now Mrs. Horace Holbrook, of Warren, Ohio, was managing editor of The Daily News from its inception in 1891 until November, 1905, at which date she, with her husband, left Sidney for Los Angeles, California, where they entered the

field of journalism for a time before settling in Warren. Mrs. Holbrook is now joint owner and manager of the Western Reserve Democrat in that city.

Mrs. Holbrook is a brilliant woman, much traveled and with wide experience in different fields of journalistic effort, for several years president of the Ohio Women's Press association, and a familiar figure on its convention platforms.

The whole Amos establishment was incorporated in 1903 as The Sidney Printing & Publishing company, with the personnel including James O. Amos; his three sons, W. T., E. C. and Howard Amos; and his daughter, Miss Delia Amos. A younger daughter, Miss Kate Amos, a graduate of the Cincinnati School of Art and a thoroughly trained artist and teacher, succeeded to Mrs. Holbrook's post and duties upon the retirement of the latter from the office, and has sustained her reputation. She has become as extensively traveled as her sister, besides developing the same business and executive talent. The travel letters of both sisters have been a feature of prominence in the weekly and daily issues of the past, until the world war made much travel a difficulty.

James O. Amos died in the early part of 1919. He was a man of varied talent and abilities, beginning life as a farmer lad, and making his mark successively as school teacher, lawyer, prosecuting attorney (in Monroe county), school examiner, member of Ohio senate by election, and adjutant-general of Ohio by appointment, after the war—all before he came to Sidney in 1876.

Mr. Amos' sons all have received thorough training for their life work, Col. W. T. Amos and E. C. Amos both graduating from Wooster university, while Howard Amos had the advantage of practical experience in the Sidney establishment, with subsequent training in the Chicago Legal News Record office.

A democratic paper was started in Sidney in 1880, by J. T. Hearn, which had for five or six years a very successful existence under the title "The Valley Sentinel." It was for the first three years a weekly, well received, and a wide-awake sheet. In 1883 a daily edition was begun, giving to this paper and its editor the honor of having published the first daily paper in Sidney. No copy of it is obtainable, but it is indistinctly remembered as having passed as "The City Sentinel," to distinguish it from the weekly. The date of discontinuance is unknown, but within a few years after the first issue of the daily, the paper was no more in Sidney.

About 1892, a German newspaper, The Anzeiger, was established in Sidney by Frank Sieverding of Botkins, and until the entry of the United States into the world war, the paper had a large circulation among the German settlements of Shelby county, also supporting a job printing department. It has now been abandoned.

The Jackson Center News, independent, was first established in July, 1896, by C. N. Shook, now of Lima, Ohio. The publication was hampered by antiquated equipment, but exhibited vitality and ability, and had a steady growth of circulation from the outset, becoming quite popular. In 1905, A. J. Ulsh came to Jackson Center from Kansas, bought out the office, improved the equipment, and then in 1911, sold out the subscription list and goodwill to the Car-

ter brothers from Greenup, Illinois, transferring the improved plant to Oakfield, New York. The Carters printed the News for ten months, then sold their plant to the Socialists of St. Marys, Ohio, leaving Jackson Center bereft of its paper. At this juncture J. G. Saylor, then mayor of the village, came to the rescue and purchased the plant of the Quincy Inland Press, and re-established the News. September, 1917, Mr. Saylor sold to the Yale Newspaper syndicate, of Waynesfield, and E. Benjamin Yale is now editor of this and other papers, while Mr. Saylor is its local editor.

Botkins also has a paper, The Herald, independent, started in 1899 by Adam Blakeley, who is remembered for newspaper work previously done in Sidney. After Mr. Blakely's death in 1911, his son, Lowell E. Blakeley, succeeded to the editorship, and the paper enjoys a good local circulation. The office is equipped with modern cylinder press and up-to-date apparatus.

The original Amos building on South Ohio avenue was put to various uses for about ten years after the removal of the Amos printing business to the Court street property, but in 1903 E. V. Moore opened a small printing establishment in part of it, which two years later was bought in by Charles Werst, who has enlarged it until it has become second in importance to no institution of its kind in a large radius. It not only practically occupies the original three-story building, which is leased from the Amos estate, but fills an addition on the east from which leads a traffic entrance to the alley on the south, to facilitate its increasing business. Poster and folder work is done in immense quantities for manufacturers all over the state.

The Postoffice was established at Sidney soon after the adoption of the site as the county seat of justice, but no mention is to be found of the local mail service*previous to the transference of James Wells, the postmaster at Hardin, to Sidney, where, it is clear, the postoffice was accommodated in the little temporary courthouse.

It was a condition of his accommodation there, that the postmaster "not disturb the court in passing in and out."

When the new courthouse was built, the postoffice was moved, temporarily, to West avenue, in the old building, which later became a blacksmith shop and plow works, occupied by several well remembered pioneers. The next home for the postoffice was found in a building which stood on Main avenue, east of the public square, at the site of the B. B. Amann jewelry store of the present. Subsequently it was moved to the location of the Springer grocery, in the block north of its second home. It probably remained here for a considerable period, for its next location, as far as may be readily ascertained, was in the old Carey bank building on North Ohio avenue, from which it was transferred to a building across the street in the rear of the Thompson building. (Carey's Hall.) After the completion of the Monumental building, the postoffice was quartered therein for a long term of years, moving from there to

* Dingmansburg was a station on the post road, and it is likely that Sidney received its mail from that point until the establishment of the postoffice in the courthouse.

the Hotel Metropole building on West Poplar street, after which was again transferred to the newer building one door west (now the headquarters of the Knitting Mills company), where it tarried until the completion of the Federal Postoffice building at the corner of North and Ohio streets, into which, after a century of wandering, it settled in 1918.

The new Federal building is up-to-date, fireproof, very simple in construction, but commodious and well lighted, and for the greater part, well arranged for efficient handling of the mails of the present day, and probably for some years to come. There are possibilities of enlargement, also, which will be necessary, if Sidney fulfills its present promise of growth. Much more attention, however, might and should, in justice to the city, have been given to architectural beauty and significance of the exterior, which conveys to a stranger no hint of its purpose, nor any idea of its actual substantiality of construction. In style it resembles the commonplace city jail, and its outer walls, while undoubtedly strong, have so little salience as to appear almost flimsy, the flat simulated stone pillars against the front contributing to the same undesirable effect.

The conduct of the postoffice, which is all that can be desired, is in the hands of Mr. Val Lee, postmaster, with Mr. Charles Neale, assistant, and Miss Emma Haslup, clerk.

The Orphans' Home. Nothing in the county speaks so notably of its citizenship—as well as of the board of directors—and of the superintendent—as does the Shelby county Orphans' Home. Situated on the finest hill in the rim of the river basin at this point, the windows of the Home command a complete view of the entire bowl of the valley in which Sidney lies, including the extensions of the city on the west and north. There is no view to equal this in all Shelby county.

The building itself is ideal in its "homeyness," its airy exposures to light and breeze, wide porches, covered ways leading to the central Home, from the dormitory houses on either side, where the boys and girls are segregated for their special lines of training. These passages are wide, and glass sided, giving shelter in storm or cold weather, yet flooded with light and yielding on lovely outdoor prospects. In the main building are the dining rooms and kitchen departments, the storage rooms in the basement, and the cool room where the dairy products so essential to the health of the children are cared for. The boys and girls have their meals in the same dining room, also the little tots, who are seated at their own table, surrounded by attractive high chairs, and furnished with model tableware.

Reading room and library are on the first floor, also the visitors' reception room, and parlor, office, etc., the dining rooms and the chapel—which was formerly set up in the room directly above it, the first floor room being originally a school room. The Barkdull Memorial school, given by Mrs. L. C. Barkdull, and built in 1903, relieved this downstairs apartment for chapel purposes, and the room above is now utilized as a much needed sewing department.

The schoolhouse stands back and to the north of the home, on

a slight knoll, and one teacher is retained for the entire class, which is not large, but of many grades, as children are here prepared for high school, if any remain so long in the institution. There is a well conducted manual training department in the building, in which the boys learn the art of handling wood-working tools, and the principles of cabinet making. A large number of attractive and well made articles are turned out by the youngsters every year, a great number being "spoken for" by visitors, and still more being sold at the annual exhibit at the fair grounds, where the display from the Orphans' home is always a chief attraction.

Laundry, root cellar and heating plant are all separated from the house, and each is a piece of exceptionally good equipment. The power is supplied by electric current from the city, and Sidney water is also provided. There is a farm of good size and rich soil, which is efficiently gardened, the boys being taught agriculture as far as their age and strength will permit. A fine hillside orchard is another feature of the outdoor aspect, which abounds in trees and shrubbery, green stretches of playground and lawn, where only the unusual number of youngsters at play compels the visitor to remember the domestic tragedies by which this home is peopled.

The oldest boy at the home is not past fifteen, and the average is from twelve years down to babyhood. Seldom is a child left in the institution past the age of first helpfulness, and babies are the quickest to be taken for adoption. Superintendent Meighem says that the great and terrible need for little ones is parent love, an element that no amount of institutional kindness can make up for. Yet there is happiness among the children. There is not a child on the place that does not appreciate and covet the ready smile, the merry word, the approving pat of the superintendent or teachers, who must treat all with equality, and try to give a modicum of the needed love to the sixty homeless children sheltered there. Often would they gather them all in their arms and satisfy the heart hunger they feel but only express in wistful eyes, but among so many that would be merely subversive of the absolutely necessary discipline, and cannot be indulged in. There are many attractive little ones now at the institution, some of them, happily, hoping to return to homes of their own, but now and then a little face leaves an ache in the visitor's heart. There is little "Harry Irish"—nobody knows how old he is—born in a gipsy wagon and deserted somewhere along the course of his (possibly) six years. Every child in the institution has somebody to write to, somebody to inquire after him—but Harry has nobody. He only "loves Miss Brown" and waits for her to come back to the home.

As soon as a boy or girl leaves the institution, either for a home or to work, upon any of the plans by which they are permitted to leave before coming of age, a part of their wages, agreed upon, is remitted to the institution, which credits the amount to the boy or girl, and deposits it in the Shelby County Building and Loan association, where it accrues to their benefit, and is paid over to them at the age of twenty-one. "Indenture" money, inheritances or gifts are taken care of by the same method; and to date, since this system was adopted, about $1,200.00 is already deposited in the names of

different ex-inmates of the home. One boy, just now of age, had his money, $360, invested in the Third Liberty Loan.

A dairy of from fifteen to eighteen cows is maintained, with a well-equipped cement-floored stable and yard, the milk from an average of ten cows providing all the dairy product needed for the children, except, perhaps, in times like the influenza epidemic of 1918, when milk was so necessary that additional supplies had to be obtained from outside sources. The thorough sanitation which obtains everywhere throughout the premises is nowhere more to be appreciated than in the cooling plant and storage rooms in the basement, where all the products of the dairy, garden and orchard are cared for. It is a place of dainty cleanliness, appealing pleasantly to eye and nostril. The kitchen is well appointed, and here the children receive some instruction in domestic helpfulness, taking turns at assisting with the work. Many of the girls become quite expert cooks, and all enter into their appointed tasks with enthusiasm.

Under the supervision of kind and capable teachers, even the urchins are taught to darn stockings and sew buttons on their blouses and trousers, while the girls are given instruction in every sort of needle-work and knitting.

Epidemics cannot be prevented from attacking the home, although every precaution is taken. Only three deaths have occurred at the institution since 1912. A service flag with six stars hangs in the chapel, one of the stars to be changed to gold, in honor of the sixteen-year-old orphan boy who lost his life in France. He was but a short time out of the home, and enlisted in February, 1918, dying after reaching France, in April.

The farm at the home includes about 60 acres of tilled land, the rest of 137 acres being in orchard, grounds, pasturage and the gravel pit lying southwest, which is a possession of great value.

It is now more than twenty-one years since the building and opening of the home in October, 1897, when the first children, up to then accommodated at the Logan county home, were transferred to Shelby. The first superintendent was Dr. W. H. Shaw of Shelby county, who resigned in April, 1898, being succeeded by J. H. McClung, who was in charge until April, 1906. J. H. Kemp became superintendent in 1906, remaining until March, 1912, when he was succeeded by Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Meighem, who are still in charge. The efficiency of the whole institution reflects great credit upon the county, especially upon the board of trustees, whose liberal provision, and discretion in the choice of superintendents cannot be too highly commended. The present membership of the board is: James E. Way (fifteen years); George Hagelberger, of Anna; Fred Ludwig, of Anna; Peter O. Stockstill, of Sidney. The board is strictly non-partisan.

Auglaize county orphans are boarded at the home, as Auglaize has no home of its own, to date.

The original purchasing committee appointed by the court for the purpose of establishing a suitable home at a desirable location, was composed of S. J. Hatfield, A. J. Hess and S. L. Wicoff, and the first board of trustees were S. L. Wicoff, R. D. Mede, William A.

Graham, and Jeremiah Miller, who after several years of service have been followed from time to time by J. N. Dill, S. D. Voress, R. H. Trego, B. T. Bulle, J. W. A. Fridley, and the present board.

The County Farm was established in 1866, by the purchase of the James Rollins farm of 158 acres, about three miles southwest of Sidney, at a cost of $8,500.00. The first board of infirmary directors was composed of Christian Kingseed, M. J. Winget and H. Guthrie, and the first superintendent of the farm was Jacob Lehman, who was very soon succeeded by Jesse B. Howe. The contracts for the building were let in February, 1869, and completed at a cost of about $54,000.

The Infirmary is still an ample building for the county needs, and the farm, well-cultivated, is an excellent one, with attractive grounds and beautiful shade trees, making a pleasant situation for the unfortunates of the county. There are now 24 inmates, including men and women. Many of them are able to help, and all of these are glad to be of use. Eleven are "hospital cases," the hospital wards being taken care of by Mr. and Mrs. Herring from Maplewood. Imbecility is the chief difficulty contended with.

Electric power is provided by a Delco plant, which, however, is scarcely adequate. Water is pumped into the building by a gasoline engine. A good dairy provides plenty of milk, and butter, also buttermilk, for the institution,—and sometimes more than is needed, the surplus being sold.

In the beginning the eqiupment of the establishment was considered far in advance of the times, and it undoubtedly was; but the times have changed, and there are needed improvements now, which will without question receive the attention of the commissioners. Fifty years will wreak havoc on the best of buildings and equipment, as will be admitted, even when given the best of care, and the infirmary board have always retained the most efficient and reliable of superintendents and matrons. Superintendent Howe served until February, 1875, William Widener, Harvey Guthrie and son William, until 1899, Emanuel Needles until 1903, and Mr. and Mrs. Lawson Showers until January, 1919, when Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Miller succeeded them.

Cemeteries. The burial plots provided by Charles Starrett, in the original seventy-acre tract, were in use until 1867, the Catholic congregation having established separate burial grounds in East Sidney, making room in the smaller plots in the town plat for all the village dead up to the date mentioned. Following the Civil war, however, a general sentiment demanded a larger and more removed burial spot than the crowded little cemeteries of the village, and a tract of land lying south of Sidney was purchased by the town from the estate of Hardesty Walker, possessor from pioneer times.

In 1867 the new cemetery was opened to the public, and lots sold, according to the usual plan of procedure, the business being in the hands of a cemetery board, which is now, since Sidney has become an incorporated city, identical with the City Civil Service commission. The village council, in 1867, passed an ordinance forbidding further burials to take place within the village limits.

This was a necessity, since the little plots were already crowded, and even at that date the necessity of extending streets to the southward was foreseen. The Starrett burying grounds were, however, not disturbed for many years following the establishment of the new cemetery, which was christened "Graceland," and is as beautiful a situation as could have been chosen anywhere within reach of the town, occupying the extremity of the spur of hill lands which undulates southward toward the bend of the Miami river, west of the valley in which Sidney lies.

Entering the cemetery from the Main avenue extension, south of the bridge, a handsome receiving vault stands at the right of the drive, and farther on, at the left, is situated the Goode family mausoleum. The natural grounds have been developed with judgment, and the native trees are supplemented with shrubbery and flowers; and many beautiful monuments are to be seen, as well as many survivals of pioneer stone work. Additional land was secured a few years ago from the Hardesty Walker estate, on the south of the original tract, providing room for the separate grounds desired by the Catholic congregation of Holy Angels church, and for all the needs of many years to come. From the new section, the triple arch of the new Baltimore & Ohio railroad bridge forms a distant item of the very lovely view, and looking southward the hills are traversed by the Dixie highway (Sulphur Springs Hill road), winding out of sight between the heights.

The extensive street grading and paving which began in 1900 has so altered the appearance of the south end of the town that it may easily be forgotten that the old Starrett cemetery of that locality occupied a knoll of solid gravel which was left high above Main street on either side, when the grading was accomplished. The inevitable disturbance of many graves made the removal of all desirable, and the cemetery in which further burials had been forbidden in 1898, rapidly become a thing of the past. Those who had friends and relatives buried there, removed them to Graceland; while those whose relatives had departed this life or at least Sidney, were removed by contract, the crowded condition of the grounds being evidenced by the fact that the Edgar brothers alone transferred five hundred and seventy-five graves to Graceland. (The transfer of graves from the Catholic cemeteries in East Sidney to Graceland is taking place more slowly, during the present year.) After the soil was vacated, the gravel deposit was found of great value to the city in the paving campaign which was already under way, and for twelve years these south end deposits furnished all the paving gravel used, excavation going so far as to make a great pit along the Miami river near the Orphans' home bridge, that filled with the overflow during high water. Systematic disposition of the city's ashes and general dumpage has, however, reclaimed the parts of the burial ground gravel banks thus robbed, and they have gradually been converted into pretty little plazas occupying the angles formed where the diagonal streets converge, in the vicinity of the bridge, and are a part of the park scheme which will include the river bank south of the city.

The little Starrett cemetery used so long by the Presbyterians,

was transferred much later to Graceland, not being disturbed until the land was needed as a site for the new high school.

The first superintendent of Graceland was Samuel Mathers, and the second W. P. Stowell, who after several years was succeeded by G. C. Anderson, who served for over forty years, only quitting when death called him to occupy his own long home in the cemetery he had guarded so many seasons. He was succeeded in the winter of 1918-19 by J. L. Dickensheets, The present Cemetery or Public Service board is R. H. Trego, president; E. W. Stowell, secretary; Oscar Stockstill.

The Monumental Building is an aggressive feature of the architecture surrounding the public square in Sidney. The corner stone of this structure was laid forty-four years ago, in June, 1875, with Masonic ceremonies, the Hon. J. Frank McKinney, of Piqua, delivering a Masonic address of dedication. Not to Masonic uses, however, was the building dedicated, but, as was generally understood, to the memory of Shelby county heroes of the Civil war, other purposes being recognized as hovering in the background.

The building was the outgrowth of a fund started in Sidney immediately after the close of the war, by the surviving soldiers and their friends, among whom were some of the best of Sidney's good men. The community at that time was not the well-to-do population of today, and funds came in very slowly. The parties interested conceived a lottery scheme whereby the sum of $11,-473.97 was amassed toward the purpose of buying a lot and erecting thereon a suitable and permanent monument to the county's fallen heroes. The lottery was conducted under the direction of three reliable citizens of the day, Messrs. Vandegrift, Carey and Frazier; and the fund realized was held by a board of trustees consisting of Levi Barkdull, Nathan R. Wyman, Hugh Thompson, H. S. Gillespie, Joseph C. Haines and R. R. Lytle. In May, 1873, the old Ackerly tavern corner was purchased by the trustees as a site for the proposed monument, the consideration being $4,500, which was drawn from the fund. About this times Messrs. Lytle and Gillespie removed from the county, and their places on the board of trustees were filled by A. J. Robertson and Col. Harrison Wilson. The old corner tavern was rented for one year to John Mather, for the sum of fifty dollars, pending consideration of the next move.

During the following year, the then new idea was evolved, from some source, of erecting, not a monument, but a monumental building, a memorial which should, at the same time, be an honor to the dead and benefit to the living. It was a worthy idea. Public and legislative approval of it was immediate and cordial. Citizens of town and township submitted quite cheerfully to special tax levies for the necessary funds, and forty-one thousand dollars were added to the money held in trust by the board. In the meantime, the idea was discovered to have grown by added ideas, superimposed upon it by the multiple necessities of old Sidney, and combined with the most genuine good intent. A public library was a need that could not be gainsaid. A place of public entertainment was even more demanded. The library would need support, therefore part of the building must be arranged to pay the maintenance

of the rest. The town needed a fire department, a city hall, courtroom and offices.

But the grafting of many strange scions on one good parent stock, while it has been accomplished many times, is usually unsymmetrical if not freakish in result. Something of this nature must be felt by the close observer, new to Sidney, in the aspect of the Monumental Building as it was built and as it still stands after forty-five years of varying wear and tear.

The architect was Samuel Lane, of Cleveland. The building was erected honestly, without even the suspicion of graft. It is so substantial that, barring fire and earthquake, it may easily stand on its corner for a hundred years more. But it must be admitted, with regret, that it does not now represent the Great Idea with which the enthusiasm of the town and township was aroused so long ago. It is, in fact, now known frankly for what it was in reality from the first—a public utilities building, not devoid of glaring faults even in that capacity.

Viewed from the east, the stranger in Sidney may perhaps wonder what the building means. It suggests vaguely—or might in any other locality—a mammoth mausoleum, or possibly a cathedral whereon the apostolic figure has been replaced by a soldier of the Civil War, who rusts in his lonely niche far above the pavement. The stone masonry is of good craftsmanship, but clumsy in design and totally unconvincing. The court street elevation is heterogeneous in manner, but altogether commercial, a violent change from the front. The city hall and fire department are tacked on like afterthoughts. Unbeautiful as it is, we may not wholly blame the architect for all this, nor may we withhold forgiveness from the citizens of the older day, who stood by and held the hats of Art and Architecture while the two disfigured one another. All were under the influence of a malign spirit of Utilitarianism that stalked the whole country for a few decades and held older, wiser and wealthier towns than little Sidney in its fell clutches. The economy of cutting its whole wardrobe from one short web of cloth, had led Sidney to require of the architect to plan under one roof all the utilities mentioned, and at the same time to honor its soldier dead as best he might. Hence the cumbrously imposing but funereal front, and the pathetic little rusting sentinel. Incidentally, the marble tablet set in the north wall of the public library, on the second floor of the building, is all that is left to mark the fact that the old soldiers, as represented by the Neal Post, G. A. R., were ever vouchsafed a headquarters within the memorial building, which they vacated, more than twenty years ago, to give the long awaited public library a habitation. And the "opera house" in the third floor was leased at the same time for the exclusive use of the I. O. O. F. The dark and cavernous business room on the ground floor front is occupied by a grocery, and the corner is leased to the Western Ohio Electric railway as a local depot. The basement, reached by a stairway let into the court street sidewalk after the abandoned practice of a bygone day, houses a shoe-repairing establishment, while the room once occupied by the postoffice now accommodates one of the express companies.

The really efficient and up-to-date fire department does honor to its position at the west end of the structure, but the city hall has never been very popular as a public meeting place, and only the municipal offices are in active service on the second floor of the city division. Altogether, the building does not inspire the reverence and admiration its original purpose once called forth, and exterior neglect is permitting an appearance of deterioration.

The Public Library. Sidney's first public library was not a municipal affair, nor maintained by public funds. It was organized in 1869, by a group of leading citizens whose names as far as may be learned were: W. P. Metcalf, N. R. Wyman, Harrison Wilson, W. P. Stowell, James Allen Wells, and others whose names are not obtainable.

A fund of $1500 was created for the purpose of books, and the library was opened for public patronage in 1870, in a little office building belonging to W. P. Stowell, which stood then in a space between the Mathers' residence and that of Dr. H. S. Conklin, on North Ohio avenue, and was dignified by the title of Lyceum. (The building may still be seen, having been moved to a lot in the rear of the original, which is now a part of the Federal property on which the new postoffice stands.)

In the diminutive Lyceum the library was maintained until 1879, when, growth being impossible, and the investment inevitably a losing one, to a private corporation, the property, books and franchise, were turned over to the board of trustees of the Monumental building, under a contract whereby the latter agreed to place the books in safety in the Monumental building, and, "as soon as the debt of the building should be paid, to maintain the same as a public library out of the rents derived from the building, devoting what was known as Memorial Hall to the purposes of a public library and reading room forever."

The books were, accordingly, stored until 1886, but, while safe, were not accessible to the public. In 1886 the village council made a small levy for library purposes, and with the consent of the Monumental board of trustees, maintained a librarian who distributed the books, to Sidney citizens only, from the smaller room at the left front of the present library floor, until 1897.

The bonded indebtedness of the Monumental building having been removed by 1897, and a surplus derived from rents accumulated to the amount of $2500, the trustees of the building (who are appointed for life), organized as a library association, and, beginning with the twelve hundred volumes still possible to catalogue, assumed the administration and responsibilities of the public library, and the establishment of modern methods and standards of efficiency. The immediate control of the library management is in the hands of a committee of three (or four), selected: one from the board of trustees of the Monumental building; one from the Sidney board of school trustees; and one (or more, at discretion of the board), from the city at large. In 1899 Miss Emma Graham was chosen as librarian, succeeding Miss Belle Haines, village librarian since 1886; and the room thus far occupied by the members of Neal Post,

G. A. R., as a Memorial Hall, was converted to library purposes according to pre-arranged intention.

Under Miss Graham's capable direction all the new systems were set in running order and the efficacy of the library as an educational factor in the community has advanced steadily, year by year. A few figures, taken from the annual reports, show that from an average monthly issue of 343 books in 1897, the record for 1898 had risen to 1094; for 1899, to 1729; and for 1900, to 2635 volumes monthly. Also, in 1897 the books taken out were 85% fiction; in 1898, 81% fiction; in 1899, only 72% fiction; and this improvement may be seen from year to year, a late report showing practically 3000 volumes issued per month, to about 4000 card holders. The number of volumes in the library at this date (1919) is 13,550, exclusive of public documents and pamphlets. Between 85 and 100 periodicals (including subscriptions which are donated), are to be found on the reading tables and files. There are thousands of public documents in the stack room, of great value for reference and consultation, former congressman Ben. LeFevre having been instrumental in making the Sidney library a government depository for this congressional district.

Citizens of all parts of Shelby county are evincing a desire to benefit by the use of the library, and it is hoped to extend the field to include every township before long.

The board of trustees, under which the public library of today was established, was composed of: Judge Harrison Wilson, W. A. Graham, H. S. Ailes, J. K. Cummins, O. S. Marshall, J. C. Haines and John Heiser; and the first library committee appointed was: S. L. Wicoff, W. A. Graham and E. L. Hoskins. The library committee in 1919 is: S. L. Wicoff, W. A. Graham, J. F. Richeson, and W. D. Snyder. Miss Emma Graham is still chief librarian, with Miss Miriam Ginn and Miss Zelma Wirick, assistants.

It must be admitted that, while the accommodation of a public library was a part of the original scheme of the Monumental building, the quarters devoted to the purpose on the second floor are not ideally planned for a library. However, the most and best has been made of it, and in it has been developed an institution which has become the intellectual center of a collegeless town. Here young and old, students and teachers, business men and persons of literary habit find pleasure and benefit. The future undoubtedly holds a more ideal housing for the public library than the Monumental building affords, but that history is yet to make.

Hospitals in Sidney are almost a negligible quantity, but never quite so, as long as the little emergency hospital on East Court street holds the fort. The story of the useful institution is short but very pleasant. Six years ago in the spring of 1913, a project took shape in the minds of two young people of Sidney, members of the Blue Bird social club. Like many another happy thought, less useful, this one was carried to the club by its originators, Dr. and Mrs. Hugh Beebe, with the proposition that the club give a charity ball, the proceeds of which should be devoted to the establishment of an emergency hospital, where the victims of accidents, or the suddenly ill at hotels, or other cases of emergency nature

might be taken, and lives saved that would be sacrificed by the delay of removal to Lima or other cities.

The Blue Birds took up the proposition with much ardor, and the ball was given with great success, a fund approaching $305 being raised, of which Mrs. Harry Rice was the enthusiastic custodian. Mrs. Rice alone sold 101 tickets, and Mr. W. R. Carothers disposed of 98. With this fund in hand the committee approached the City Council and asked for co-operation, which was granted to the extent of giving for the purpose the free use of the vacant room in the front part of the city heating plant, with free light and heat. This space, already floored with cement, was arranged and equipped in approved sanitary manner, two rooms with hospitals beds, an operating room, and bath room, being set off from the corridor. The operation of the hospital, which has many times in the last six years demonstrated the need of its presence in Sidney, is now supported by voluntary benevolence, the visiting nurse association bearing a part of the burden, and in return the visiting nurse—at present Miss Gertrude Williams—having her office in the building, where she may receive messages or calls for service, and where the mothers of the city bring their babies to be weighed, and ask for practical advice.

There is at last a prospect of a regulation hospital for Sidney, unless it fails to seize the offer made in the will of the late Mrs. Harriet Stephenson, of Logan county. Mrs. Stephenson, who, as Harriet Scoby, was born and reared in Sidney, bequeathed to her native city, in December, 1918, the sum of ten thousand dollars toward the building of a hospital, provided that the city of Sidney raise an equal amount within the period of two years after the date mentioned. With so splendid a beginning Sidney cannot, it seems, fail to meet the terms of the bequest, which are quite reasonable, while the hospital itself cannot fail to meet a long felt want of both physicians and public.

The Shelby County Agricultural Association. On the twenty-first day of August, 1839, immediately following the legislative act governing the formation of agricultural associations, for the holding of county fairs, the first attempt at organization of such an association in Shelby county, was made at the courthouse in Sidney, in response to a call sent out by William Murphy, then county auditor. Officers were elected and a constitution drafted and adopted. During the ensuing year financial matters were adjusted, and after the second annual election, a fair was arranged and held October 17, 1840. A second fair was held in September, 1841, but this seems to have been the last for ten years, when, after one or more attempts at re-organization, fairs were held successfully in the October of five consecutive years, the place of exhibition varying each year, as no permanent grounds had been purchased. The fair of 1853 was held on the Jordan land (then owned by Dr. H. S. Conklin), and lying west of the village of Sidney; in 1854, on the Maxwell grounds east of the Miami river, and in 1855, on the property of I. T. Fulton.

From October, 1860, the association and the annual fair became fixed institutions, and with the exception of one year, when condi-

tions were unusual, the fair has been an annual event of great importance in the county. The fairground now in use was purchased in 1860 from the William Thirkield estate, through W. P. Reed and J. L. Thirkield, and in twenty acres in extent, and finely situated, both in regard to topography and accessibility, the highways being excellent, and the electric railroad passing the entrance.

The officers of the original agricultural society were, for the first year, Hugh Thompson, Luke Fish, William Fielding, M. D., W. A. Carey, John Shaw, with G. D. Lecky, William Fielding and J. S. Updegraff forming the constitutional committee. These were replaced the second year by Stephen Wilkin, James McLean, Samuel Mathers, Dr. H. S. Conklin, and Hugh Thompson. Under the reorganization of 1851, the officers were Irwin Nutt, H. Walker, J. P. Haggott and Thomas Stephenson; Dr. Conklin, J. W. Carey, Hugh McElroy, William Thirkield, W. P. Stowell and others becoming prominent in ensuing years.

In 1860, the society was organized anew, with the name of the "Shelby County Agricultural Institute," and its first officers were: James A. Wells, Edmund Lytle, S. Alexander Lecky, and John Duncan. The trustees, to whom the deeds were made for the new fair ground property, were John H. Mathers, S. Alexander Lecky, James A. Wells, I. F. Fulton and J. C. Coe. The grounds to which six acres were added in 1880, are the property of the institute stockholders, and not of the county, and the losses as well as the receipts accrue to them—there being 222 original stockholders. Profits were turned to the improvement of grounds and buildings, which were kept in thorough repair and attractive condition, premiums and trophies being kept abreast of the times. The efficiency of the management, which has included from year to year the best ability of Sidney and the county, prevents deficit, while it makes no attempt at aggrandizement except in the expenditure for permanent improvement which benefits the public and the exhibitors. In 1881 and again in 1895 additional land was purchased to extend the ground, there being now about forty-three acres, all told. The 1895 purchase accommodates a fine racetrack, and a grandstand. The society incorporated in 1895, under the title of the Shelby county agricultural society.

The fairground of today presents the appearance of a summer assembly park, with its old forest trees carefully preserved, and maples planted wherever more shade is desirable, excellent buildings, and city water supply from Sidney. The annual fairs, the fifty-ninth of which will be held in 1919, are crowded with exhibitors as well as visitors, and competition and public interest are keen. The Shelby county fair is one of the most successful held in the state. The present officers of the society are: George Hagelberger, president; L. E. Steenrod, vice-president; S. J. Booher, treasurer; J. E. Russell, secretary.

Banks and Banking in Shelby County

Banking by that or any other name, began at a very indeterminate time in Shelby county, doubtless developing from the personal money-lending, with or without security, of early times, to a more

organized system, so gradually that the "bank" existed in the person of some prosperous pioneer citizen long before he or any outside financier formally announced himself a place of safe deposit or of secured loans. Mr. W. A. Graham, of the Citizens' National bank, admits that the local traditionists are misty on the subject of the first bank or banker, and with the exception of his own research, there is no written or printed word which throws light on the matter. Early in the '50s of the nineteenth century a gentleman from Urbana, Ohio, came to Sidney, and is believed to have opened a bank. Deposits are necessary to the existence of banks, usually, and perhaps the reason of Mr. Clark's bank having no history, was that the institution did not attract the Sidney dollars.

Yet with the activity of building during the '50s money must have been in plentiful circulation, and banks or places of safe deposit would appear to have been a necessity. John W. Carey, a noted builder and business man of the times, is the first man positively known to have conducted a bank in the town. The date of his beginning as a banker is not remembered nor recorded, except that he was established and well-known before 1854, at which time he built the Thompson building (then Carey's Hall), and about which time he erected his home (at present used as a tenement or boarding house), on North Ohio avenue, and on a lot south of it had the bank building, built after the same style of architecture, but smaller. The bank building was very substantially made, but without cellar, the front pillars being of stone, with bases and capping of the same. Unchanged except by paint—and the insertion of a wide window in the second story front, where the city engineer, Eugene Blake, has his office—the Carey bank building housed financial institutions until a comparatively recent date. The original "safe deposit" vault may be seen for the asking, the Swift cream depot being maintained there now. But in Mr. Carey's day banking was new, and little understood by the mass, an amusing incident having been preserved exhibiting the lay point of view at that date. A gentleman in need of a little money and not being able to collect moneys which were due him, applied to the bank for a $50 loan. He gave an acceptable note for the amount from which the interest was subtracted, and went his way. Not long after, having received the money that was owed him, the note-maker presented himself at the bank and expressed a wish to pay his note. The banker replied:

"It is not due."

"That makes no difference; I want to pay it."

"But I can't return you any of the interest."

"I want my note, and I want to pay it!" was the very emphatic response. And "pay it" he did.

Some years later, it is believed, Hugh McElroy engaged in banking, his location being on the west side of the public square, in a room which has before and since housed many important institutions, but has now descended to use as a tea store. In this store, where O. J. Taylor was engaged in the hardware trade in the front, Mr. McElroy set up his banking outfit, the evidence of which is still to be seen, although it is not, like that of the Carey

bank, still in use. In fact the "safe," though built after the Carey vault, was much more primitive, and was practically a stout closet, with doors closed by a lock which was manipulated by means of an enormous iron key, the keyhole of the doors being concealed from view under a still more enormous iron latch that, being lifted, disclosed the lock. Whether this was Mr. McElroy's first or second bank location, or whether some previous bank was responsible for the "safe" cannot now be said.

Mr. McElroy's bank was succeeded in this location by the First National bank of Sidney, Ohio, chartered February 20, 1864, with J. F. Frazier, Judge Hugh Thompson, L. C. Barkdull, William P. Reed and William Lee among the incorporators. These men constituted the first board of directors, and with one exception, Mr. Lee, remained in office during the entire existence of the bank. Mr. Lee left Sidney, but remained a stockholder. Mr. John H. Mathers, father of Judge Hugh T. Mathers, was chosen to succeed him. These men were well fitted to serve as directors, being old residents and enjoying the confidence of the community. Mr. Frazer was a successful business man, and a financier of unquestioned integrity, and had been "a walking bank" for years after the establishment of banks, accepting money on notes and safe-guarding the funds thus intrusted to him, both to his own profit and that of his depositors. Mr. Barkdull was a jeweler, upright in character and sound in judgment, sternly devoted to business. Judge Thompson was a lawyer, a man of keen foresight and business sagacity, tactful and diplomatic and of great personal popularity. Mr. Reed had been widely known for years as a shrewd note buyer, or "shaver," and had an intimate knowledge of the property and financial condition of a very large number of people. Mr. Lee was a railroad contractor and man of wealth. The first cashier of the bank was William Gibbs, succeeded after a year by William Murphey, ex-auditor of the county, who brought to his task many fine qualifications; but was handicapped in the performance of his work by the paralysis of his left arm. After three years was succeeded, in 1868, by Charles C. Weaver, of Butler county, Ohio. About 1869, John H. Wagner entered the bank as bookkeeper and general assistant. Mr. Wagner was an expert in the detection of counterfeit money, with which the country was annoyed at that time, and was much appreciated by the patrons of the bank. On June 9, 1872, William A. Graham, who after his second term of school teaching had engaged in shearing sheep in the country, was surprised with the offer of a position in the bank as collector and clerk. Nevertheless the "country boy without money or influence" accepted the offer, and received in the original national bank of Sidney the training for what has been a life work. Early in 1875 Mr. Weaver and Mr. Wagner resigned from the bank force, and Mr. W. R. Moore became cashier, remaining with the institution until 1877, when it went into liquidation.

Messrs. Weaver and Wagner organized the German-American bank and opened for business May 1, 1875. Associated with them in the new organization were B. W. Maxwell, Peter Wagner, Christian Kingseed, Judge Thompson, E. E. Nutt, D. W. Pampel,

H. W. Thompson, John E. Bush and others not now recalled. The bank enjoyed prosperity and popularity from the start, having the public confidence warranted by the character of the men who composed the board of directors. Its successive presidents were: B. W. Maxwell, Judge Thompson, and John H. Wagner; while the cashiers, in order, were John H. Wagner, D. R. Orbison and F. D. Reed. William A. Graham left the First National bank in December, 1875, and accepted a position in the German-American bank, where he remained until January, 1881, J. C. Cummins and D. R. Orbison entering the First National at this time (1875). The first board of directors of the German-American bank retired or died as time passed, and their places seem not to have been filled. The bank, enjoying apparent prosperity, suddenly failed in a tangle of circumstances impossible for anyone but a government expert to elucidate—and still a painful subject in Sidney—in 1904.

The Citizens' bank had been organized in 1870, beginning business in July of that year. James A. Lamb and Louis E. Mathers were at the head of the enterprise, and their associates were John H. Mathers, Edmund Smith, William Johnston, Jacob Piper, sr., Samuel Rice, John Barkalow, C. T. Pomeroy, James Murray, George Hemm, William Alfele, Kendall and Conroy, and Nathan Moore. Mr. Lamb was the first president, and continued in the position until his death in 1898, after twenty-eight years of service. Louis Mathers was the first cashier but died in 1872, and was succeeded by his brother, O. O. Mathers. At his election to the county auditorship in 1875, Mr. Mathers was succeeded by W. E. Kilborn, who served until 1881, when he retired to undertake the management of the American Steel Scraper company, in which he had become a partner, and was succeeded by W. A. Graham, who has now filled the responsible position for thirty-eight years. J. C. Cummins entered the Citizens' bank as assistant cashier in 1881, and continued there until 1906, when he resigned to become cashier of the First National Exchange bank of Sidney. The Citizens' bank was converted to a national bank in September, 1905.

The newest bank in Sidney is the First National Exchange bank, organized in 1899, and opened for business in September of that year. This bank was the outgrowth of the law requiring savings and loan associations to deposit in banks; and as there was not at that time a National bank in Sidney, Mr. Studevant, head of the People's Savings and Loan association, organized the First National Exchange bank to fill an imperative need. It was for several years accommodated in the quarters of the association in the Robertson building, but as the business of each organization increased, the bank was moved to the north side of the square, occupying the location vacated by the defunct German-American bank. W. H. Wagner was the first president of the bank, and Mr. Studevant its first cashier, the latter resigning about 1906, on account of his increasing responsibilities as secretary of the loan association. Mr. Studevant then became vice-president, and J. C. Cummins cashier.

In 1915 the Exchange bank underwent rebuilding, following the fire which destroyed wholly or partly, a number of buildings.

Its new home, on the old site, is a model of chaste beauty, of white marble both as to front and interior development, and thoroughly fire-proof. The edifice is small, but commands respect and admiration for its fitness, and quality.

The Citizens' National bank also has a home of admirable qualities. The building was erected in the eighties, and is an exceptionally good example of the best taste of that period of building. It occupies the site of what is believed to have been Sidney's first brick business building, at the northwest corner of Main and Poplar. The bank building was slightly injured in the conflagration of 1915, which destroyed several buildings west of it, but of which it shows no trace now, either outside or within. The bank's quarters on the first floor have been completely reconstructed, and are most agreeable and inviting, light, airy and commodious, and admirably simple.

The Shelby county building and loan association was incorporated December, 1895, with an authorized capital stock of $2,000,000. The first board of directors, in which some incidental changes have occurred, chiefly from deaths, consisted of John H. Taft, W. A. Perry, Louis Kah, William Piper, John Loughlin, M. L. Heffelman and Louis Pfaadt. William Piper was first president, J. H. Taft, vice-president, D. R. Orbison, secretary, W. P. Metcalf, treasurer and David Oldham, attorney. The first home of the Shelby county association was in the Timeus block on the south side of the public square, but its growth demanded better quarters and in 1902 the present location was purchased of the Ferdinand Amann heirs and fitted up for banking purposes. In 1913, the place was entirely rebuilt, in substantial style, the banking headquarters being tiled and furnished in quartered oak, with new cement vault in which the safe is set. The institution has experienced constant and increasing prosperity, only second, if at all, to its predecessor, The People's Savings and Loan association, which was organized in 1886 by L. M. Studevant, on the then new "perpetual" plan. Previous associations had come and gone in Sidney, before this date, having served their purpose and "paid out."

Chartered and ready for business, the People's Savings and Loan association opened for business in the office of Studevant and Way, October 23, 1886, on the second floor of the old building at the northwest corner of the public square, the room being across the hall from Dr. Orbison's dental office.

It was a small beginning, but the institution grew so rapidly that within a year it was necessary to move to larger quarters, which it found, temporarily, in the old Carey bank building on North Ohio avenue, where they had the advantage of the little old safe vault. Here they developed to an uncomfortably tight fit within the next four years. A contract was then made with the A. J. Robertson estate to put up a building at the site of the old Robertson marble works, corner of South Ohio and Court streets, in which the ground floor was especially fitted up for the association in the conventional banking room style of the day (1891), and where for twenty-five years more of constantly increasing business the organization made its home. The establishment of the First Na-

tional Exchange bank, in the same quarters, first proved a little too much for the capacity of the building, and its removal to the north side of the square was a necessity, in order to give each institution room for growth. Another ten years passed and the necessity, as well as the propriety, of the institution having a permanent home of its own combined with the advisability of housing its valuable deposits in an absolutely fire-proof building, occasioned a building move which, except for public, city and county structures, has caused more comment than any other ever undertaken in Sidney.

Where was the new bank to be located? Obviously, from its prominence as the wealthiest financial institution in the county, on one of the twelve corners pointing the public square. Not one of these corners, however, vacant or occupied, was purchasable at any price, even the ancient brick at the northwest corner, where the People's Savings and Loan had first come to life, having been sold, years before, to the Palmisano people. It was a radical and unprecedented action, apparently, to tear down the excellent Robertson building, which had been erected for them, but there was actually no other way to make room for the erection of the bank that was to be. Re-modeling was discussed, but found to be as expensive as building new. It was at last arranged to purchase the Robertson block, and face the criticism that was sure to come. The sale was made in November, 1916.

Mr. Studevant frankly admits that he had been "dreaming dreams about bank buildings for fifteen years," trying to fit those dreams to the Sidney situation in the meanwhile. And "somewhere, during the dreaming period, he had heard of a wonderfully original architect who, claiming that 'form followed function' had never made two buildings alike." While in Europe in 1914, Mr. Studevant rather by accident stumbled upon information that led him directly to the architect he was seeking. Within a month after the purchase of the site by the association, Louis H. Sullivan came to Sidney and studied the bank's problem; and the preliminary sketches were made and the palette of materials, from which the artist could draw to develop the building, was chosen. The wrecking of the old building was complete by the first of June, 1917, and the plans were ready to work from by that time. Mr. Studevant himself took charge of the purchase of the materials, and the work was done under a local builder. The association took up temporary quarters in the Palmisano building a half block east, on the south side of the square, and moved into the beautiful new "Thrift" building on the thirty-first of May, 1918, just a year from the completion of the plans.

On October 23, 1918 (exactly thirty-two years after the People's Savings and Loan association drew its first breath), the American Architect published an illustrated article by Thomas E. Tallmadge, A. I. A., devoted to a description and discussion of the new bank building, which should add somewhat to the pride which every Sidney citizen must feel who contemplates the gem of architecture given it by the brain of a Sullivan and the courage of a banker with convictions, who does not disdain to dream. Quoting with some freedom from Mr. Tallmadge's article:

"I believe it was the late Montgomery Schuyler who said that a new building from the hand of Louis Sullivan was an event in architecture. Not only by us in the West, to whom, in our youth, the golden arch of the Transportation building was a bow of promise, and to whom the Getty tomb and the Auditorium are still sources of inspiration, but to the Brahmins in the East, where Classicism sits enthroned, the work of Mr. Sullivan is appreciated and admired. * * * One feels, on looking at this bank in Sidney, Ohio, that the architect had approached his problem with a clear mind and clean slate, * * * a small bank in an American city, to be convenient, comfortable and efficient. The materials, concrete, brick, terra cotta and steel, with glass mosaic, marble, plaster and wood; an every-day problem and materials at the disposal of every specification writer. But it is Mr. Sullivan's enthusiasm and prophetic ability which exalt the humble problem to heights of great design; and it is his sympathy for and deep understanding of commonplace materials that transform brick and terra cotta into the purple and fine linen of architecture. Mr. Sullivan's dispositions of the palette in the exterior,—the fenestration, expressing the functions of the building and the location of its internal units; * * * the range and harmony of the color,—give the little building a gemlike quality that glows afterward on the 'inward eye' like a pigeon blood ruby. * * * Nothing lovelier in terra cotta, it seems to me, has been done. * * * Next, I like best the entrance door. Architrave and doorjambs are worthy of the closest study. This ornament is living ornament, * * * as much a part of the substance as the shell of a tortoise. Above, is the magnificent tympanum in glass mosaic, in turquoise blues, done by Louis J. Millet, with the single word 'Thrift' inlaid in its surface, and held in place by a beautiful arch in terra cotta. The third outstanding feature of the exterior is the extraordinary range of windows, remarkable and unprecedented, full of vigorous modeling and rich in color, surmounted by the great panel in glass mosaic, in softly modulated emerald tones. * * * Huge, beautifully modeled 'brooches' of terra cotta 'pin' the great window to the fabric of the wall of 'Indiana shale' brick, and parapet and belting of terra cotta in a dull orange meet and absorb the green and golden hues of the corbels and mullions."

But it all must be seen to be appreciated, and unwise indeed is that critic who judges it only from afar. The inner system of construction and equipment is ideal. The lighting, by means of the great mullioned window on the west, and the beautiful roof light, is perfectly toned to relieve the eye of strain, and in no single corner of the banking department is there any shadow, nor any glare. Not by accident is this result attained, but by the applied science of the artist and architect. The artificial lighting is equally perfect and beautiful in visual effect. Simplicity is striking throughout the interior, but every surface is rich in softened beauty of tone and material. It is a bank in which nothing has been forgotten, or left out, that could contribute to the perfect efficiency of the institution it was made to enclose. The temperature is fixed; it is never hot or never cold. Only through the front entrance is there any direct admission of outside air. The ventilating system washes

and purifies every cubic foot of air that is breathed, and distributes it by the fan system. Except for the marble drinking fountains which distribute the city water, all the water used in the building is soft. From the perfectly appointed rooms and lockers to the private telephone system, there is nothing left for the most captious critic to desire. And in the central perspective the great circular door of the safe deposit vault, almost overpowering in its invincibility and strength, seems to set the seal of absolute completeness on the whole.

If so much space has been given to the little building that glows like a jewel on its much mooted corner, it is because it marks a departure from the day of mere utilitarianism and mistaken economy, which may and, it is to be hoped, will influence the future of Sidney. Already the question "Will it pay?" has been answered. Six, nearly seven times the cost of the building has been added to the deposits of the association, which passed the three million mark some time ago. It always pays to think new thoughts. Every step of advancement Sidney, or any other town, ever made was the result of new thoughts. The man with a vision in his head is a prophet.

The officers and directors of the People's Savings and Loan association are: W. H. Wagner, president; R. H. Trego, vice-president; L. M. Studevant, secretary; William M. Kingseed, treasurer; Miss Leal Robertson, assistant secretary; and A. J. Hess, attorney.

Comparatively few, the financial institutions of Sidney are well balanced, and in healthy competitive fettle, presided over by men of pronounced financial sagacity and of unimpeachable business integrity.

Outside of Sidney, the first bank ever opened in Shelby county was a private institution, set up by Z. T. Lewis in 1894, at Anna, and wrecked one year later by the banker's speculations, the funds being so involved that the creditors received but a small per cent of their claims.

Jackson Center has had a thoroughly prosperous bank since 1895, when Dr. P. R. Clinehens and Shelby Baughman established the Farmers' and Merchants' bank, Mr. Baughman being president, and Dr. Clinehens cashier. The first account opened is said to have been that of the Jackson Center Elevator company, and the second that of John Johns. Dr. Clinehens, a thorough gentleman and capable cashier, died in 1897, and was succeeded by Frank Baughman, a son of the president. In 1905 Mr. F. M. Wildermuth entered the bank as assistant cashier, and succeeded Mr. Frank Baughman as cashier upon the resignation of the latter in 1909, previous to which, in 1907, the bank had been converted to the First National bank of Jackson Center, with an increase of stockholders and of capital. This is the first national bank to be organized in the county, outside of Sidney. Its prosperity has been steady and increasing from the start, and it is at present (1919) building a new home, which will be equipped with up-to-date vault and safe, and all modern fittings. The capital stock, surplus and undivided profits are $70,000, and its resources are close to $600,000. The

first building and loan association has just been organized and will operate in the same new building with the bank.

Botkins is the home of the Shelby County bank, the need of and opportunity for opening which was noted and seized by Philip Sheets, sr., in 1897. Mr. Sheets associated his sons, E. S. and H. E. Sheets with the business of the bank, into which enterprise he threw all of his own energy until stricken with paralysis, from which his death resulted in 1905. The sons continued the bank as a private institution until 1912, when it was re-organized and incorporated with H. E. Sheets, president; Philip Sheets, jr., vice-president; and E. S. Sheets, cashier. The Sheets brothers are concerned in large business interests outside the bank, which is a strong and prosperous institution, of great importance to the town and surrounding country. The capital stock is $25,000 and the surplus and undivided profits fully $30,000. A savings department has been established during the past year.

The Loramie Banking company was organized in 1904 by Michael Moorman and several associates. Mr. Moorman had for a number of years previous to this date carried on a successful money-lending business, and gave to the new corporation a strong impetus. His interests were afterward transferred to others in the company, which includes B. J. Wuebker, Adolph Raterman and other solid citizens. The bank is an important factor in the business of Fort Loramie and the vicinity (which is somewhat hampered by the transportational isolation of that portion of Shelby county), and is counted among the solid institutions of the local commonwealth. The bank is now building a new home on the east side of the canal basin, which will be ready for occupancy in October or November, 1919. The new bank, which is costing upwards of $14,000, will be fire and burglar proof, not only as to safe and vault, but the whole building, which though small will be very complete and handsome, with cut stone front and solid brick walls. The capital stock, surplus and undivided profits at this date are about thirty-three thousand dollars, with total resources close to three hundred thousand. A. F. Raterman is cashier.

In 1907, the Farmers' and Merchants' bank was established at Anna, by Columbus capitalists, with R. D. Curtner as cashier. The bank was re-organized and incorporated in 1910 with new and local stockholders entering the institution, which has developed rapidly and is growing. The original incorporators were: Daniel Runkle, R. D. Curtner, William C. Henrich, George D. Fridley and E. M. Martin; the officers of the present being Daniel Runkle, president; R. D. Mede, vice-president; and A. W. Fridley, cashier. The bank owns its very substantial and comely little home, which was built about 1910. The capital stock is $25,000, surplus about $4,000 and the total resources of the bank amount to about $150,000. A building and loan association was established in connection with the bank in 1916.

A name always mentioned with pride in Sidney financial circles, is that of Milton E. Ailes, a Shelby county boy, graduated from the Sidney high school, who was employed, by recommendation of Congressman Ben LeFevre, in the United States treasury office, at

Washington. From this position young Ailes rose step by step by sheer ability, becoming finally assistant secretary of the treasury. Mr. Ailes is now at the head of the Riggs National bank, in Washington, D. C.

The Lesser Towns

Shelby may have been classed as a "one town county" by many; and for many years the classification was pat enough, in respect of both population and manufacturing, Sidney being still so far in the lead as to preclude the possibility of competition. Nevertheless, a great deal of interest hovers about other villages, some on account of old memories and happier conditions, and some because they exhibit a growth that can be attributed only to some germ of genuine local spontaneity.

Shelby county has had many more villages "laid out" upon its map than ever materialized, although names have clung around some of these old plats, where never a lot was sold nor building erected more than the cross roads store or farm house of the town builder. Others have gained the estate of villages and then subsided into hamlets; while still others have maintained a slow development into valuable centres of rural commerce. The line of the canals, and later those of the railroads have determined the fate of nearly all, though some have seemed to prosper without favorable local conditions.

One drives into the little village of Pemberton almost unawares, so quiet and smokeless it lies save for the occasional puffing of trains or purr of automobiles. The looming presence of two big grain elevators at the side of the steel artery of traffic answers the question of what drew population to this spot. The country about is old, its first settler being Judge David Henry, who came in 1814. Samuel and William Robinson followed in 1815, William Marrs in 1816, and George Childs, Charles Johnston, William Richardson, Charles Weeks and Benjamin Manning all settled hereabouts previous to the organization of the county. Mr. Henry built the first log and the first frame house, and Mr. Marrs erected the first frame barn—the lumber for which was sawed by Peter Musselman on Mosquito creek. The structure stood until near the close of the nineteenth century. A brick house was not known in the settlement until 1836, when Henry Line set the fashion. The first school in the district was taught by a member of the Cannon family. Charles Mason built the first flouring mill, which stood on Mosquito creek, the second being that of William Pepper. Peter Musselman built the first carding mill, about 1835. David and Sally Henry, twin babes of Mr. and Mrs. David Henry, divided the honor of the first white birth, in 1815. Pemberton was not laid out until 1852, on the line of the coming Bellefontaine & Indiana railway (Big Four). The land belonged to Benjamin C. Wilkinson, John H. Elliott, Leonard T. Elliott and George R. Forsythe. Its name was given in honor of a Mr. Pemberton who was a civil engineer engaged in the survey of the railroad. It was never incorporated, though the population has stood at about one hundred and seventy-five, or more, for many years. Without exact figures in this regard, about

forty to fifty voters poll there. Two stores flourish in the village, and two neat churches lift aspiring belfries toward the clouds.

H. M. Faulkner owns a stockyard from which he ships about twenty-five carloads of livestock to market annually, chiefly of hogs, the corn country in the southeast part of the county being favorable to fattening. William Cottrell, a blacksmith, is manufacturing a practical self-feeder for hogs, which is his own invention, and this little industry is said to be growing.

Of the two elevators, the Simmons is the older by far, dating from the early days when it was merely a storehouse on the highway, which burned down and, after rebuilding, has passed through many hands—Forsythe and Ruddey, Michael Burke and others being mentioned. Mr. J. W. Simmons, now of Sidney, purchased it from Burke twenty-three years ago. The Shanely elevator was built about sixteen years ago, by L. G. Shanely and Mr. Harbour, Mr. Shanely purchasing the Harbour interest a year or so ago. The average annual output of grain from Pemberton warehouses is about 250,000 bushels, oats, corn and some wheat, the handling being quite evenly divided between the two firms, each of which handles the usual side lines of farmers' supplies. Pemberton has electric light.

Maplewood, postoffice for many years, is also center of a rich farming district, of which the famous model farm of Ex-congressman Ben Lefevre is a "talking point." The village once bore the name of Tileton, from a local industry near by, and came to life when the practice of tile-draining was new. When the D. T. & I. railroad came down from the north, a new lease of life came to the neighborhood, and the village as it now stands has been built almost wholly since 1892, scarcely a dwelling older than that being visible.

Two grain warehouses, owned by Stephenson brothers, built about 1892, and The Farmers' Grain company, successors to William Baker, who built about 1894, handle heavy shipments of oats, corn and wheat (wheat not heavy), and also rye and alsike in considerable quantity. Probably between 150,000 and 200,000 bushels annually, of all grains leave Shelby county at this point. Maplewood's population is three hundred or more, and the village is very much alive and growing, with two churches and the usual retail stores, garages, etc.

Jackson Center is the real center of a large and rich farming district occupying the northeast quarter of the county. Though opened for settlement so long after the southern half of Shelby county territory, the development of towns has been more than equal in the north, and the lands have assumed quite as settled an aspect. The first settlers came between 1831 and 1837, their names being Andrew Nogle, Thomas Cathcart, David Snyder, William Johnston, John W. Knight, Jephtha Davis, Dudley Hughes and William Babcock. About 1843, Christian, Peter and George Hawver came from Miami county.

The first mill was built in 1839 by Daniel Davis and was a horse mill, there being little or no access to water power in this part of the county. A stream sawmill was erected in 1849, at Jack-

son Center. It was destroyed by fire in 1868, and rebuilt by the Babcock brothers, who operated it until 1875, when it was purchased by R. F. Buirley. McCord and Slusser built a sawmill in 1866, Mr. Slusser afterward selling out his interest to H. Munch, in 1881. The Deerbaugh sawmill and handle factory, built in Jackson Center in the seventies, has passed out of existence with the others, simply because their work is done in that locality. There is not now a manufactory of any description in the village, which has become purely a farming centre. In this capacity, it is a highly prosperous and lively community. Much building is in progress, and there is no trace left of the disastrous fire of several years ago. Retail business is excellent; sidewalks are good, and streets well piked through the town. A creditable newspaper is well-supported. Jackson Center has the only national bank in the county outside of Sidney. Of the churches, the Seventh Day Baptists was formerly the most numerous, but the Methodist, Christian and Lutheran denominations each have acquired nearly equal strength at this date. The first three have church edifices in the town.

Jackson Center was platted in 1835, and experienced a slow but natural growth until the advent of the D. T. & I. railroad in 1892, by which event its growth received sudden impetus. It was incorporated in 1893, and has risen to actual commercial importance. Its present population is about seven hundred. The town is now bonded for electric lighting, the contract is let, and light and power equipment will soon be available to the villagers.

G. A. Swickard, stock dealer, buys and sells all kinds of livestock, handling about $200,000 worth of stock each year. The stock shipped out is chiefly hogs, and a few sheep or cattle. Horses are shipped in but not out of Jackson Center.

A. L. Briggs is proprietor of the oldest of the two large warehouses. The Briggs elevator was built about forty years ago, but has since undergone remodeling and enlargement. From 150,000 to 200,000 bushels of grain are shipped from this warehouse annually, divided between corn, oats, wheat, rye and other grains, varying, somewhat, in proportion, with corn generally leading. The Buckland Milling company, owned by outside capital, is operated by S. H. Miller, and does an equal volume of business with the Briggs plant.

Montra, once a promising little pioneer center of activity, promoted by the proximity of the Montra Tile yards a mile or so to the south, is now a hamlet of possibly seventy or eighty scattered population. There are two little stores, and the William Korns sawmill are the only touch of commerce left. Pyle's old sawmill and the ashery of real lumbering days disappeared long ago, and the future prospect is that of slow dissolution, for the railroad which helped Jackson Center was a deadly blow to the hopes of Montra. Once a postoffice, two rural routes now give the villagers' better service. Montra has a claim to local immortality, however, which should not fail to be recorded, lest it be forgotten in these rushing times. Two young men of the Korns family, affected by that same wave of invention that mysteriously set ideas afloat in places of unexpected isolation, began to experiment with the problem of aerial navigation before the Wright brothers were known outside of their

own premises, and, also before their rise to fame, had successfully produced an airplane, with which they made flights about the farm, and might have electrified the world and made little Montra famous, had not an unfortunate accident resulted in the death of one of the lads, who was struck by the careening plane while it was attempting a landing. The tragedy was a shock which, for the time, practically paralyzed the inventor's courage and enthusiasm for flying —and in the meantime the Wright brothers had secured the public attention.

Port Jefferson, platted as a village in 1836, incorporated in 1842, and for a number of years ambitious to rival Sidney in population and trade, is situated on land first owned by John Hathaway and a man named Gilbert, who were the first settlers to locate in this spot, the date being 1814. Charles Weeks is said to have settled and built a house as early as 1810 in the township of which Port Jefferson is the capital; and Daniel Dingman was also an early land owner, while the Jacksons, Kirtlands and Gobles all had come to the neighborhood previous to 1818, the year in which Adam Counts and Jacob LeMasters arrived. Others followed within a few years, and the district was well settled before the canal project began to affect settlement. The first schoolhouse was built on the land of Elisha Kirtland, the second on the property of William Skillen, and after the latter burned, a third was erected on William Roberts' farm. All were of the most primitive description, so familiar to readers of pioneer history as to need no new delineation. The three R's constituted the curriculum, and the implements appear to have been few but effective, among them the quill pen and the beech rod. The first teacher, Daniel Goble, appears to have been an expert in the use of the rod, if in nothing else. A later instructor, of higher attainments, was Daniel G. Hull. William Skillen, long a county official, was a pupil in his school, and Jonathan Counts received the principal steps in his training as a civil engineer from Mr. Hull, who was a practical surveyor.

During its first fifteen or twenty years of existence no town in the county had a brighter prospect than Port Jefferson. The situation was beautiful and advantageous, and as the highest point of traffic on the feeder canal, which begins at the bulkhead a half mile above the village on the Miami river, it attracted all the grain and lumber shipping from a large and rich district to the north and east of it. Warehouses to the number of five clustered along the canal front. Mills hummed busily by the docks. Blacksmiths did a rushing business. The taverns were full. Cooper shops kept the air alive with constant battering. Retail business was brisk. Mr. Wright, a prospector from the east, seeking a location, went on to Chicago before deciding where to settle, but returned to Port Jefferson as having a far more promising outlook than the settlement at Fort Dearborn. The building of the railroad in 1852 constituted the first reverse to the village prosperity; yet for many years after that the canal was still an important traffic avenue, of which Port Jefferson was the gate. As late as the eighties it maintained a comfortable trade in all lines, had its big grain warehouse, owned by the Honnells (now empty and staring from eyeless sockets

at the idle valley), the fine old Allinger mill (long since a prey to the fire fiend), four busy blacksmiths, the Eplers and Johnstons; the Cargill tannery; a cooper shop and two taverns. The old George Gump stage line was then in its palmy days, and the village was still able to turn its empty tin cup up side down and play it was a drum. Then the D. T. & I. railroad stole down on the eastern plain and seized all that was left of Port Jefferson's hopes, emptying its shops and leaving its once busy street a prey to decadence. One hears no sound of hammer or wheel save when some automobile demands repairs. The postoffice, in the grocery of George Honnell, affords a congregating place for friendly chat or village gossip, and the two fraternal lodges preserve their weekly gathering of followers (for "the Port" was noted for its enthusiasm in regard to Masonry and Oddfellowship); but there is no tavern, and, save for the restaurant kept by Miss Pearl Rike, the wayfarer who hungers must go empty away.

Three pretty churches still attest a Sabbath activity in which the carriages and autos of the countryside line the shady side streets and the voice of praise and prayer ascends from the green hollow of the valley. For, though Port Jefferson's business portion is deserted, it is still a village of quiet, comely homes, which seclude themselves behind many beautiful trees and beyond stretches of green and well-trimmed lawn, and only on week days are wrapped in Sunday quiet. The visitor fancies—and gossip bears out the impression—that there are frequent Sunday gatherings, when relatives drop in and "stay to church"; and there is a certainty that the closed front blinds are opened when John and David and the children come home to the Thanksgiving feast, and that the chimney breast at Grandma's house is lined with little stockings Christmas Eve, and young ears carry to bed with them many a tale of old canal days told round the holiday fire. The village is a retiring place for farmers folk who do not wish to be too far away from the old farm even if "some one else is working it now." And there are "home-keeping hearts" who would never be happy away from here. So the population stays at about two hundred and twenty-five, placid and happy people. Below the quiet village is another still more quiet, the population of which is now about three thousand, and which is growing every year. Cared for with scrupulous and loving system, the Village of the Dead is a pretty place, sheltered by the hills on the north, from which it is watered by a spring, and overlooking the river and valley on the south.

The canal, now entirely disused, has become a waterlily pond for a half-mile section from village to the bulkhead, and a few tiny bungalows indicate a movement toward summer outings along the pretty banks.

Borings for natural gas resulted in two fine artesian wells with perpetual supply of water.

Westward from Sidney, the Hardin highway leads through some of the oldest settled and richest farmlands of the county. Turtle creek valley is unsurpassed by any district east or west of it, though the basin of Loramie creek is the more picturesque. The earlier

settlers of the territory have already been mentioned in the opening sketch, and it need only be added that none who came to Shelby county were of higher character and worth. The first marriage in the neighborhood, which was entered in 1812, occurred in 1818, when Richard M. Cannon and Mary Broderick were married by Cephas Carey, Esquire. The village of Hardin was platted in 1816, and recorded in Miami county, to which this territory still belonged. The first schoolhouse was built in 1816, of round logs, and stood about one mile south of Hardin. In 1819 a second schoolhouse was erected at the village, standing near the bank of Turtle creek. Mr. Cahoon, who afterward taught a school in the courthouse at Sidney, was the first teacher in the Turtle creek schoolhouse, in which, May of the same year, the first court of Shelby county was ordered to convene, pending the establishment of a county seat. A third schoolhouse was built on Richard Cannon's land in 1824.

An Indian graveyard, accidentally discovered south of Hardin and partially exhumed, has given rise to much conjecture, but to no conclusive knowledge. From the peculiar and various dispositions of the skeletons found, hasty burial is indicated, and not the proximity of an Indian village, nor yet of anything so ancient as Mound Builders. Earthenware relics in some of the graves suggest an origin no farther back than early white traders, and mussel shells in others point the transitory character of the community, which was probably a summer camp at the most, since there are none of the usual evidences of a settled village in the county.

The village itself, situated at the point located as the spot where Col. Hardin was treacherously murdered by the Indians, has that touch of historic interest to enhance it. Also, the circumstance of the first court being convened there, as well as its priority of establishment as a village, have given to the community a certain local pride which is pardonable. Any hopes it may have cherished, however, of being chosen as the county seat must have failed in any event, since the situation had no other advantages, and the other offer was superior in every respect, as time has proved. The location of the courthouse at Hardin could not have made it a successful town. The canal alone would inevitably have drawn population and traffic away from it, and it was far-sighted wisdom which led the commissioners to accept the Starrett offer. The plat of Hardin consisted of thirty-six town lots, and a public square two town lots in extent, situated at the southwest angle of two intersecting streets. A lot was set apart for a church, and one for seminary purposes. The original proprietors of the land were Thomas McClish, Joseph Steinberger and James Lenox. Robert Aldrich and Aaron Harkness put up the first frame houses in the town, and Hezekiah Stout kept a tavern in a log building. A small community gathered, and it was a stopping place on the stage line in the old days. Many came to it, but few stayed; and while it is an attractive little hamlet, with citizens none finer to be found, it never reached the stage of legal incorporation as a village. William and Hugh Patten built a steam sawmill with a 16-horsepower engine, in 1854, which passed from hand to hand, was burned down, rebuilt and maintained as long as it was profitable. Ewing Brothers & Dinsmore estab-

lished a spoke and bent wood works there in 1880, but this also went its way. The Bellefontaine & Indiana railroad passed the village one mile to the south, by which the only hope of advancement was lost. The railroad station became a local shipping point, and at present a fine large elevator, built six years ago, and now owned by the Hardin Grain company, an association of farmers, ships annually about sixty thousand bushels of grain. There is a fairly good wheat belt through this region, and consequently a very good balance between corn, wheat and oats. L. C. Reece has a stockyard, and a large total of hogs is sent to market from this station, also some sheep and calves.

Southwest from Hardin the road winds with many a turn across the height of land between the basin of Turtle creek and the Loramie valley, and on to the little chain of settlements—Mount Jefferson, and North and South Houston, none of which is large enough to be named a village, though all together they indicate clearly the populous and prosperous condition of the section. "Bunker Hill" church is a point passed on the road, in the vicinity of the old canal; and noticeable this season (1919) are the idle farms along the Loramie bottoms, purchased by the conservancy commission, and not yet resold on the new basis. (A movement in this direction is already setting in, however, and it is not likely that any of the rich lands yet available will be neglected another year.) A little apart from the highway is Green lake, a pretty sheet of water, spring fed, and surrounded by gracious slopes well shaded by fine trees. The lake is an incidental result of the canal embankment built so many years ago, a natural winding ravine, in which were many springs, being denied an outlet, gradually filling up and forming a pure fresh water lakelet which is being slowly converted into a very attractive rural summer resort. A well-appointed bathing house is under construction, and several cottages overlook the water. The high embankment of the railroad renders the existence of the lake permanent, even though the canal has become a thing of the past. The place was once known as Pampel's ice-pond, and a large ice-house stood by the canal, from which the ice was shipped to Cincinnati by canal boat. The river road along Loramie creek is the most picturesque drive the county affords.

Dawson station (once known as "Patrick" station), on the railroad, is now a postoffice, and a warehouse has been maintained here since 1881. The original building was torn down and the present capacious elevator, erected in 1908, is now owned by Snow & Ginn. Oats form the largest shipment from this point, amounting to 90,000 bushels annually. Corn is an equal crop, but much of it is fed out to stock, of which the output is large; so that the total shipment of all grain is about 125,000 bushels. Stock shipments are largely of hogs, but a good many calves also go to market, about four carloads being sent from Dawson last year, and seventy carloads from Houston; Snow & Ginn aggregated a business of $400,000 last year in grain, stock and hay, the country in this locality being of "all around" productivity. From the railroad to Mount Jefferson is a stretch of fine pavement one mile long, which connects the settlements that together aggregate about one hundred and fifty inhabitants. South

Houston is the location of the Farmers' Elevator company, first built about fifty years ago, and since added to from all sides and above until nothing of the original building can be seen from the exterior. Among the past owners are mentioned William Aiken, Cruse & Delaet, and Charles Bowersox, from whom the Farmers' Elevator company bought it in January, 1905. Last year's shipments are stated as follows: wheat, 16,000 bushels; oats, 70,000 bushels; corn, 10,000 bushels. Like all the elevators mentioned, all sorts of farmers' supplies and coal are handled at the elevator, including fencing, tiling, self-feeders, and seeds.

The Mount Jefferson Christian church was organized in 1846, and rebuilt in 1883. The settlement of the Houston district began in 1812. Robert Houston arrived in 1814, and the town was platted in 1838 for Harvey Houston, who lived in the log house built by his father, and which was utilized by himself as a tavern. Mrs. Houston was the first postmistress here. The settlement attracted population at first, but was depopulated during the cholera epidemic, and village settlement has been slow since then, although the country is thickly settled and well-farmed. Mount Jefferson was platted in 1838, for Samuel Farnum, and North Houston was laid out in 1855 on the property of Asa D. Young. A tile factory erected in 1877 gave some impetus to growth. The first warehouse was built by Flinn & Harnup.

Russia is the center of a French settlement on the line of the Big Four railroad. The site of the village was originally owned by a Mr. Febaux, but the first house in the plat was erected prior to the survey, in 1853, by Lewis Phillips. Notwithstanding the name "Russia," there are no Russians, Bolsheviki or imperialists in the little town, which, in spite of many names suggesting foreign nations, mainly French, is as thoroughly American as any community in Shelby county. It is a snugly organized parish of one church, of which Father Kreuzkomp is the priest, and had the distinction, in the winter of 1917-18, of returning a 100 per cent membership roll to the Red Cross chapter. Russia has a sawmill, and large lumber warehouse; and a large blacksmithy, with thrifty shops and the appearance of a much larger population than its conservative claim of one hundred. The manufacture of lumber at Russia was established many years ago, and has been maintained more actively than at any other village outside of Sidney. The old-time warehouse was first built by the Didiers, Stephen and Frank, then passed to John Myers, and later to Hager & Harp. The elevator of the present was built by C. N. Adlard, who sold out to W. S. Snyder, who in turn disposed of a half interest to Groff & Simon, who are now the owners of the plant and business. Shipments of grain to the extent of 100,000 to 150,000 bushels annually, are reported here. All through this part of the country fields of tobacco are being cultivated —whether by experiment, or regularly, does not appear.

The Versailles pike, leading northward from the vicinity of Russia, brings one past two or three small rural churches, the Catholic church at Newport, "Sts. Peter and Paul," the largest of them all. Newport is a pretty little hamlet, "graying about the temples," but still cozy and neighborly in appearance. O. O. Mathers of

Sidney had a temporary flax mill here in the '80s. It is a sort of church center for the country around. An old cemetery, well-filled and neatly kept, shows how long the population here has called it home. The old canal bed is crossed by the highway near Newport, and left far to the side for a few miles, when a turn of the stream brings the pretty Loramie near again, the entire road from south to north, in the Loramie valley, forming a trip of constant change and charm, ending in the village of Fort Loramie.

Here at the village, or rather a half mile above the village, is the really historic spot of Shelby county, about which whatever of romance has ever touched this territory clings. The destruction of the Peter Loramie trading store by Gen. Clarke's men was so complete that its site is merely guessed at, but the fort, which was subsequently built by Wayne's orders, was placed as near to it as possible, the whole life of the post throughout the uncertain years up to 1812-13, going far toward effacing any trace of the Indian village which huddled round the store. In later years, digging on the farm which occupies part of the ground, certain relics have been found, which doubtless date from the trading post days, and even are believed to support the theory that "Father" Loramie was a Jesuit priest at the outset of his strange career, a silver crucifix which probably belonged to him being one of the most valued relics found. Smaller religious emblems have been found in the earth, also, which may have been part of the stock of the store when it was burned. All are being carefully preserved by the priest of St. Michael's parish, and there has been some discussion of a project to erect a memorial to the friend and patron of the Shawanese, whose character does not appear so black to us today as it did to Gen. Clarke's soldiers. Gen. Wayne set the fashion for a memorial when he named the fort and creek after him.

The point had long been the location of the portage between the south and the St. Marys, and was the route taken by most of the forces during all the subsequent troubles, and of the settlers who followed the soldiers. It was, in fact, the gateway to the Northwest. From Lockington, where the highest level of the canal was found to be, to Fort Loramie, the waterway followed the course of the creek approximately, and the natural dip in the summit land above the Fort, discovered in the survey, caused the state dam to be located there, backing the water into the shallow basin of the valley, where it spreads out into Loramie reservoir, and furnishes a reserve of water with which the canal was fed when needed, the water being divertible in either direction from the point of contact with the short feeder. All being now abandoned, only parts of the canal are now flooded, one stretch passing through the village providing a small water surface, desirable in any town, which is thus far preserved, with some degree of attention to beauty, in the centre of the business square. Here the banks have been graded and sodded to the water's edge, the name, "Fort Loramie," outlined in small native boulders, and flower beds, ornament the sward; and, at one side, a base of granite boulders and cut stone has been erected ready for the mounting of a cannon, a souvenir of the recent war. The whole is the work of the "Girl's Village Beautiful club," and the effort does them

great credit. Poplars grow along the east bank, and shrubbery adds to the good effect.

The Fort Loramie country was opened to settlement about 1832, and a postoffice established at the site of the fort, and named after it. No village was platted there, however, and in 1837 Jonathan Counts surveyed a plat on the land of William Prillaman, to be called Berlin, the significance of the name only understood when it is recalled that at one time in the history of the settlement of this district, the German immigration being very numerous, the idea was conceived to make the whole surroundings German and to keep out any but German settlers. The idea almost succeeded, and for many years "New Berlin" seemed likely to be realized. The industry of the German settler was most desirable, and the village grew and thrived. Almost wholly Catholic, the church was organized in June, 1838, with forty families registering at the same time. The first church was of logs, as were practically all of the dwellings, but in 1849 a brick church was commenced and dedicated soon after the subsidence of the cholera scourge. This church was enlarged in 1863, and a schoolhouse was built. In 1881, the Rev. Father William Bigot (a heroic chaplain of prisoners during the Franco-Prussian war, and decorated by both of the contending nations), who came to America about 1874, and settled in the new village, devoting his life thereafter to its welfare, crowned a labor of seven years in the consecration, clear of debt, of the splendid St. Michael's church, which replaced the plain old brick of more than thirty years' use. The new church, after nearly forty years use, is still the largest in the county, and probably the most costly single church structure, while the addition of a large school, and the building of a new spacious and modern rectory, still further enhances the value of the parish property, which is fronted by a massive parapet extending along two hundred feet of sidewalk.

Somewhere along the track of the last forty years, the extreme and un-American notion of a "new Germany" was dropped and forgotten, and "Fort Loramie" is now stamped on everything in the vicinity, a pride in the old Frenchman whose name they bear uniting with a new sense of kinship with American soil in their transformation from an insular to a patriotic community.

Fort Loramie is as prosperous as it ever was, perhaps more so. Manufactures here have been confined to brick and tile making, and a sawmill operated by August Wise, both at the outer edge of the town; while the Fort Loramie Milling company and the Sherman Grain company handle the products of the district.

The Fort Loramie steam flouring mill was first built about fifty years ago, but has been enlarged and modernized, and is the largest mill in Shelby county. Grain shipping is a part of the business of the company, but the attention is given chiefly to milling, a capacity of seventy barrels a day being taxed for nearly all the working days of the year. All kinds of grinding is done, but the specialty is the "Daisy O. K." flour. The machinery is of the most approved type, and the mill is kept in the prime of sanitary condition. A large corn crib of thirty-five hundred bushels capacity, and an elevator where the wheat is stored complete a milling plant of which the

equal is a long way from Fort Loramie in any direction. Shipping from the mill requires transfer by trucks to the tracks of the Western Ohio Electric, a spur of which is Fort Loramie's only connection with a steam railroad, by way of the L. E. & W. at Minster. A. W. Baxter is manager of the mill.

West of the canal, and next to the Western Ohio track, stands the great elevator of the Sherman Grain company, which handled last year 150,000 bushels of oats, 12,000 bushels of corn, 42,000 bushels of wheat, 100 carloads of coal, and all manner of farmers' supplies during the past year, and promises to outdo the record this year.

The claim of only six hundred inhabitants appears to be moderate for this wide-awake village.

Northeast of Fort Loramie village lies the reservoir, covering practically two thousand acres of Shelby county land, in the fertile creek valley. A necessity once, this sheet of water seems now to be of questionable value. It is not approachable as a pleasure resort, and has rather retarded than advanced settlement in that quarter of the county. However, above the reservoir the farming country is populous, although the villages platted, being out of the track of rail or water transportation, have not developed far beyond mere names. Kettlerville, the latest of a group of three or four, was platted in 1873, and has developed to the position of a farm centre, a large grain storage warehouse being built there for the convenience of farmers who cannot reach the railroads. The land belonged to Christopher Kettler. As late as ten years after the first seven lots were platted, only nine houses had been built, and progress has kept about that pace to date.

Rumley, the earliest attempt at town building in this vicinity, was laid out by Col. Evans on his own land, in 1837. The Cory and Mulholland families, Andrew McCullom and Elias Spray had settled in the neighborhood in 1832; and a group of colored families colonized not far distant. German settlement began here in 1834, and other families of English or colonial descent who afterward became prominent in the county, chose this upper Loramie valley as a home. But Rumley, in spite of Col. Evans' store and tavern, and the excellent brick and frame houses of Joel Goins and Adam Paul, and the grist mill of Mr. Goins and Mr. Spray, and the Elliott sawmill and all the industry of a pioneer district, never centralized into a village, and is today merely a name. McCartysville, close by, is reminiscent of a temporary flock of Irish settlers, who scattered and left nothing but the name. Pulaski is the name of another stillborn hamlet platted in 1837 for Joseph S. Updegraff and Joseph Cummins. The difficulty lay in the lack of transportational facilities. The oncoming railroads took routes farther to the east, and villages inevitably follow the railroads.

Botkins, platted in 1858 by Russell Botkins, took vigorous root beside the new railroad, and in 1881 had grown to proportions which warranted incorporation, which was effected, after some remonstrance, in January, 1882, the first mayor being P. W. Speaker, with a council composed of Dr. G. M. Tate, Dr. P. K. Clinehens, Alexander Botkin and J. B. Hemmert. The local industries at Botkins

were sawmills, the earliest of which was that of Silas D. Allen, started in 1849, afterward operated by Duff & Fogt; Davis & Linton built later, and Gray & Ailes, and A. Roth built in the eighties. Wagon making was prominent, and a tile-yard and kiln was established. The Immaculate Conception Catholic congregation had organized earlier than the village, and still worship in the same large old-fashioned but substantial church edifice, which bears the date 1857. The Lutherans have also a large church at Botkins, and the Methodist Episcopal adherents are at present building a new house of worship.

The sawmills of old time long ago melted into the Sheets Manufacturing company, which has of late been incorporated as the Ohio Spoke and Bending company, and maintains a large factory, and sawmills and warehouses which outstrip any industry of this nature in Shelby county at this date (1919). The Sheets Grain company have a large elevator from which they shipped, last year, between seventy and eighty carloads of oats, thirty-five to forty carloads of wheat, and ten carloads of corn, the latter grain being fed out to hogs in this country, and the third in volume as a local crop. At the Botkins Grain company elevator and mill, about 100,000 bushels of oats are handled annually, and 35,000 bushels of wheat. The mill produces daily twenty-five barrels of "Kitchen Queen" flour, and all varieties of feed and farmers' supplies and implements are handled, including seeds, coal, salt, fence posts, feeders, and tankage. The elevator is of early date, started at least fifty years ago, and owned by Smith, Hastings and others, being at present in the hands of a stock company, of which L. F. Hemmert is manager. Earl Woodell buys live-stock for Ed. S. McClure and ships from this point at least one carload weekly, the shipments being about evenly divided between cattle and hogs. Milk and poultry go to market in considerable quantities from Botkins over both steam and traction roads. The retail business of the town is brisk. Sidewalks are good, and the streets well piked and kept oiled. Electric lighting is obtained from the Western Ohio lines. The Shelby County bank is noted in another sketch—also the Botkins Herald. The population of Botkins is easily seven hundred, and growing.

Anna is situated almost centrally in the wide expanse of wealthy farming country which characterizes Shelby county north of the Miami gorge. Land was first entered in this north territory in 1831, but the first settlers who arrived to stay were George Turner, Joseph Green and John Munch, in 1832. David Taylor, his wife and eight children came in 1834, Alfred Staley in 1833, and immigration followed rapidly from that time forward. The first schoolhouse was built in 1836, and stood on the corner of what became "Loramie cemetery," between Botkins and Anna. Its first teacher was William D. Johnston, the second, Wesley Shorts, and the third, Jonathan Counts. This was in the greased-paper window epoch of the district; but in 1840 a second building, while similar, was lighted with real glass. William Wilson and E. T. Mede were early teachers there. The Beck schoolhouse, James Beck, teacher, was put up in 1844. Hewed logs, instead of round, came into vogue by this time, and in 1854 the state law provided better schools at public expense.

St. Lawrence Catholic church in this vicinity was established very early. Montra tileyards were established on the farm of William P. Davis, and were as near Anna as Montra. The town of Anna was platted by John L. Thirkield in 1867. Ten years later it was incorporated upon the petition of Abraham Clawson, F. S. Thirkield, Louis Kah, P. W. Young, J. D. Elliott and thirty-two others. The first mayor was L. Applegate. The old Toland elevator here was built in 1867 by John Thirkield, Toland being owner for the past thirty years. About 65,000 bushels of corn and oats are shipped out annually, these grains being the heaviest local crop, with some wheat. At the Anna Farmers' Exchange (or Co-operative company) elevator, the larger of the two, and built forty-five years ago, the shipment is somewhat larger, Anna being estimated as "a 125-car town."

The livestock shipments are important, H. Hemmert and Billings Brothers of Anna being engaged in the business. From July 1, 1918, to July 1, 1919, 79 carloads of hogs and 33 of cattle went to market from Anna station on the B. & O. railroad.

Burden, Cook & Co. have a large sawmill and lumber plant, and ship an important quantity of milled lumber.

Anna is the prettiest town in the county today. It is rather quiet, and the well-chosen home of many retired farmers, who make it difficult to find a neglected spot between the two railroads which practically bound it on the east and west. "The young people go away," one of the inhabitants remarks, regretfully. But there are many more young folks growing up there and it is evidently a good place to start from. Its two churches are both well-filled on Sundays. The Methodist, which is the older building of the two, holds open air service on the wide green sward south of the church on summer Sunday evenings. The Lutheran church, organized in 1832, has a beautiful edifice, built in 1907, with a seating capacity of one thousand, which is occasionally filled to the doors. The church surroundings are perfectly kept, and all the citizens take natural pride in its ornamental quality. Pretty homes and lovely lawns, shrubbery and flowers are characteristic of the village. The streets are neatly guttered and piked, and oil keeps down the dust. Paving is to begin in 1920. Electric lighting came with the traction railroad, and a good town hall and fire department are maintained. The population is five hundred.

Swanders is only a few houses in the vicinity of the crossing of the B. & O. railroad and the pike, but has taken on importance as a grain shipping station, and a large elevator is maintained there, which ships as high an average as any that have been mentioned.

Of the villages projected in the west central portion of Shelby county, Northport and Cynthian never grew much farther than the paper plat, and are remembered chiefly because of the fine class of settlers in those parts, from which have risen a number of the county's most prominent citizens. William Mills bought, in 1825, the town plat of Cynthian—and it remained a farm. Basinburg was merely a light case of "plat" fever, which seemed to rage in the vicinity in 1839, only Newport surviving of them all. Churches are

the better evidence of the actual life that pertains in all these settlements. The Cynthian Christian church, organized in 1833, by the families of Samuel Penrod and his neighbors the Shorts, Manns, Butts, and others, met in a log schoolhouse, and built a church on "Panther run" in 1851, at the point now called Oran, a postoffice being stationed there. A small community centres there, but it is scarcely a hamlet. The German Baptist or Dunkard sect organized in 1848, meeting at private homes, or in the Christian church, until 1866, when they were numerous enough to build the Loramie German Baptist church. The Methodists built at Newport, in 1873, having organized the year before through the efforts of Dr. Reaner and Mrs. Henry Sweigart.

Lockington, situated about eight or nine miles southwest of Sidney, was platted on the land of David Mellinger in 1837, its position, at the junction of the feeder canal with the main waterway, giving fair promise of future prosperity. Here was the highest point of the canal between its two extremities, the water being transferred, through a series of six locks, to a level sixty-seven feet below, and crossing over Loramie creek in an aqueduct. The water power attracted mills, and the year 1830 saw the first flouring mill erected, on the Loramie, by a man named Steinberger. A sawmill had preceded it, at the same site, built by one Aldrich—a flood carrying it away. It was rebuilt and run in connection with the flour mill, and in 1837 John Brown added a woolen mill. Robert Ewing, a purchaser, built a new mill in 1844, after which the successive owners were D. K. Gillespie, John Johnston, John Fuller, and O. C. Horton. It was burned in 1872, but rebuilt by Rasor & Brother, and operated for a good many years, but it is now abandoned. In the town of Lockington a sawmill was erected by William Stephens in 1845. It afterward passed to Reed brothers, but was allowed to run down. Rasor & Brother bought the site in 1860 and built a new mill with feed milling attachment, but sold in 1873 to the Summit Paper Milling company, from whom it passed to the Baileys. It was operated by water power, with turbine wheels. It was devoted by the Baileys to lumber milling, and the business for a long term of years was a large and prosperous one. The abandonment of the canal has changed the conditions which once bid fair to make a city of Lockington. However, it has remained an incorporated village, where a large elevator built by D. K. Gillespie, and now owned by C. N. Adlard, makes a shipping point over the Western Ohio for the grain of the district, and where public attention is once more turned in connection with the Conservancy dam which is being built across Loramie basin at this point. Anent the speculation, which is rife, concerning a possible occult purpose in the Conservancy program, is it—or is it not?—of interest to quote from a historian of previous date, who wrote, forty years ago, "With the sixty-seven feet fall at this little town, water-power enough could be utilized almost to drive the industrial wheels of a world." A slight exaggeration, perhaps, but in the direction of truth.

Kirkwood, on the B. & O. railroad, at the east side of the Miami river, is another shipping point with a large grain elevator, which gives it local importance. It was platted under the name Pontiac,

for the Gillespie & Robinson brothers, in 1868-9, and consisted of only nine lots—and probably a dozen houses are all that have been built there since, though the country around is well populated. It is, in fact, one of the oldest settled districts in the county, the Cannons coming in 1806, and followed soon after by other familiar old names of Shelby county history. William Berry built the first frame house, and also the first flouring mill, the mill dating from before 1812, for it ground meal for Harrison's soldiers on their march to the northwest. A blockhouse stood near the mill for the protection of the settlers. Another stood near the home of Edward Jackson, who afterward built the first brick house of the district. Isaac, son of Thomas Young, who is credited with planting the first orchard, was the first white child born in this vicinity. The first schoolhouse was also built on his land. Preaching was heard as early as 1816, by missionaries of the United Brethren and the Methodist "persuasions," in private cabins, log schoolhouses and, finally, in churches of their own, the United Brethren building first in 1847, on the land of R. W. Valentine—James Fergus being the builder, with the superintendence of the preacher, George Warvel. The Methodists organized as early as 1832, but did not build a church until 1843, when a chapel was erected on the land of Israel Post. The society became known as "Orange chapel." Wesley chapel is the home of a Methodist society organized in 1833, who built a church of brick, close to the Miami county lines, the majority of the members belonging to Miami county. Spring Creek Baptist church was first known as Salem church, and dated from 1816. It was organized as an independent church in 1840, when their house of worship was still a log cabin on the bank of Spring creek. In 1842 a neat church was built on a lot loaned to the congregation, and in 1867 a more substantial one was built on a lot given to the church by John F. Hetzler, just north of the Miami county line. Kirkwood (as the village of Pontiac was renamed in 1879) was the second baptismal name of D. K. Gillespie, who bought the elevator there from its builder, G. W. Holley, and began buying grain in 1864. The elevator of the present day is owned by Adlard & Persinger, of Sidney, and is one of the most important in the county.

The southeastern part of Shelby county received its first settler in 1814, when Henry Sturm and family arrived and settled near where New Palestine was located later. With Mr. and Mrs. Sturm were their twelve children. Samuel Robinson, a son-in-law, followed in 1815, and the Medaris brothers, John R. and Abraham, came in 1817. Other very early names of this vicinity were Ellsworth, Princehouse, Tuttle and Richardson, Larue, Frazier, Kizer and Apple. John Platt, John Dickinsheets, Dr. John C. Leedom and many others came between 1830 and 1845. Dr. Pratt spent one year in the settlement, about 1820, and was followed by Dr. Little. John Medaris built the first brick house in 1824, near Plattsville, and also erected the first mill, a "corn cracker"; and William Ellsworth, Abraham Medaris, and Samuel Robinson all built sawmills on Leatherwood creek, which were operated by water-power. In 1854 the Hageman brothers' steam sawmill was built near Plattsville, and in 1865 John Sargent and John Neal built one on the Sturm farm

near Palestine. The Harbaugh portable sawmill, which made its advent in 1879, did an extensive business for years.

Salem Methodist church was organized in 1825, and worshiped in a log church until 1840, when it disbanded, part of the members going to form the society of Charity Chapel Methodist Protestant church, which, after twenty-five years or so, also faded out of existence, part of the membership going into the Charity Chapel Christian church, and building a new church in 1878, near the old chapel. The Spring Creek Christian church was organized in 1851 by J. T. Hunt and James Skillen, with a membership of sixty-one, in which were included all the Sanders and many others, among whom the names of Hall, Henman, Cramer, Sherwood, Williams, Luseney and Wiles are preserved. Their first chapel was built in 1852, and a second, larger, in 1868. In New Palestine the present church of the "Christian" denomination was built in 1881, and is the dominating congregation of the district.

Plattsville, laid out on the Medaris land in 1844, and New Palestine, planned for Ephraim Davidson in 1832, are still too small to aspire to the title of village, but nevertheless are social centres of local population, with flourishing lodges; and each of them also a church centre for the surrounding country. Plattsville has two churches, the Methodist Episcopal, once known as Antioch M. E. church, and the Universalist, which was organized in 1877.

Ballou was never more than a name, and Tawawa was the now abandoned name of the postoffice, only, at Palestine. The southeastern corner of Shelby county experienced the same historic tornado recorded in Logan county about 1825, but the storm had not gathered its full intensity until farther east, and few settlers in Shelby were affected by it.

Pasco is the name of a rural settlement east of Sidney, where is located the Gold Coin flouring mills, and near which is a well kept cemetery, one of the oldest in Shelby county.

A point of interest in the natural features of Shelby is the great boulder which from time immemorial has stood, curiously isolated, in the heart of a pretty ravine about two miles east of Sidney. It is estimated to be the largest single boulder in Ohio.

"What's in a name?"

There are more than a score of Sidneys in the United States. The majority of them derive the name from the same source as Sidney, Ohio, but through different channels. Out of many thousands of English boys who have been christened Sidney at the baptismal font, many of them emigrated to America, bringing with them the traditional veneration, in which they had been trained, toward the great English poet, knight and statesman, Sir Philip Sidney, proclaimed "the father of English literary criticism" by the scholars of succeeding centuries. It was in Sir Philip's honor that his namesake, Charles Sidney Starrett, donor of the town plat, affixed the name of Sidney thereto.

If Sidney has grown up into a bustling manufacturing town instead of developing slowly into a lovely pastoral village, with libraries and a college—a seat of learning as well as of justice—it has done no more violence to the name of Sidney than many a George

Washington, or Thomas Jefferson, or Rose, or Lily, has done to those hopeful titles.

Sidney was not "carved out of the heart of a forest," as has been truly said of many frontier towns. The seventy acres were a thoroughly cleared and cultivated farm, said to have been first planted to corn in 1809 by William Stewart. No wolf or deer was ever shot in the public square. The original plat included fifteen blocks, the northern border of the town being North lane, and the southern boundary what is now Water street. West lane, now broadened into an avenue, marked the western limit, and Miami avenue and East lane that on the east. These narrow confines seemed the horizon line, apparently, at that date. The plat occupied the second rise of land in the bowl of the valley, well above the flood line of the bottoms. But it long ago burst out of this little strait jacket in the hollow of the river's arm, where its infancy was spent, and, climbing the hills, spreads itself to north and west, as the future beckons it.

Dingmansburg, on the east heights across the Miami river, was already a name and a mail route station between Chillicothe and the northwest, before Sidney was summoned into existence. It was the location of the numerous family whose name has clung to it for a century, the new name, East Sidney, never having effaced the identity of the older hamlet. It has maintained a separate existence for nearly a century, fed by accessions from the Sidney population; but now, in 1919, its citizens have petitioned to be taken into the city, and given a share in the public utilities and the maintenance thereof.

The well advertised original sale of lots in the new county seat took place in the spring of 1820, attracting the attention, among many others, of John Blake, who was then a late arrival from England, having come with his wife and eight children to find a new home in the United States. En route to Sidney, the Blakes met Thomas English, also from England, who was persuaded to accompany them and undertake the building of a home, when a lot had been purchased. Mr. English, being a builder, accepted the proposition, and arriving at the sale himself invested in real estate and became a Sidney pioneer. Mr. Blake is credited with having been the first man to purchase a lot. If he was not that, he was, at all events, the first home builder of the newcomers. The Blakes moved into a small log house already standing, which may possibly have been the little block house of 1812, but this is not definitely known.

Mr. English sawed the lumber for the new house, and with the assistance of Elisha Montaney erected the building, which stood immediately east of the alley on the north side of the public square. When finished, the big house was said to be "the finest house in half a day's travel." In it, September 11, 1820, was born William Bartholomew Blake, the first Blake and doubtless the first white child born in Sidney. In December of the same year, Mr. Blake secured a license "to vend merchandise" in Sidney, and until April, 1823, when Jesse Bryan was licensed, this was the only store in the settlement. Amos Evans also began "keeping store" at his house in October, 1823. But in the meantime, Mr. Blake had been licensed in September, 1821, to keep a tavern in his house. This was followed

by a similar license to Francis Kendall in November, 1822; after which no other tavern was licensed in Sidney until May, 1830, when Abraham Cannon secured a license to open his house for tavern purposes.

The growth of the town was rather slow. There does not appear at any time to have been a rush of settlers to the county seat, but rather a steady tide (among whose names are many already noted as pioneers) that gradually filled the town. Building was generally of wood, but not of logs. There is little or no tradition of log houses here. Brick was not used for several years after the town began, but when it appeared it met with popular favor. Brick structures of the '20s are still standing in Sidney.

Values in town lots seem to have varied greatly with the location. John Carey paid $125 for his lot facing the public square, in 1820. The lot on Miami avenue, where the Methodists built their first church, brought the town director only sixteen dollars ten years later,—but possibly the fact that it was for church purposes had to do with the low figure. Glances at the development of the community as shown in other sketches will show that whatever the difficulties of building and choosing sites had been, there was gathered before 1830 a fair sized community of citizens of character and steadfast purpose. The crudeness of 1820 and the ensuing few years was wearing off. It is not probable that the court records of 1830 show twelve cases of assault and battery out of thirty-six for the term, as in September, 1821. Since cases of disagreement had to be settled in court at last, more of them were taken there first. Civilizing influences of church and lodge were gaining the ascendancy.

John Blake, pioneer householder, tavern keeper and merchant, engaged in buying and selling horses soon after settling in Sidney, and in 1826, on his return from the south whither he had taken a herd of fifty horses, he was waylaid and murdered for the money which he carried, and the family, the eldest of whom were hardly grown, were left fatherless. However, they were a numerous flock, and the race survived, the name of Blake being still numerous in Sidney, while the daughters, who married well-known young pioneer citizens, have left many descendants of other surname. One became the wife of Sheriff Kennard, and their daughter, Mary Blake Kennard, was the only child ever born on the public square, notwithstanding the sheriffs of more than half a century had their homes in the official residence adjacent to the jail. (Miss Kennard became Mrs. Henderson.) Ann Blake married Dr. H. S. Conklin, and Elizabeth Blake, who was a native of Sidney, married Robert Fry, and was the mother of Mrs. John Edgar and Mrs. E. W. Bingham. Thomas Blake, who was only five years of age when the family came to Sidney, married Ruth Ann Robinson, daughter of a pioneer citizen. Their one surviving son is Hamlin B. Blake, who was born in a home two blacks from the northwest corner of the square and at his marriage moved to a home two blocks from the northeast corner of the square, where he has resided ever since. Two sons, W. R. and G. Thaleon Blake, are expert civil engineers, and a grandson, Eugene Blake, is at present city engineer of Sidney. Other

branches of the Blakes are still represented, Mr. O. Buck Blake, now aged eighty-seven, being the oldest living native of the city. The Blake family continued to operate the tavern until 1831, when it was purchased by John W. Carey, a son of Cephas Carey of Hardin. Mr. Carey enlarged the house and added a story, blazoned the name National Hotel across the front, and opened it to the traveling public. It attained some celebrity, and is shown in Howe's Historical Collections, the illustration being made in 1846,—when it was still the principal hotel in Sidney, notwithstanding it had several ambitious rivals. Of all the frame buildings on the square the old tavern was perhaps the only one to stand out its days on the lot where it was built, others being removed bodily to make room for brick construction which came on with the approach of the canal, when Sidney began to dream of being a city some day. The tavern, a tavern no longer, was torn down in 1882, to make way for the erection of the first Thedieck brothers' big store (burned in 1914 and rebuilt in the same place; now the finest commercial building in Shelby county). At this time, among other sentiments expressed, the Shelby County Democrat said: "The science of the beautiful declares the old building must go—though its timbers are dry and hard enough to withstand the elements for many years to come." All of which was true, but if the "science of the beautiful" is not asleep in some enchanted palace a long way from Sidney, the time is ripe for a similar declaration regarding a large number of the buildings still facing the public square in the Year of Grace, 1919.

The old building at the northwest corner of the square, once heralded as "The Sign of the Stage Coach," though built of brick, and added to and upon during the thirties, is one of the survivals, which though substantial, is not ornamental. It is said, concerning this and other relics of the same era, that they were sought to be condemned as "unsafe" as early as the fifties; but after sixty-five years all are "still going strong." The first three-story building in Sidney is that which at present houses the popular Voiretta cafeteria on the ground floor. It was erected in the thirties by Guy C. Kelsey, and has survived many shocks of time and attacks of public safety boards, being now owned by W. K. Sterline, and Harriet and Fernande Kelsey, descendants of the builder. Tradition says that people came from miles around to gaze upon the wonder of its towering height. It was somewhat dwarfed, however, when the Philip Montanus building went up on the east side of the square in 1839.

From 1834 to 1840 was a period of growth and activity, owing to transportational facility afforded by the canal feeder. The building of the new courthouse also had given an impetus to the townspeople which encouraged better building about the square. There was little beauty in the external architecture of the day, although internal finishing, hand worked and simple, possessed a greater dignity than most modern ornamentation. The old Edgar home, on the south side of the square, built in 1837, had a far greater comeliness, externally, than others of its date, and is still preserved (occupied as office and business building by the Princehouse undertaking firm) in its quaint old-fashioned prettiness. Mr. John Edgar was born in this homestead in 1847. The Montanus build-

ing was dwarfed in its turn by the Fry building at the corner of the square and east Poplar street, and successively by the Taylor building, and the Piper buildings, and many others, which peep between the newer structures and suggest the hoary locks of old age betraying the octogenarian behind a mask of youth. Sidney is so well groomed today that one must walk slowly, and look upward to realize the odd contrasts of the skyline in the business district. Yet, so little of Sidney's real history was written down in the earlier times, it is only through these relics we may read many of its pages, —and those but stumblingly. We must picture a public square devoid of any form of comeliness previous to the building of the first brick courthouse in 1833. We must remember that it was surrounded for a great part of the year with rivers of deep mud, and that sidewalks were only a desultory public improvement—at private expense. It is quite possible that the first sheriffs' pigs and chickens shared the public square with them. The taverns and the majority of the early stores were licensed to sell whiskey, and it is even whispered that this line of trade predominated; although, in this connection, it is well to reflect that "Men's evil manners live in brass; their virtues we write in water."

Up to the final removal of the Shawanese from their reservations north of the Greenville Treaty line, in 1831-2, the Indians were in almost constant visitation at Sidney. The wares in the stores attracted them, and the white population was a continuous source of mild curiosity. They brought their native products to market, to exchange for those of the white man. They also traded much of their native good quality for the white man's firewater. Altogether, they were not troublesome in the same degree with many of the settlers, whose peccadilloes are recorded in the criminal court archives,—although their trading propensity required constant watchfulness on the part of the villagers. The curiosity of the Indians concerning the whites included a fascination for their babies, whom they coveted as novelties. Mrs. David Hendershott temporarily lost her infant son, George Hendershott, in this way. A squaw, who saw and admired the white babe, offered to exchange her own pappoose for him. Mrs. Hendershott gently refused, and the squaw went her way, biding her time. Returning another day, she found the infant Hendershott asleep in a cradle on the Hendershott porch, made a quiet exchange of babes, and started for home with her prize. There was no evil intent in the act; the squaw believed it a fair exchange. A hastily organized search party followed her and recovered little George unharmed. The squaw was admonished of the unlawfulness of her proceeding, but otherwise the incident was merely casual.

Where the venerable (but unvenerated) Wagner Hotel stands, a long one story tavern was built as early as 1830, passing by the title of the "Hailman House," after its owner. This one-story structure is incorporated in the present hotel, being the part that faces the courthouse square. It has been remodeled so long ago that it is not recognizable from any old picture, but upon it rest the two upper stories of the Ohio avenue elevation. Successive owners were numerous, David Carey being the proprietor for a long time,

when it was known as The Farmers' Hotel. David Carey was the father of Finley Carey, nicknamed "Tucker" Carey from the incident that as a little shaver, the tavern keeper's son used to entertain the guests of the tavern by singing "Old Dan Tucker," more than seventy-five years ago. Carey, père, died during the cholera epidemic about 1849, and his family later removed to Iowa. In the fifties the tavern had become the Thorne hotel, from a later proprietor. There had been a time, also, when it was known as the Burnett House,—probably after the day of Mr. Thorne. It had, by the fifties, been extended toward the west on the Poplar street side, and in the sixties had fallen into the possession of the elder Amann, from whom it was purchased in the sixties by Mathias Wagner, for a merely nominal sum. Mr. Wagner made it a three story building, and twice since has extended the western wing, on Poplar street. Business houses occupy the major part of the ground floor. The hostelry, once advertised and conducted as a first-class hotel, has outlived its title to the claim, however, and occupies a strategic corner which should be graced with a hotel from which the transient stranger within the gates of Sidney need not flee to Piqua to spend the night. Recent repairs to the old building have brought to light the old ball-room in the third floor, where Sidney's gay young social life used to centre fifty and more years ago, when the grandmothers of today were blooming girls, and the solid pillars of local church and finance were spruce young beaux. Wooden partitions, (now ordered out by the board of public safety), had separated the ball-room into sleeping rooms, in some old day of emergency; but of late years, cockroaches, inhabiting the cracks, had made them sleepless. Sidney is still clinging to hope that a long-promised modern hotel will replace the old relic soon.

The Metropole on west Poplar street is the new name of an old-time hotel, which has seen many vicissitudes, since the days when it housed the McGookin academy; after which epoch it flourished many years as a popular hotel, and is still as good as there is in Sidney. The property has been owned many years by William Shine. The Florentine was built after the railroads came, but was crowded out of popular favor by the encroachment of manufacturing interests. The Sidney House (now the Central) on West Court street, is of still later date. Smaller taverns kept by householders faded out of existence as the larger places came into being. The old Ackerly place, demolished to make place for the Monumental, was a late survival. Recently, several of the older homes of Sidney have been converted into rooming houses, in lieu of hotel accommodations, among them the fine old Nutt home on Walnut avenue hill, which is announced as a stag hotel, by the Sarver restaurant people.

The Charles Starrett homestead, facing the western terminus of South street, on Walnut, was a very early brick, the date not certain, as it was outside of the original town plat, but it probably was built in the twenties or earlier. It stands unchanged except for the external addition of porches on the front, put on by some more recent owner. The Dayton & Michigan railroad embankment encroached on the rear of the lot, in 1854, but that was after

the property had passed into the keeping of Amos Kennard. Where the Klipstine Lumber plant now is, the Starrett orchard used to bloom. At the south side of the lot "Starrett's run," cut off by the railroad, emerges by means of a culvert, and in a straitened channel at the side of Water street reaches the canal that was its first undoing.

The canal work brought to Shelby county a large influx of German laborers, who stayed to make homes in the town and farm country along the waterways. Their industry and thrift was valuable, and they developed into one of the country's strongest assets, while they changed the character of the population to a great extent. From being almost wholly English or of English descent with very slight admixture of other nationalities, Shelby county became a county at last half German or Alsatian French. The advent of the railroads in the fifties brought a new element which had hitherto scarcely touched Shelby county, the Irish immigrant. This same epoch had seen the movement northward of colonies of freed blacks, a part of the Randolph colony locating in this county in 1846. Most of these people came to work, and with them the rail and waterways brought men skilled to lead and direct construction, and others skilled in the art of metal working indispensable to construction. Moreover, the railroads brought prosperity or the means of achieving prosperity, to the doors of Sidney. Some individuals were wrecked by the good fortune of the town, but the fittest survived. The decade of the railroad building saw also the erection of several of Sidney's largest buildings,—the Fry building; Carey's Hall, on the northeast angle of Ohio avenue and Poplar street intersection; another, similar in size and purpose, which perished in the conflagration of 1914, and is replaced by the First National Exchange bank and the new DeWeese building; the large United Presbyterian church, which was torn down for the erection of the News-Democrat building; the Carey homestead on Ohio avenue; the Carey bank; the Union School (1857); and others, nearly all of them built by John W. Carey, who had become a builder of considerable note, well known in Dayton. No more interesting era has Sidney ever passed through than this, nor one of more radical change from existing conditions, unless the paving upheaval be an exception. The Civil war was an interruption, and not until after the resumption of normal conditions and finances did the industrial trend of the population make itself a leading feature of Sidney.

Sidney, though the county seat, did not attain the dignity of corporate existence as a village until 1834, when the population of six hundred came under the government of mayor and village council, and public improvement began slowly and fumblingly to be brought about. A market house was established within a short time from incorporation, which was a feature of the town for a score of years. The public square, with the new courthouse and jail, was improved, and, somewhere in the decade, the surrounding streets were guttered and graveled, although we only know this from the occasional action of the village council toward their repair. Once in a while the railroad companies were notified by the

council that lights must be maintained at the stations and crossings, but there is no proof that the railroads complied,—else, why the repeated demands? However, Sidney had no lights of any kind, and he who walked abroad at night, unless it were moonlight, must needs have carried a lantern in those days.

The first gas ordinance was passed by the village council June 11th, 1857, and signed by William Serviss, mayor, and James A. Irwin, recorder. However, Sidney still remained in prehistoric darkness, for all that. The old market house, which had stood so long in the way of traffic in Poplar street between Main and Miami, was ordered cleaned and repaired in the summer of 1859. Samuel Cowan received $1.70 for the labor of a day and a half,—including the brooms used. P. Crisman received still less for the labor of hauling the water for the scrubbing. Immediately after, the council followed this extravagant outlay of public money by a decision to abolish the market house altogether, as an obstruction to the street, which led to the school building; and it was accordingly sold for $150, to Samuel Frazier, who removed it.

In 1858 it is recorded that the village council ordered the town marshal to "have gravel hauled in and around the public square" to fill up the mud holes and "prevent hogs getting in the same." D. B. Rinehart was mayor at this time.

In 1859 the village council received "a petition signed by neumoris citizens," for the restraint of Sabbath breaking, and the town marshal was ordered to enforce the state laws regarding the desecration of the Sabbath, especially against the saloons and groceries selling ardent spirits. The council at this time was composed of William McCullough, C. D. Meyer, J. C. Frankeburger, J. C. Cummins, S. H. Mathers and D. B. Rinehart, mayor.

In 1862, fireworks of any description, for any purpose or upon any occasion whatever, were prohibited by village ordinance. (This was probably a Civil war measure.)

In 1867, further burials within the city limits were prohibited. This applied only to the burying ground east of the Presbyterian church; the Starrett ground at the foot of Main avenue being outside the village limits was not forbidden until thirty years later.

After 1869, street lighting was agitated in the newspapers, and in December, 1872, the village council passed a second "gas ordinance," which went into effect soon after, a private corporation being granted a franchise. The lights only surrounded the public square and one block in every direction therefrom—as far as the gas mains extended. The same agitation in the public prints had resulted in the passage, in November, 1872, of the first water-works ordinance, which was printed in the Sidney Journal, and the bonds issued at once. M. C. Hale was then mayor, and John Knox, clerk.

Concerning these two improvements: When the gas plant was established it stood where the Electric Light company's plant now is, between the canal and the Big Four railroad. The mains for artificial gas were never extended beyond the original limit. The first water works was installed on the Holley System. It was engineered by John Hill, who had a weir constructed conveying the water from supposedly inexhaustible sources. For a while it

answered the requirements, but the ditching and draining of the lands produced scarcity of water, and reinforcement by hand fire engines could not draw water from dry springs. Force and volume were both wanting. The city water works was then built, drawing water from the river and using mechanical filters. This also proved unsatisfactory, and the water is now drawn from several wells, situated between the river and the canal, east of Tilbury run, and the original engines at the pumping station are supplemented by an auxiliary electric engine for use in emergency. The first water works stood on the east side of the Miami. The stand pipe on the hill north of the city was built to supply the pressure needed for fire fighting and general sanitation, sanitary plumbing of dwellings and buildings being impossible previous to the completion of water and sewer systems in 1901 to 1903. Typhoid epidemics were frequent in parts of the town previous to this date.

The paving ordinance of 1873 related only to graveling the streets, no real paving being done for many years after that date. A paving ordinance passed in 1877 affected only sidewalks and gutters. Sidewalks of stone were ordered on Ohio, Poplar and Court streets. John G. Stephenson was then mayor.

Monumental Hall being just completed, a license was issued in May, 1878, authorizing its use as a place of public amusement. It became thereafter for some years, the nearest approach to a theatre Sidney has ever had, although Masonic hall in the O. J. Taylor building had served. Its situation, in the third floor of a building not fire-proof, removed it from eligibility after a term of years, and it has become, by lease, the home of the I. O. O. F.

In 1880 Main avenue was extended further south, and night police authorized by the council. Various Sunday keeping ordinances were passed from time to time. Sidney was divided into wards 1, 2, 3 and 4, in November, 1882. A tax levy for municipal purposes was passed June, 1883, the rate being ten mills on each dollar of assessed valuation. A public librarian was appointed by ordinance, 1886.

The erection of slaughter houses (new) within the city limits, or repair of those already standing was prohibited by ordinance of August, 1885. A natural gas ordinance for the Mercer Gas & Fuel company was passed December, 1887. (A move was made by the council to buy the company out. This was met with opposition in the press, and afterward realized to have been well-avoided. The Thomas syndicate owned the gas fields which supplied Sidney at first. The natural gas of the present [1919] comes from the Coshocton fields.) The next change in lighting was about 1890, when the natural gas company secured possession of the local gas company, by purchase, and changed to electric lighting. Lighting in Sidney has never been by municipal ownership nor direction. It is now controlled by the New York company, and they buy the current from the Western Ohio Electric railroad.

The Sidney Light & Coke company was authorized by ordinance of July 9, 1888, to "erect, maintain, use and operate" electric light poles, with "the right of way of all ways" for the purpose, with certain restraining clauses not necessary to enumerate.

Water street (the original basin of Starrett's run) was improved in 1889. The fire department, established in 1865 was improved several times, the more expensive improvements coming after the erection of the Monumental building. Special improvement was made in 1890. Wooden building within restricted limits forbidden after May, 1890.

Trouble occurred in connection with the natural gas supply in 1891, the price being regulated by ordinance in April, 1891, but suspended at the next meeting of the council, while the gas company was compelled to fulfill its contracts, at the same time. New natural gas regulations were made in June, 1898.

A village market was authorized and regulated May, 1892, but the ordinance was soon after repealed and changed. A new market ordinance was passed August, 1895, and a market master appointed.

The Central Union Telephone company was authorized to erect poles for its service by ordinance passed August, 1892. The Ohio Telephone and Telegraph company was permitted to erect poles by ordinance of May, 1893. The artificial gas price was also regulated at this time, for five ensuing years. The Postal Telegraph company permit is dated 1894. In 1895, the price of natural gas was regulated, this time for the Miami Valley Gas and Fuel company. The fire department was again improved in this year, and water works trustees were authorized to draw salaries.

A contract was made by the council with the Sidney Electric Light company, July, 1896, to light public places, streets, lanes and alleys for a period of five years. There was much grading of streets and alleys in 1896 and following seasons, also new streets opened or extended through the additions lately annexed to the town. Further improvements were made in the fire department in 1897.

Sidney became a city, 1897, by virtue of a new Ohio law declaring all towns above a certain population to be "cities by right of numbers," the next order below to be called "villages," the next "hamlets," and the lowest, "postoffices." C. W. Nessler was the first "city" mayor.

"Certain rights" were granted to the Inland Telegraph company in May, 1898. New natural gas regulations were enacted in June, 1898. In February, 1899, it was granted to the Sidney Telephone company, its successors and assignees, to re-erect * * * poles, wires, et cetera, fire alarms included. (The same was signed over to the Sidney Electric Light company, April, 1909.)

In May, 1901, by special election, Sidney decided to issue bonds for $50,000 for construction of a main sewer, two-thirds of the voters being in favor of the issue. Sewerway rights were "appropriated by the council for the city, in July, 1901, and necessary condemnation of certain private properties" authorized, said properties being paid for out of the sewer fund. Milton Bennett contracted with the city to build the sewer.

An ordinance "to improve certain streets by paving them" was passed June, 1903, said streets to be Main, Ohio, Court and Poplar. Systematic paving still going forward (1919) along same lines, as fast as streets can be regulated with regard to traffic. The waterworks buildings were reconstructed in 1903. In this year, also, was

re-created the board of health, first established in the village in 1882, when Dr. D. R. Silver, George C. Anderson, William C. Wyman, Harvey Guthrie, Dr. R. R. Hopkins, and W. P. Stowell formed the personnel.

A single track electric street railway was authorized in 1902, as subsequently built by the Western Ohio Electric railroad company, with franchise to operate for twenty-five years. Ordinances authorizing street railway routes through the city for the Bellefontaine & Sidney Electric railway were passed in February and April, 1903, but have not been acted upon.

The bonded indebtedness of the city of Sidney, published March, 1919, for the year ending December 31, 1918, was $482,250, a decrease of $30,400 from the previous year. The city government is efficiently administered, and thoroughly organized, the present official family being Harry K. Forsyth, mayor; Henry C. Shafer, auditor; Urban H. Doorley, solicitor; Grover C. Timeus, treasurer; council members: Clyde C. Carey, president; G. R. Loudenback, Hugh Toy, Henry Berger, James Hewitt, Ed Kaser, H. A. Morris, Harley Baker. Safety department: Dr. F. D. Clark, director; William O'Leary, chief of police; George Hume, chief of fire department. Service department: B. F. Martin, director; W. L. Heiser, water works secretary; G. A. Hatfield, water works superintendent; J. L. Dickensheets, superintendent of cemetery; B. F. Martin, street commissioner; Eugene Blake, city engineer. Civil service commission: R. H. Trego, president; E. W. Stowell, secretary; O. Stockstill. Board of health: Harry K. Forsyth, president ex officio; W. A. Graham, vice-president; Frank Schlagetter, health officer and clerk; Henry C. Shafer, deputy registrar; E. J. Griffis, B. T. Buller, E. T. Custenborder and Dr. A. B. Gudenkauf. (The foregoing is a list of men impeccable, thorough and executive, and the only suggestion possible to make for the future is that a greater number of physicians be included in the board.)

The park commissioners are S. L. Wicoff and Roy Redinbo. The sinking fund trustees are C. F. Hickok, president; J. E. Russell, W. O. Amann, W. J. Emmons and Ed F. Mede (secretary), W. T. Amos and L. M. Studevant.

The fire department is thoroughly up to the times, with the most modern and efficient equipment for fire fighting.

The first addition to the original plat of Sidney was that lying north of North Lane, which was dense woods at the time of the founding of the village, but gave way to the approach of the canal. The part is still designated Dixon's Addition. North of it runs the Big Four railroad track, and the old feeder canal passes beyond it at an angle. At the left of the Main avenue canal bridge stands the little Fire House No. 1, vacant and smile-provoking in its smallness, where Sidney's first organized fire department had its headquarters, and where a little hand engine was kept, the main dependence of the town being a hook and ladder company and a bucket brigade which passed the buckets hand to hand along a line from the canal to any fire that started. It is to be remarked that Sidney was never wiped from the map by any fire, however. John Edgar, who organized the first volunteer fire department, also organized the first paid fire

department, when, after the completion of the Monumental building, Sidney first took on the character of a coming city. That old fire house also serves the purpose of marking the spot where the first railroad engine, a small pony affair, was taken from the canal boat that had brought it from Cincinnati, and pushed across to the track of the Bellefontaine & Indiana railroad. Dixon's Addition has long been one of the crowded factory districts of Sidney, lying convenient to traffic, yet removed by railroad and canal from the residential portions. Subsequent additions to the town number more than thirty-five, and are unnecessary to define. The town is twenty times as large as it was platted, at the least. Most of it is beautiful, and advantage has been taken of nearly all of its possibilities in the way of building. There are notable exceptions to this, but they are few. The lot at the southwest point opposite the public square is as guiltless of permanent building as it was one hundred years ago. Coveted many times for different purposes, it has been withheld from the real estate market, and at present is leased, a frame shack (housing the Spot restaurant) occupying the finest business situation in Sidney. It is now the property of Mrs. Vesta Nutt.

Perhaps the most pretentious and costly of Sidney's homes have been built north of the public square, and on the heights of Ohio and Walnut avenues, these magnificent situations attracting even the earliest settlers for home building, while the vicinity of the churches kept many on the levels of North Ohio, Main and Miami avenues. The south end, however, since the extension of the streets and the park improvements, has become equally favored, and is by many considered the most attractive portion of Sidney. The great places on the hills are impressive, and the newcomer sees them at once. Indeed they form a large part of that view which makes travelers on the railroads remember the conductor's call of "Sidney!"

But, hidden among Sidney's elms and maples on South Main and Ohio avenues are roof trees quite as attractive in their way, and much easier to reach after a day's work at the office. One of the show places of the south side is The Chimneys, which was not built for a show place at all, but for a home for his mother, by Herman Tappè, jr., a Sidney youngster, who grew up amid poverty and hardship—at which he laughed and made faces—and developed, with his mother to encourage him, a unique talent as a designer of fashions that has made him famous as a costumer all over the United States. Herman Tappè's artistry extends farther than mere hats and costumes, however, and, while his success is great and enviable in his line, he might easily have succeeded in a more permanent line of art, had the advantages of early training been his. On the same lot where stood the modest little frame cottage into which the Tappè children were crowded by circumstance, stands now the artistic home upon which has been lavished much more than money—thought, taste, humor, idealism and infinite patience and seeking. The quaint white gables and the chimneys, the roof with its life-like cats, the hedge and the parapet surrounding the compact grounds—which extend to the south, from the deep porch, in the most charming of little formal gardens, with a fountain and statues hidden in recesses of the hedge—and the stiff old-fashioned bouquets that top

the gateway pillars are a lure to the inner recesses of the house, in which the penchant of Mr. Tappè for the antique has been carried out with utmost finesse in every apartment, the whole being as fascinating as a picture book—and most livable, beside! Nestling in a deep cushion in an ingle-nook in the living room, lies a royal Persian cat, with the soft yellow of its fur so velvety, its slumber so reposeful, that one is startled to find it porcelain. Porcelain cats! Pour quoi? It is a Danish custom, and is derived from mythical times. In ancient days, a legend tells, the Royal Court desired to replenish the ranks of knighthood with the strongest youths of the nation. The contestants were put to severe trials of strength. One, young Harald, was requested, as a last test, to lift a sleeping cat from the floor. Pull as hard as he might, only one foot could he lift, and that was immediately relinquished by his failing hand. Yet the whole court had trembled when they saw even that one paw lifted, for the sleeping cat represented the power of the whole government, and, theoretically, the cosmic force of the universe! Hence, the cat on the roof tree and in the ingle-nook, signifies the strength of the house or the power which preserves the sanctity of the home and fireside. Incidentally, the cats, which were unprocurable in America during the war, were designed by Mr. Tappè himself, and many a yellow Persian may be found in other homes than The Chimneys. Herman Tappè's headquarters are, of course, in New York, where his brothers and sisters have followed him, all now successful, yet unforgetful of Sidney days and faces.

Fraternal organizations in Sidney began at an unusually early date for so small a pioneer town. The Masons organized Temperance Lodge No. 73 in March, 1825, and were chartered at the petition of Dr. William Fielding, Robert Blakely, John Lenox, James Wells, Elisha Williams, John Blakely, James DePuy, John McCorkle, Abraham Kensinger, and Lemuel Loughry. From 1835 to 1845 the lodge was suspended, following the death of William Morgan—which was by some attributed to Masonic machinations. Summoned together again after a ten years lapse, by the worshipful master, Dr. Fielding, it has gone forward ever since on a full tide of popular favor. Masonry had a home in Sidney before any church owned one, the consecration of their first hall, in Hailman's first tavern on the north side of Poplar street, occurring in 1826, when the great and solemn occasion closed with a banquet at "Mr. Blake's hotel." Additional chapters have been chartered since then, and the fraternity numbers a great proportion of Sidney's foremost men.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Sidney Lodge No. 60, was established in 1846, upon petition of J. Hailman, W. M. Ross, T. M. Carey, E. Pretzman, A. G. Wilder, M. Thompson, and R. Rogers. The first year's elections included the names of Dr. H. S. Conklin, Thomas Blake, B. W. Carey, David Bulle, C. Starrett, Benjamin McClain, and Paul Mowry. The Patriarchal Circle was instituted in 1882. The Oddfellows have occupied the Monumental hall for the past twenty years.

The Knights of Pythias, Summit Lodge No. 50, was organized in 1873, the charter members being Tobe Weinstein, O. O. Mathers, H. H. Sprague, S. Alex Lecky, Robert Given, Henry Wagner, M. D.,

A. J. Robertson, Daniel Toy, sr., B. F. Martin, J. A. Stipp, Harvey Guthrie, W. H. Goode, C. R. Joslin and W. W. Robertson.

The B. P. O. E. also have an active organization in Sidney, and own a home on West Court street.

Neal Post No. 62, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized in 1871 with twenty-two charter members. The post was named in honor of Capt. William Neal, of the 20th O. V. I., who was killed at Kenesaw mountain.

Sidney's political life has been as vivid as any phase of its civic development. Town and county have had a fair share in the public life of the state and nation, and have experienced within themselves a tense condition of partisan activity and struggle, which on the surface may have seemed at times to divide households against themselves. Underneath, however, there are stronger bonds than those of political party, knitting society into one. The famous Vallandigham mob of 1864, when partisan blood rather boiled over and which gave to peaceful Sidney its nearest approach to a riot, has long been a source of quite non-partisan amusement, as old men are wont to laugh at the quarrels of their boyhood days. There is an amusing incident of the days when the Whig melting pot had finished its work, and the two great parties of the century had come out clearly distinguishable:

Two Sidney men, brothers-in-law, "Uncle" John Duncan and "Father" David Edgar, had found themselves, the one in the character of a simon-pure Jeffersonian Democrat and the other in that of a primordial Republican. Mr. Duncan appeared as a Democratic candidate for county treasurer. There was an immediate clash between them.

"But, of course, David, you'll vote for me?" ventured Mr. Duncan, hopefully.

"But, of course, John, I won't!" flashed Mr. Edgar. The brothers fought throughout the campaign. Mr. Duncan was elected. The signing of his bond became necessity. With no hope at all, Mr. Duncan said, gloomily,

"Of course, David, you won't sign my bond?"

"Of course I will, John!" returned Mr. Edgar, and they were one family again. It was a characteristic instance of the fact that there is no real dividing line in Sidney. Strongly Democratic at the polls, Sidney not infrequently drops party politics and acts for the public good alone, and the live and let live spirit is uppermost in every vital matter.

The Sidney that is, is good to look upon, and infinitely better than the Sidney that is past, in all the conditions of living. A little more public spirit, generally distributed; a little more thought for and about "the other fellow"; a little more homogeneity in the mass, a willingness to follow a standard; a little elevation of that standard, and a broadening of the civic vision—these are the things needed to make, of the Sidney that is coming, all that it ought to be.

War Activities in Shelby County

In the scant and casual records of Sidney's past, one finds few details of the life and doings of its citizens out of official circles, and,

except for the records of the Civil war veterans, little mention of the participation of the men of Shelby county in previous wars. But enough evidence remains, in the form of military titles, to connect a just proportion of the fighting forces of the community with every call of patriotism uttered through the century.

Not behind any other period of its history has the response of both city and country district been in the recent world war, now happily concluded—though the poignancy of sacrifices made has not yet faded from broken homes, where hearts are still bleeding and tears are yet undried.

The report of the Shelby county draft board is to be given here complete, but it must be remembered, in reading the totals, that the draft did not include many who went from this county, from other places where they were temporarily located, into the United States forces; or who, in their eagerness to do their part, did not wait for the United States to enter, but enlisted from Canada. "Company L," of the O. N. G., who had served throughout the Mexican border campaign, is not included in the totals, nor many others who sent no word, of their departure, from other points, until letters came from overseas to tell the story. The exact number of volunteers, who went before the selective draft had been decided upon, has not been ascertained. Letting the figures of the draft board speak for the rest, we find that in the registration of June 5, 1917, there were listed 2,078 men, divided as follows: Class I, 468; class II, 240; class III, 121; class IV, 1,042; class V, 207. Of the whole, 424 were inducted into the service, and, of those not drawn, 68 enlisted. The June and August, 1918, registrations totalled 233 names, divided into: Class I, 117; class II, 57; class III, 12; class IV, 29; class V, 18. The registration of September, 1918, covering the ages from nineteen to thirty-six, exhibited 1,217 names, divided into: Class I, 480; class II, 4; class III, 18; class IV, 661; class V, 54. Covering the eighteen-year registrants, were 234 names: Class I, 230; class II, 0; class III, 4. Of the men aged from thirty-seven to forty-five, unclassified, there were 1,389; the total September registration being 2,840, and of all registrations, 5,151.

Thirty-eight of the September registrants were inducted into the S. A. T. C., bringing the total number of inductions by the draft board to 491, with 70 enlistments recorded, making a record, for the county board, of 561 names, to which the reader must add the many suggested whom the draft board did not reach, but who nevertheless are to be counted among Shelby county's young patriots.

The draft board, whose work was most faithfully carried out, consisted of B. F. Martin, chairman; W. T. Amos, secretary; Dr. M. F. Hussey, medical examiner, and Miss Anna Hennessey, chief clerk. From September, 1918, to January, 1919, a soldier clerk was employed as extra—being James Stuber, a "limited service" recruit from the fish and game department at Columbus. The work of Dr. Hussey in the first draft calls for special mention, great personal sacrifice and labor being expended in the examination of 640 men, with only occasional help in cases of haste, from Drs. J. W. Costolo, O. O. LeMaster and C. E. Johnston. The character of the personnel of the board was such as to gratify the entire community, exercising

justice, discrimination and due human sympathy in the discharge of their duties.

Only one contingent of Shelby county soldiers was sent away with any public demonstration of farewell, that of May 28, 1918, when the largest group, 115 men, departed on the day of the great war chest parade, in which they were a leading feature, escorted to the station, where they entrained, by an immense crowd. For the rest, they had gone in little companies, as they were summoned, with only intimate friends to wish them Godspeed from quivering lips and aching hearts. Sidney sent of its finest younger surgeons to the service of the nation, and the brightest of her young men went first and most eagerly. Many have won honors and come home to love and hope, or have found their work the gateway to material advancement in other fields. Four Sidney boys attained high rank as aviators, Lieuts. R. D. Kenny, William Orbison, Frederick Stiles and Voress Loudenback. Lieut. Orbison electrified his home county by thrilling flights on war chest day. Lieut. Kenny was retained for months as commander of primary solo flight at Barron field, Texas.

But the inevitable sadness of war fell heavily on the county, thirty-three of its brave lads being sacrificed. Ten of these were Sidney boys, the remaining twenty-three being from homes all over the county. Twenty-one sleep in France; eleven died in different plague-stricken camps during the terrible influenza epidemic; and one "suffered a sea change." Their names, collected and printed with brief biographies, in a memorial pamphlet by the Shelby county memorial association, are here recorded, followed by those of the association. Upon the occasion of the memorial mass meeting, an eloquent address was delivered by Hon. Charles M. Wyman, which forms part of the material of the pamphlet. It is not reproduced here, but it was a beautiful tribute to the patriotism of the dead, and full of inspiration to the living. In the freshness of grief, words are often but futile messengers of comfort to the bereaved; but the sympathy they carry lives long after their echoes die.

The brightest laurels we can lay upon the graves of our boy heroes in France, or upon those of the victims of camp scourges in the United States, are, however, only pale symbols of the glory with which their story crowns the county.

"Lest we forget!"

Frederick Napier Annandale, Sidney, Ohio, Company L, O. N. G., died in France, of wounds received in action. Age, thirty years.

Floyd Briggs, of Sidney, Ohio, Company L, O. N. G., killed in action in France. Age, nineteen years.

Homer R. Colby, of Loramie township, 6th regiment, U. S. Marines, died in France. Age, twenty-two years.

Grover Cox, of McLean township, 9th Training battalion, died at Camp Sherman, Ohio. Age, twenty-six years.

Louis Henry Daniel, of McLean township, U. S. navy, U. S. S. Trippe, washed overboard and lost at sea. Age, twenty-two years.

Benjamin Logan Englerth, of Anna, Ohio, Medical Officers' Reserve corps, Coast artillery, died in France. Age, twenty-six years.

Leo John Francis, of Loramie township, 159th Depot brigade, died at Camp Taylor, Kentucky. Age, twenty-three years.

Robert Comer Fogt, of Dinsmore township, U. S. Marines, U. S. S. Cincinnati, died at Key West, Florida. Age, twenty-one years.

Stephen L. Francis, of Loramie township, Company D, 329th regiment infantry, U. S. army, died in France of wounds received in action. Age, twenty-five years.

Noah Wilson Haner, of Sidney, Ohio, Company L, killed in action, in France. Age, twenty years.

Edward William Heiland, of Dinsmore township, Company L, died in France, of wounds received in action. Age, twenty-three years.

John Henry Helminger, of Jackson township, Company H, 330th infantry, died in France, of wounds received in action. Age, twenty-nine.

Ralph Emerson Hineman, of Dinsmore township, Company K, 103rd regiment, 26th division, died in France. Age, twenty-three years.

Don Henly John, of Sidney, Ohio, 158th Depot brigade, died at Camp Sherman, Ohio. Age, twenty-one years.

Leopold Alonzo Kah, of Dinsmore township, Company D, 153rd regiment infantry, died in France, of wounds received in action. Age, twenty-five years.

James McKinley Latimer, of Turtle Creek township, Troop B, 15th cavalry, U. S. army, died in France. Age, under seventeen years.

John J. Layman, of Washington township, 158th Depot brigade, died at Camp Sherman, Ohio. Age, twenty-two years.

Clarence Nathan Maxon, of Sidney, Ohio, Company L, killed in action, in France. Age, twenty years.

Lloyd Leslie Mottoe, of Salem township, Depot brigade, died at Camp Sherman, Ohio. Age, twenty-two years.

Earl Munch, of Jackson township, Company B, 146th regiment, killed in action, in France. Age, twenty-two years.

Raymond G. Nettleship, of Salem township, Company G, 148th regiment infantry, died in France, of wounds received in action. Age, twenty-six years.

Walter Raymond Pence, of Sidney, Ohio, Marine corps, died in France. Age, twenty-one years.

Henry Elmer Regula, of Jackson township, 158th Depot brigade, died at Camp Sherman, Ohio. Age, twenty-two years.

Abram Robinette, of Washington township, Company K, 4th regiment, U. S. army, died at Camp Perry, Illinois. Age, twenty-two years.

Orla Sylvester Scherer, of Jackson township, Company L, died in France. Age, twenty years.

Anthony Michael Sherman, of Sidney, Ohio, 6th regiment, U. S. Marines, died in France. Age, twenty-three years.

Robert Lee Smith, of Green township, Company B, 104th U. S. Engineers, died at Camp McClellan, Annison, Alabama. Age, twenty-three years.

Simon Peter Snapp, of Perry township, volunteer in 13th Canadian battalion, died in France, of wounds received in action. Age, thirty-eight years.

Herman Henry Soelman, of Van Buren township, 159th Depot brigade, died at Camp Taylor, Kentucky. Age, twenty-three years.

John E. Stanridge, of Sidney, Ohio, Company M, 329th infantry, U. S. army, died in France, of wounds received in action. Age, twenty-four years.

Carl Frederick Troester, of Sidney, Ohio, 32nd division, U. S. army, killed in action, in France. Age, twenty-three years.

Oden Wilkinson, of Perry township, Training detachment, Mechanical institute, U. S. army, died at Cincinnati. Age, twenty-seven years.

Gordon Wright, of Sidney, Ohio, Company A, 23rd infantry, 6th division, U. S. army, killed in action, in France. Age, twenty-two years.

The Shelby county men composing the Memorial association are:

From Sidney, P. R. Taylor,* J. D. Barnes, Rev. W. B. Love, I. M. Apple, J. Wilson Roy,* W. P. Collier, William Young, C. C. Kelly, P. L. Frazier, M. A. Doorley, H. E. Bennett, James E. Way, Brice Smith, P. O. Stockstill, Louis W. Kah, Orin Staley, and James Sharp.

From Botkins, Thomas Kennedy and Benjamin Artkamp.

From Anna, J. W. A. Fridley, R. D. Mede, Wilson Dill, T. S. Price, J. F. Ailes, and John Deiters.

From Houston, G. W. Carpenter, Dr. J. S. Strosnider and J. F. Flinn.

From Jackson Center, F. M. Wildermuth and Elmer Meranda.

From Swanders, Robert Evans and George Knasel.

From Piqua Road, Frank Rhodes and John Booher; and W. J. Sherman, Fort Loramie; Bernard Brandywine, Minster; Isaac Green, Pemberton; B. C. Epler, Port Jefferson; John Wones, Maplewood; Henry Eisenhut, Kettlerville; and Dr. S. S. Gabriel, Lockington.

Not only to the dead is honor due, but to those who lived, sharing the risks and dangers, enduring the drudgery and dreary waiting, missing the great adventure, or coming out of it with maimed bodies and blinded eyes—or, fortunate to seek once more the opportunities they sacrificed at the call of liberty—uncrowned by the immortality vouchsafed in a patriot's death. The work of the memorial association may not be laid down until these, all, have been recognized by some fitting token of permanent dignity.

Of all the great drives for funds during the war, that of the Y. M. C. A. was the first to be organized and put across, if the initial drive for Red Cross membership in 1917 be excepted.

Sidney having no local Y. M. C. A., Hon. J. E. Russell, appointed to have charge of the campaign in Shelby county, was under the necessity of building from the foundation, in order successfully to raise the quota of $15,000 assigned to the county. Mr. Russell,

* Removed from Shelby county.

assisted by Mr. W. E. Kilborn, organized the county outside of Sidney, succeeding by personal and intimate work, in securing a chairman for each school district, in nearly all of which the detail organizations were promptly effected, though a few were somewhat slow. In Sidney, of course, it was possible to make the most headway, and as soon as the chairmen had accepted, a dinner was held at the Methodist church banquet hall, to which the group were invited, as well as many prominent citizens, a guest of honor being Dr. Bunton, of Dayton, who presented the subject and inspired the working forces for the effort they were about to make. Early in January, 1918, the drive took place, the county going "over the top" figure, and rounding up $16,500. The success of this first drive set the pace for the county, in other drives, all of which were greatly assisted by the foundation laid for future organization by the thorough work done under Mr. Russell.

The second drive for funds conducted was that of the Knights of Columbus, which was launched by a banquet at the K. of C. hall on the evening of January 25, 1918, at which the Protestant and Catholic clergy of the city were present and addressed the company, in addition to speeches from Chaplain Grusemeyer of Camp Sherman, P. R. Taylor of the local Red Cross, A. J. Hess, W. A. Graham and Charles M. Wyman. The Catholic clergymen who spoke were Fathers Fortman, of Holy Angels'; Kreuzkamp, of the parish at Russia (Shelby county); and Blottman, assistant at Holy Angels'; and the protestant churches were represented by Revs. W. B. Love, R. Wobus, William Pieffer, and R. W. Ustick. The speeches were all short, pithy and enthusiastic, all seeming to seize eagerly this opportunity to show that in the real crisis of living, there is no division caused by creeds. Incidentally, the K. of C. slogan adopted was "Everybody welcome. Everything free." The weather being the most severe of the whole winter during the dates set for the campaign, with deep snows, piled in heavy drifts, making many country roads impassable, not only were the majority of the country chairmen prevented from coming to the banquet, but also from doing their expected part in the canvass. But in spite of this, the quota assigned, $5,000, was over-subscribed by nearly fifty per cent, the sum of $7,113.34 being amassed, a big "thermometer" on the north side of the Court House registering hourly the progress of the drive. There was fine co-operation among the people of the county, and with better weather, the quota would have been doubled. The chairman, Mr. Ed. F. Salm, was assisted by Mr. Ed. C. Wolf, secretary, Mr. Ben. B. Amann, treasurer, and Mr. Charles M. Wyman, publicity man.

The War Savings Stamp campaign, growing out of the Thrift Stamp successes, was begun about mid-January, 1918. Mr. Percy R. Taylor had been first appointed chairman of the W. S. S. sales in Shelby county, but resigned not long after, on account of change of residence to Toledo. Mr. Val Lee, postmaster at Sidney, was then appointed by the state director to fill the chairmanship, and organize the campaign, which had scarcely begun at this date. Mr. Lee utilized the twelve postmasters of the county as sub-chairmen, with full instructions, and quotas of stamps were placed at each

post-office. Weekly reports on sales were required of them, and the relative percentage of sales was kept ever before them. The entire county force of mail carriers was impressed as salesmen for the stamps. Good headway was made, until April, by no other means but this, the postmasters without exception taking care of the business with unexpected ability. Mr. Lee, meanwhile, was mapping out his plan for the great drive, which he chose not to stage until the others should be past, and the early harvests had replenished the county purses. Up to June only about $150,000 had been sold, and Shelby county appeared to be a laggard. Appearances, as they often are, were deceitful. Chairman Lee's plan was now ripe.

As organized for the drive, the personnel of the committee was: Chairman, Mr. Val Lee; executive secretary, Urban H. Doorley; rural chairman, Fred Wildermuth; board of instructors, D. Finley Mills, B. F. Martin, J. W. Simmons, H. E. Bennett, Judge J. D. Barnes, Wilbur E. Kilborn, W. J. Emmons, H. H. Needles, J. Edward Russell, M. F. Hussey, and W. T. Amos. Executive committee, W. A. Graham, J. W. Simmons, H. E. Bennett, Clem Crusey, J. C. Cummins and D. F. Mills.

The drafted men of the deferred classification to the number of fifteen hundred were taken as the basis for working teams, and summoned to a mass meeting held at the high school auditorium where they were addressed by George Mannix, of Darke county (since, by appointment, common pleas judge of Darke county), in an impassioned oration, unmatched in eloquence throughout the entire period of the war, which made a patriot of every lad in the crowded hall, ready to die for his country, if needed, and also to do, before dying, everything in his power as a salesman of War Savings Stamps. A captain was appointed in every precinct in the city, and in every township in the county. So thoroughly had the scheme of organization been worked out, that, in its final ramifications, each canvasser had only five or six families to visit. The city captains were Hugh Bingham, Ted Flinn, Harry Piper, Carl Berger, G. U. Rhees, Herbert Quelhorst, F. N. Raterman, Walter Corey, Harvey Hanselman, Lee Francis, Orlie Rodgers, Roy Wones, Elmer Ludwig, Harry Hoewisher, Wm. Meckstroth, Clarence Polhamus, Roy DeWeese, Kerr Fulton, Milton McNeill, Clay Caven, F. X. Lauterbur, and Thomas Studevant. The rural chairmen were: Salem, J. C. Wones; Jackson, John Duckworth; Perry, Rev. Furrow; Green, Clifford Hetzler; Botkins, Thomas Kennedy; Anna, J. W. Fridley; Franklin, Samuel Hunt; Swanders, S. E. Sherer; Clinton, W. H. McCloskey; Orange, H. M. Martin; Van Buren, Henry Becker; Turtle Creek, F. M. Hussey; McLean, Joseph Kloecker; Cynthiana, John Marshall; Loramie, Felix Francis, and Washington, Mark Weymer.

In the schools, directed by H. R. McVay, more stress was laid upon the education of pupils, by means of which the economic value of the stamps was impressed upon their parents, also,—than upon mere sales, although the sales were very good. The drive, set for the first of August, lasted ten days, the total sales in Shelby county amounting to $570,000, which was sent in at once. Mr. Lee's resignation went in at the same time, but was not accepted. Chair-

man Lee attributes great credit to his county assistant, Mr. Wildermuth, whose knowledge of the county, as well as whose patriotic service, was of the greatest value; also to the rural postmasters, to whom the handling of the large sums of money was unprecedented, yet who performed this responsible task with safety and exactness.

A permanent post-drive league was formed at once with the same captains, and basis, officered as follows: Urban H. Doorley, president; F. X. Lauterbur, vice-president; treasurer, Thomas Studevant; secretary, Theodore Flinn. A final "Bring 'Em Back" campaign is scheduled for the season now current. (1919).

Realizing the undue expenditures of time and labor in the individual drives for funds, and the increasing calls for money to be used in the different departments of war work, Shelby county followed the example set in many cities of conducting a drive for a war chest, from which each organized avenue of war beneficence could draw for the prosecution of its work, and none be even temporarily embarrassed for funds, nor under the necessity of taking civilian war workers from their tasks, to solicit separate funds.

A mass meeting was called at the high school auditorium, at which Judge Barnes presided, and the scheme of the war chest was elucidated to the public. A temporary committee was appointed to select a committee and officers for the conduct of the drive, their nomination of Judge J. D. Barnes as general chairman being accepted, and he was vested, thereby, with full authority to select his associate committeemen. In accordance with this, Harry K. Forsyth was named secretary, and J. C. Cummins treasurer, the other members being Hon. J. E. Russell, Percy R. Taylor, W. E. Kilborn, Charles Wyman, Prof. H. R. McVay, Clem Crusey, and Ed. F. Salm.

It was concluded upon, after study of the situation, to make a county wide drive for $100,000, to meet the county quota for all war benevolences. The slogan "1 in 31" was adopted, in accordance with the thought that as the soldier was giving thirty-one days each month, the civilian should give no less than the proceeds of one day's work each month for the soldier's benefit. The financial basis taken was, that all men working on salaries should give one day's pay per month, and all others should contribute 4 per cent of the gross income, divided into monthly payments. An educational campaign was conducted. Meetings being held in every township in the county, usually addressed by some local speaker, and also by some returned soldier. As no American soldiers had returned by that time, the soldiers who spoke were usually Canadians, sometimes Belgian and Scottish, disabled from wounds received in battle; and their experiences, related in simple, native eloquence, were effective and convincing.

The educational campaign terminated on May twenty-eighth, the closing feature being the grand rally day in Sidney, when the largest crowd ever assembled in Sidney gave the war chest drive a magnificent send off. The parade—the finest in Sidney's history—started at ten o'clock in the morning, headed by a group of one hundred and fifteen selective draft men who were to leave that day for training camp. They bore a banner inscribed: "We go to give our all.

What are you going to give?" Next, came their mothers, sisters and sweethearts, carrying banners which said: "We are giving our boys. Are you willing to give one day's pay?" Following came the members of Neal Post, G. A. R., all carrying American flags. Next, marched the Red Cross chapter, in force, and after them the employes of Sidney's many manufacturing concerns, every unit carrying appropriate banners conveying inspirational information as to their purpose and its relation to the rally. A line of beautiful floats, emblematic of every phase of patriotic effort, and lastly, the entire Sidney public and parochial school enrollment completed the parade, —with the exception of the interesting item that Governor Cox, who arrived in an automobile, marched on foot with the selective draft boys.

After the parade, Governor Cox delivered a thrilling and patriotic address from the north entrance of the courthouse. About noon the selectives were escorted to the B. & O. station by the G. A. R. post, headed by the Sidney band and followed by a concourse of citizens.

A feature planned for the day had been the "bombing" of the smaller towns, throughout the county, with handbills dropped from an airplane, driven by Lieut. William Orbison, a Sidney boy, from Fairfield aviation field. Lieut. Orbison started over the county about six o'clock in the morning, but after covering the northern half of the county, was obliged to make a landing, on account of a leaking gas tank. After hasty repairs he again started on his travels, was forced to land again, and was once more ready, but wet ground prevented a good "rise," and the plane smashed into a farm fence damaging its "nose" but not injuring the aviator, though the flight had to be abandoned. Lieut. Orbison had not previously met with an accident during his entire service, and it was a source of keen regret to him, as he had planned some thrilling stunts for the entertainment of his home city.

A little after twelve o'clock, a squadron of twelve planes appeared from the south, coming from Fairfield, and flew over the city for some time, exhibiting fine squadron work, and giving the multitude a thrilling and novel experience, in witnessing so many planes in formation overhead. After landing, south of the city, the aviators, the Governor, and other honored guests were entertained at the country club.

The county had been so thoroughly organized that the enthusiasm engendered produced most gratifying results. With a population of only 25,000, over 8,000 persons subscribed to the chest, and a final tabulation showed the county not merely "over the top," but from starting to reach one hundred thousand dollars, the drive had achieved approximately a quarter of a million. All subscribers were assured that they would not again be solicited for any form of war benevolence for the period of one year from date; also, that when the monthly payments had raised a fund sufficient to meet all county quotas for the recognized benevolences, further payments would be suspended. In accordance with this promise, the payments were suspended after five monthly installments had been paid. To date,

there is no quota standing against Shelby county. All have been paid in full.

The Five War Loans. The Liberty loan committee for Shelby county, in the Toledo area, was appointed in May, 1917, and continued throughout the period of the war without change. Mr. Will A. Graham, of the Citizens' National bank, as chairman, handled the business of the loans with consummate ability and exactness, and the committee could not have been bettered, even in Sidney. Mr. Urban H. Doorley was detailed as executive secretary, in this as in several other important departments of civilian war work, and the following nine well-known business men and financiers composed the committee: Ben. B. Amann, J. C. Cummins, L. M. Studevant, W. E. Kilborn, Val Lee, J. W. Simmons, H. D. Bennett, B. T. Bulle and C. C. Kelly.

The conduct of the drives was uniformly quiet and the reverse of spectacular, with only the silent appeals of posters by way of display, and addresses of educational intent by men of prominence.

Many women assisted in the First Liberty loan, under the leadership of Mrs. L. M. Studevant, although the work of women was not made a feature of this or subsequent drives, the Sidney women being almost universally occupied to the utmost by National League or Red Cross war work. In the Fifth, or Victory loan, the women were directed to organize with Mrs. J. D. Barnes as chairman, and accomplished, in their canvass, an amount entitling them to credit for one-third of the whole subscription.

The First loan, in May, 1917, was conducted from the popular basis, the subscriptions amounting to $312,250, divided among 1384 buyers. The Second, in late October, 1917, was guaranteed by the banks, and disposed of to 841 buyers, and totaling $560,400. The Third, in April, 1918, was again carried directly to the public by personal appeal, and 1874 buyers subscribed a total of $655,500. In the Fourth, in Autumn, 1918, 4164 buyers subscribed for $718,250. The Victory loan, heralded by a shower of paper leaflets from an aeroplane, and a convincing speech by Senator Pomerene, rounded up 1583 subscribers and the figures $670,800. The total of Shelby county's record for the five loans is $2,917,200. All loans far exceeded the apportionment for the county, and the number of subscribers seems an index, if rightly read, of the interest taken, the growing confidence of the people, their increased ability to subscribe—shown particularly in the Fourth loan figures, and the realization of the great value of the loans, as mere investment, evinced in the Victory loan. It may be added that more than fifty per cent of the subscriptions are attributable to Sidney.

The Council of Defense was not fully organized in Shelby county, owing to the multiplicity of war duties devolving upon the same group of men. Judge J. D. Barnes received the appointment to chairmanship, and Urban H. Doorley was assigned to the secretary's duties, but while the fuel committee was put in operation, and similar measures were adopted and carried by consent, the organization of the council was still awaiting when the armistice was signed, and the necessity existed no longer.

Shelby county and Sidney neglected, in fact, nothing of local

possibility in the way of service to the war department, even if organization was here and there incomplete, a general spirit of patriotic co-operation replacing mere formalities with marvelous efficiency. In the last analysis, it is results which speak.

Woman's Work. According to the well-known custom of the past, Sidney women, like the women of other communities, were not given "speaking parts" in the war drama of the Sixties. However, women are now everywhere acknowledged to have been the moral force behind the boys in arms, whether in blue or khaki, and if the women of Sidney displayed signal initiative, in war work, during the two strenuous years just past, it was but a natural inheritance from mothers and grandmothers, who unobtrusively picked lint, rolled bandages, and sewed, and made jellies, and sent letters and comforts of various sorts to the soldiers of a long half century ago. A well worn and yellowed blank book, which served the secretary of the "Ladies' Christian Commission Aid Society," the local auxiliary of the "United States Christian Commission," contains many pages of neat handwriting, which tell the story of the remarkable work done by the women of Sidney, during the year of March, 1864, to April, 1865, under this organization. The journal was kept by Mrs. J. C. Frankeburger, secretary, with great faithfulness and detail. The society was organized March 7, 1864, at the home of Mrs. Thomas Stevenson, with forty ladies present, all of whom signed the books as members, and paid the annual due of twenty-five cents. The number of members subsequently increased to seventy-seven, and besides Mrs. Frankeburger the officers elected were Mrs. Judge Cummins, president; Mrs. Mary Bates, vice-president; Mrs. E. R. Manor, treasurer; and Mrs. Black, Mrs. L. C. Barkdull, Mrs. Augusta Mathers, and Mrs. Reed, directors. Forty-two meetings were held for work, besides the suppers given every month, and the occasional "concerts by the band," by which means was raised nearly all of the money needed for the prosecution of the labor of love to which they were pledged,—"for the brave boys who are periling their lives for their country."

Twelve boxes and five barrels of hospital supplies, surgical dressings, garments and delicacies, were sent during the year from this group of loyal women. Altogether it represented a value of almost eleven hundred and fifty dollars, while the made articles numbered 2172. There had been a few donations of work, money and material, but in the main, the women earned the money for their materials, and did the work; yet were ready at the end of the year to "renew our sacrifices, and, so long as there is need, never relax our efforts." Nearer than they thought was the end of "need," for the meetings ended abruptly in April, 1865, and the conscientiously kept journal of the society, closes without a period. The joy of victory was punctuation enough.

It was this spirit that flamed up in the hearts of the daughters and grand-daughters of those same women in an April just fifty-two years later, when the sudden flash along the wires of the nation proclaimed "War with Germany!" and drew the youth of America up standing in response.

No official call had come from Washington to organize for war

work, or for emergency. Shelby county was quietly plodding its round of duty, its factory wheels humming, and its chimneys belching smoke as usual,—nor did they stop. It was the women into whose hearts the trump of war sent the vital spark. Removed from the great centers of activity, into what avenue of work they were to enter was a question scarcely asked before it was answered. The first that opened.

The National League of Women's Service had speedily, in the year preceding, extended its organization to Cincinnati, and from there it had spread rapidly up the chain of Miami towns. Piqua had a flourishing branch, of which Mrs. Charles Stuart was president, and through this a small number of Sidney women had become aware of the work that was being done to prepare for war emergency. Miss Ruth Kilborn, also had been an enthusiastic observer of the National League in eastern cities during the winter.

A meeting of loyal Sidney women was called for the afternoon of April ninth, 1917, at the home of Mrs. E. T. Mathers on North Ohio avenue, at which Mrs. Stuart addressed a large number of the active spirits of the city, and amid great enthusiasm the Sidney branch of the National League for Women's Service was formed. Miss Ruth Kilborn was elected president, and Miss Ida Wilson and Mrs. E. W. Laughlin vice-presidents, with Mrs. Robert Marshall, secretary, and Mrs. Laura Beebe Horr, treasurer.

Within ten days, the young president had organized all her committees, and the Armory had been secured as a working centre, through Mr. Ben Higgins, the lessee; sewing machines had been donated by Miss Hannah Collins, Mrs. J. C. Cummins, and Mrs. Harry Given, and delivered by Mr. Sexauer. On the nineteenth of April the members met at the home of the president and listened to further elucidation of work and its purposes and methods, by Miss Grace Latimer Jones, of Columbus. The committees, which comprised the best talent and most faithful hearts of Sidney, had been arranged with unerring discrimination, and the right woman in the right place insured the wonderful results of the next two years. Mrs. W. O. Amann, with Mrs. Hugh T. Mathers and Mrs. W. E. Kilborn, formed the ways and means committee; purchasing was placed in the hands of Mrs. W. T. Amos, Mrs. P. O. Rhodes and Miss Edith Silver. Soliciting of funds and material and membership was given to Mrs. B. P. Wagner; sewing fell to Mrs. Jesse Laughlin, Mrs. Mary Kennedy and Mrs. O. S. Kenny; surgical dressings were divided into classes, and in due order were detailed to groups of three, as follows: Slings, Misses Julia Kah and Elizabeth Smith and Mrs. C. B. DeWeese; binders, Mrs. J. W. Costolo and Misses Julia Collins and Louise Amann; compresses, Mesdames F. S. Foster, B. S. Martin, and Harvey Roth; pillows, Mesdames Carl Custenborder, Morton Piper, and Frederick McLean; gauze packing, Mesdames H. H. Needles, Roy Redinbo, and James Hewitt; tampons, Mesdames C. F. Hickok, C. M. Dorsey and W. H. Clayton; comfort kits, Mesdames J. D. Barnes, John Perry and C. H. Ferrall; knitting, Mrs. C. B. Orbison, and Mrs. W. H. Davies; packing, Mrs. Frank Goode, Miss Bertha McLean and Mrs. Hugh Bingham.

Work began at once, but eager fingers were soon wanting more

material than the collections taken at each meeting could supply. However, the ways and means committee under Mrs. W. O. Amann performed prodigies in the matter of obtaining funds. A chain of parties was devised and carried out, which netted nearly six hundred dollars; a great Red Cross flag was made by the committee and carried in the patriotic parade of May day, 1917, by which $180 in coin was collected, young women and girls in Red Cross nurse uniforms assisting; occasional donations, voluntary and solicited, swelled the total to $900 during the year. This sum, wisely expended and the material conservatively managed, produced a total of five thousand surgical dressings sent to the National League S. D. committee; 91 sweaters, 116 pairs of socks, and 134 miscellaneous knitted articles of wool sent to the Navy league by the knitting department; and furnished the soldier boys of Shelby county with comfort kits to the last one called to the colors.

The value of the work done, and especially of the minute organization of that work, cannot be given too much credit, in the total war work done by Sidney women. It brought to the Red Cross work room a body of trained and disciplined workers, ready skilled in all the needlecraft called for by the exacting requirements; and it had, in the meantime, lost not a moment of the precious time which had passed before the organization of the Red Cross chapter in Shelby county. The season of apprenticeship was over. By the end of the first year, the Service League had delivered to the Red Cross 56,095 pieces of surgical dressings. In addition, the women of the city had become fully instructed in the importance of conservation as well as of home production, and the whole scheme of women's war work was on foot and moving.

When, in June 1917, in response to an urgent call from Washington to organize, the Shelby county chapter of the American Red Cross was formed and chartered, it inevitably took in all of the women who composed the local branch of the National Service League, and consequently, practically all of the working forces of the Sidney women. In fact, the initial drive for a Red Cross membership, resulting in the enrollment of 1612 names (many of them for life memberships), was mainly the work of women. The men of Sidney came forward as officers of the Chapter, the chairman being Mr. W. T. Amos; vice-chairman, Mr. W. E. Kilborn; treasurer, Mr. W. A. Graham; secretary, Mr. Percy R. Taylor. Mr. Taylor resigned August 30th and Miss Elsie Piper was elected to the vacancy.

Mrs. H. M. Robinson was appointed chairman of the committee on instructions to women, and, at the order to organize the workshop for Red Cross activity, a change in the Sidney work became imminent. It was obvious that the same women could not serve two masters, yet had inadvertently become pledged to both Service league and Red Cross. Herein was the fineness of Sidney womanhood demonstrated: The Service league met, August 8th, and took steps by which they transposed themselves, as a body already organized, into an auxiliary of the Red Cross Chapter. Twenty of the young women entered the surgical dressings training class conducted by Mrs. Charles Ginn, of Dayton, fifteen completing the course and

thereafter carrying on the surgical dressings work in the same carefully detailed manner as before, yet conforming to the Red Cross requirements. From time to time they attended classes in Dayton to learn the latest new "fashions" set by the surgeons at the front.

The practice of specializing the classes for surgical dressings work continued in the League Auxiliary workroom (which had been moved in October to the domestic science room at the high school, for better heating), where the advantage of the system was made apparent early, in the report of "perfect" which came from division headquarters upon receipt of shipments from Sidney.

Before the end of 1917 larger quarters became necessary for the Red Cross work, and the assembly room was chosen, of the three places freely offered,—in the Oldham building, the high school, and the courthouse. Mrs. Howard Grant, Mrs. Harry Rice and Mrs. J. D. Barnes were a committee who transformed the assembly room into a bright attractive Red Cross workroom, fitted up with tables, sewing machines (with electric motor attachment), lockers, desks, telephones and all necessary paraphernalia for work. After January 1, 1918, all Red Cross work was done at or sent out to auxiliaries from this headquarters. The transition of the local N. L. W. S. into an auxiliary force of the Red Cross Chapter had taken place in October, and with the opening of the assembly workshop all effort was merged toward the common end, a self-forgetful harmony prevailing. In one respect only did the National Service league maintain its original identity—as a special committee to provide, out of its own treasury, the comfort kits and knitted comforts for Shelby county men. This work, which was not at first provided for in the Red Cross, had been a part of the Service league plan from the first, and they continued to carry it out until every Shelby county soldier had been furnished with kit and knitted articles, the well-known "Smileage Books" being a feature of the kits.

The Red Cross knitting was at last organized, and put in the charge of Mrs. Orbison and her committee, who had conducted the Service league knitting. Sidney women were not behind the line of march in any department of Red Cross work, but organized with promptness and technical correctness every line of work suggested by the Council of Defense, carrying out the same to the extent of the local field. And not until the last call for effort had ceased was the closing of the Red Cross workshop effected.

At the close of the first year of the Service league (now the Red Cross Auxiliary) Miss Ruth Kilborn, in retiring from the presidency, to engage in other work, took the opportunity to pay deserved tribute to "the wonderful team work of the women of the rank and file, who, when all the work was new, without models to follow, and, unused to bend to others' standards, forgot self in the nobility of the work," and brought about the splendid results recorded to Sidney's credit.

The Auxiliary then elected new officers for the ensuing year: Mrs. Harry M. Robinson, president; Miss Julia Collins, vice-president; Miss Ruth Kilborn, second vice-president; Mrs. Robert Marshall, secretary; Mrs. W. Cool Horr, treasurer; Mrs. E. T. Custenborder, financial secretary; special committees: Ways and means,

backyard poultry, conservation, comfort kits, knitting, cutting, inspection, wrapping, packing, supply department, and publicity, were presided over respectively by Mesdames William Amos, Anna Robinson, W. H. C. Goode, J. D. Barnes, C. B. Orbison, Miss Olive Honnell, Mrs. Shine, Mrs. Howard Grant, Mrs. J. D. Barnes, Miss Julia Kah, Mrs. C. F. Hickok, Miss Oldham and Mrs. Howard Amos. The surgical dressings department was subdivided into special classes for the Auxiliary work, as in the original Service league plan (only with more classes, owing to the increased needs specified by the surgeons to the Red Cross), a method most successful in securing speed as well as accuracy.

The efficiency displayed from first to last in the women's work and its administration has been most signal, and the final figures, stated elsewhere, are a lasting evidence of what Sidney women can do. Due credit must also be given to the auxiliaries, eleven of which were organized at different points in the county, and from which faithful service came until the end. At Jackson Center, the Red Cross sewing was carried on under the chairmanship of Mrs. Edward Kenneaster; at Botkins, under Mrs. Herbert Sheets; at Anna, under Miss Lena Dale; at Fort Loramie, under Mrs. Frank N. Raterman; at Swanders, under Mrs. Frank Pfaadt; at Houston, under Mrs. James Flinn; at Oran, under Mrs. Joseph Lehman; at Maplewood, under Mrs. J. C. Wones; at Port Jefferson, under Mrs. A. L. Nettleship; at Plattesville, under Mrs. H. G. Princehouse; and at Pemberton, under Miss Bonnie Hain. The Mount Vernon (church) ladies formed a separate auxiliary in Sidney, and sewed for the garment department with unflagging ardor, under Mrs. Montgomery.

The total of articles of all kinds sent to Lake Division from Sidney Chapter follows: Quilts, comforts and afghans, 37; refugees' garments, 1429; layettes, of fifty pieces each, 30; hospital garments, 181, miscellaneous articles, 35; men's socks, 1333; children's stockings, 55; wristlets, 431; sweaters, 884; helmets, 141; mufflers, 64; scarfs, 60; shawls, two. Surgical dressings, 92,593. Comfort bags, 701. Christmas boxes, for every Shelby county soldier boy, were packed and shipped by the women.

Although Sidney was not in the line for canteen work, the motor corps was organized and under Mrs. Laura Beebe Horr, commandant, rendered fine service during the influenza epidemic, the Belgian relief drives, and similar emergencies. The community nurse became a part of the Red Cross work during the epidemic.

Following the first year of Service league work, Miss Ruth Kilborn, its first leader, whose youthful enthusiasm had given it such a wonderful impetus, relinquished local work to enter training for service in the neuro-psychiatric social service. The preparation covered a period of eight months, two of which were spent at Smith College (her alma mater) and the remaining six months in the practice course in psychiatry at Boston, completing which Miss Kilborn was appointed a reconstruction aide, and was assigned (by her own choosing) to the psychiatric division of the U. S. army General Hospital No. 25, at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. Miss Kilborn took up her duties early in 1919, and finds, in this wonder-

ful work of restoration, a gracious field for the exercise of her talents.

At the first annual meeting of the Red Cross Chapter, October 1917, the only changes made in the official board were the elections of Mr. Percy R. Taylor, chairman, and Mrs. Robert E. Marshall, secretary. No executive nor chapter meetings were called during the year by the chairman, and the Christmas membership drive was omitted on account of bad roads in the country districts. The only attempt to augment the membership, beyond the reception of voluntary subscription to the charter and payment of dues, was made by Father Kreuzkamp, of Russia, who conducted a local drive at his own initiative, enrolling his entire parish. The war chest provided funds for the Red Cross work subsequently, and Shelby county may be said never to have had a real membership drive such as was held in most cities, even the Christmas Roll-Call of 1918 being omitted, though voluntary dues were accepted. At the election of October, 1918, Mr. Ben. B. Amann was elected to the chairmanship, to succeed Mr. Taylor who resides now in Toledo, Ohio.

Upon the call from Washington to organize the civilian relief department of the chapter, Dr. Arthur Silver was appointed its chairman by Mr. Taylor, holding the position from February 1918, until September 1918, when he was recalled to military service in the medical department. Miss Edith Silver had been detailed by the chairman as assistant, and to attend to such calls for home service duty as were received during that time. No appointment was made to fill Dr. Silver's place until after the annual election in October. Miss Virginia Wing, in visiting Sidney after the signing of the armistice, urged the immediate necessity of organizing the home service section, and as soon as the influenza epidemic abated, Judge Barnes accepted the chairmanship of civilian relief, and nominated Miss Edith Silver as home service secretary. Miss Silver attended the institute course of six weeks at Cleveland, preparatory to entering upon her duties, Judge Barnes meanwhile performing such duties of the office as presented themselves. The home service office was formally opened by Miss Silver, April 14, 1919, just in time to receive the first rush of returning soldiers and give them the assistance for which the home service section stands responsible, through the American Red Cross, to the government. The secretary's time is divided between the duties of visitor, which occupies forenoons, and those of secretary, in which from April 14 to July 1, 1919, she had come into official contact with full three hundred soldiers, and with the families of the same, and of others who have not yet returned, upon points including the varied problems of allotments and allowments, compensations, insurances, securing of bonuses, employment, emergency loans, tracking up lost papers, letters, discharges or policies, and relatives; interviews with employers, filling out of employment blanks and returning the same to U. S. employment service, etc., etc. Countless difficulties come up for adjustment or investigation; legal advice must often be secured; but the soldier is helped to help himself, first of all. If it is thoroughly understood that civilian relief is the permanent work of the American Red Cross, and that home service is the war phase (or

perhaps the post war phase), the home service section will receive its due meed of appreciation. The home service board consists of the officials of the Red Cross chapter, and the following members chosen at large from the ranks according to their fitness for the duties: B. B. Amann, chairman; G. U. Rhees, vice-chairman; Mrs. R. E. Marshall, secretary; W. A. Graham, treasurer; executive committee: Messrs. W. E. Kilborn, J. C. Cummins, and F. D. Christian, and Mesdames W. O. Amann, W. H. Wagner, H. W. Robinson, L. M. Studevant.

Frances L. Goode, another Sidney young woman to do major service during the war, enrolled for "Overseas Service" September 1918, and was sent to France soon after, remaining until August, 1919. Her first work was as a canteener for the Y. M. C. A., in the "leave area" at La Bourboule, in the central plateau of France. After La Bourboule was closed, Miss Goode was transferred to similar service in the French Alps at Annecy, near Geneva. The last two months were spent at Camp Pontanezin, Brest.

How to get the questionnaires filled out for return to the draft board became a problem very early in the war days. The Shelby county bar is not large, numerically, and the ranks of the legal fraternity, upon whom the duty fell by precedent, were depleted by the draft itself, until help became imperative. In this emergency, Miss Silver, as president of the City Federation of Women's Clubs, offered the willing service of Federation women as clerks at the call of Judge Barnes, who accepted the offer, and from then on a large contingent of club women performed double duty, serving at stated days and hours on questionnaire work, without dropping any of their Red Cross workshop activities. With the exception of occasional legal advice needed, the entire questionnaire routine work was done by Federation women.

The City Federation of Women's Clubs was organized March 12, 1912, by the union of all the literary and philanthropic clubs in Sidney, ten of the same being represented at the meeting, and all concurring, within a brief period. The clubs now number sixteen, and are signed to the constitution as follows:

The Women's Club, Mrs. Poppen.
The Unity Club, Mrs. W. A. Graham.
The Twig Club, Elizabeth Foster.
The Newman Club, Mrs. J. B. Trimpe.
The Tourist Club, Mrs. S. L. Wicoff.
Literary Soiree, Carolyn Brandt.
Junior Shakespeare, Mrs. L. M. Studevant.
Cosmos Club, Miss Olive Ailes.
Medley Club.
Euterpe Club.
New Century Club.
Senior Shakespeare Club.
Business Girls' Association.
W. C. T. U.
Teachers' Association.
Cultural Reading Club.

The Executive Board of the Federation is formed by the presidents of all the clubs, when in office, and the officers of the Federation. The first president elected by the Federation was Mrs. Henry E. Beebe, 1912; succeeded by Mrs. J. F. Black, elected May, 1913; third, Mrs. E. W. Laughlin, elected March, 1915; fourth, Miss Edith Silver, elected September, 1917; fifth, Mrs. W. O. Amann, president-elect, for coming two-years' term (1919-20).

Committees for department work were created by the Federation, as follows: Co-operative, ways and means, clean-up, and ward, Arbor Day observance, parks and playgrounds, school gardens, canal banks, V. N. A. supply, program, and editorial (or publicity).

The Federation first took up the sale of Red Cross Christmas seals in 1915, and won thereby a temporary visiting nurse (Miss Davidson), sent from Columbus, to demonstrate the usefulness of such an individual in the community. A visiting nurse committee was appointed at once, and steps taken to raise funds for her support. Three hundred dollars was pledged by the Federation and the separate clubs made donations according to their ability, the rest being solicited from the general public; while the Red Cross seal sale was adopted as a regular campaign of each holiday season, $1800 is raised annually, the Federation being officially responsible for $300. In 1918-19 the war chest gave $1500, owing to the request that the Red Cross seal sale be omitted. A car was provided for the hard-worked nurse this year (1919), by popular subscription among the business heads of Sidney, and sufficient gasoline for a year's use was guaranteed by the garages. Miss Gertrude Williams, a Red Cross nurse, has now filled the position of visiting nurse since October, 1916, with remarkable efficiency and success. The visiting nurse association is organized as a permanent wing of the Federation.

Sidney has one organization so unique and beneficent as to call for a special paragraph. It originated in the heart to heart talk of two young girls of Sidney, following a series of meetings in which the religious people of the city had experienced a decided awakening. What to do for the girls, was the question. Sidney was not large enough to support a Y. W. C. A., nor would it grow sufficiently in many years. The problem was carried to other and older heads. A committee of women was formed, Mrs. W. H. C. Goode, chairman; and at a luncheon on Friday, October 27, 1911, the "Business Girls' association" was formed, "out of a longing to help girls," in the hearts of other girls. The first officers were Miss Olive Ailes, president; Miss Hazel Watson, vice-president; Miss Irene Story, secretary; Miss Leal Robertson, treasurer; Miss Grace Sutton, auditor. Rooms in the Ackerly building, opposite the courthouse, on Ohio avenue, were rented, and made pretty with new paper, paint, rugs, tables, chairs and other furniture and pictures, a kitchen equipped for domestic science classes and rooms for gymnasium class and chorus singing. A New Year reception opened the B. G. A. home to the public of girldom, and the association, three hundred strong, made a warm place for itself in the Sidney heart, which has never cooled. The Friday evening luncheon was made a permanent institution. Mrs. Burdett, the first matron, remained with the associa-

tion until September, 1914. Mrs. Ida Epler was engaged as her successor, and is still in charge. The Ackerly building being bought by a fruit firm in 1918, it became necessary to move; and the old Ewing house (built by Jason McVay, and originally situated at the southwest corner of the East Court street and Main avenue intersection, but subsequently moved to Main avenue on the rear of the same lot), was leased, renovated and restored to something of its old simple beauty within, and became the present home of the B. G. A., accommodating a dozen or more young girls with safe and inexpensive rooms, under the gentle chaperonage of "Mother Epler" and the patronage of the association. Miss Kate Amos is now the president of the organization.

Mills and Warehouses

It was not long, in Sidney at least, before the primitive sawpit was superseded by the early sawmills. Sidney was not, like many pioneer villages, a collection of log houses. But earlier than sawmills, the first harvests of the settlers had necessitated mills of some character at every convenient point, and wherever this primitive machinery was set up, it was an exception to the rule if its motive power did not serve the double purpose of sawing timber and grinding wheat. Sometimes the mill served a third purpose also, furnishing shelter for a small distillery, or ginmill.

As indicated by the names of certain localities and points on the first roads cut through Shelby county, a few mills had become known long before the separation of this county from Miami. It is by no means the intent of this history to attempt a perfect list of all these, as such attempt could only end in failure, besides adding little or nothing to the interest of the sketch. Those mills which were in operation from ninety years ago to later dates may, for the greater part, be located with some degree of accuracy, sufficient for intelligent apprehension of the advance of the milling industry and its centralization at certain advantageous points.

The senior Maxwell, called by his familiars in the days of old, "Grandfather" Maxwell, was the most widely known and one of the earliest mill builders of the county. The Maxwells at an early date obtained the exclusive water rights of Mosquito creek, the Maxwell farm being located at an upper point along the beautiful stream. The first of the mills was built on the farm, where was maintained also a small distillery—or old-fashioned copper still—which produced a moderate amount of whiskey. Tradition has it that stills were an accompaniment of all the Maxwell mills, but this is an exaggeration, and somewhat unjust, for the small private distillery was to be found on so many pioneer estates, that few there were who safely might point accusing fingers at their neighbor, in the days when every man was convinced that immunity from chills and ague, milk-sickness, and similar plagues, was only secured by the aid of a stout dram. Shelby county actually did produce enough whiskey and gin to cause much and grievous havoc, but not all of it came from Maxwell stills. The second mill built by the Maxwells was located about two miles east of Sidney, where a dam was erected, which is still maintained. Here, distilling was done on a

more extensive scale than on the farm, the mill itself, erected primarily for the purpose of flouring, being larger. At the death of Grandfather Maxwell, this mill descended to the possession of his two sons B. W. and Abe Maxwell, who continued the same lines of production for several years, when B. W. Maxwell left it in the hands of his brother and partner, and himself purchased, from Seneca Hale, a mill nearer Sidney, which had been originally built by John W. Carey, and which was operated by waterpower drawn directly from the well-known weir along which lies the famous shaded walk called "Lovers' Lane." In this third mill, only flour milling was ever done, and no more distilleries are definitely mentioned.

Another old mill on the east bank of the Miami river, in Dingmansburg, just south of the Big Four tracks, was built by Cummins & Mathers, and for a part of its existence was devoted to woolen milling (it was commonly called "the carding mill"),* but introduced grain milling, and later was converted entirely to the latter purpose. It was purchased from Cummins & Mathers by W. P. Stowell, who after a term of years sold it to B. W. Maxwell. The water for this mill also was derived from the Tawawa weir, and a pond constructed near it was afterward utilized as "Timeus' ice-pond." Of all these mills there is scarcely a trace left, as each perished in successive fires—a common fate of wooden mills in isolated situations—the last described burning within easy memory of two-thirds of Sidney's citizens. The dam and spillway two miles up the creek, and the picturesque race, are surviving features, however, and at the point where the railroad embankment forms an incidental dam, the back water of the race has created a lakelet popularly called "Tawawa," beside which a little summer club house is maintained.

South of Sidney, on the bank of the Miami opposite the newly acquired portion of Graceland Cemetery, are the crumbling foundations of two old mills, the oldest of which was a gristmill erected by Hardesty Walker, original owner of the land in the vicinity, part of which is now included in the cemetery. The current of the river is swift at this point, and the now ruined dam below the bridge was constructed by Walker to turn this power into the race which led past the foot of the mill bank. The second (saw) mill was built just north of the flour mill, by William Edgar, as early as 1840, and was intended only for sawing timber. It was abandoned in 1849, when Mr. Edgar left Shelby county for California. The Walker mill changed ownership more than once, and was last owned and operated by a man named Gerdes. When the first city sewer of Sidney was voided into the river above the old dam, Gerdes, who was already involved in debt, brought suit against the city for contamination of the water supply for the mill. The case was settled out of court, the city purchasing the entire river bank south of the bridge to a point below the old mill and water course, and it is to become "Wildwood park" at some future day.

Inside the old village of Sidney were built mills both for saw and grist milling; and as Sidney became the market for the county, grain warehouses began to rise with the approach of the first rail-

* Built by a Mr. Reddish.

road. Starrett's Run, which used to cross the basin from west to east, its channel following the "dip" about half a block south of Water street, toward the Miami, furnished power and water for some of these, among them a sawmill erected by William Fielding. When the canal cut off the career of the lively little stream, it made changes not only in the topography of Sidney, but in its industrial chart. Starrett's Run, thwarted, ran wild about the west side for some time, but was gradually hedged in by embankments and stone walls, and now flows, very inoffensively, though quite unrecognizably, in its straight jacket, along Water street, turning at the corner, and hiding its ignominy in the canal which ruined it. Not even a Tennyson or a Kingsley could find a poetic thought about the little brook today.

The oldest milling business extant in Sidney is that once known as the "old stone bridge warehouse," and now bearing the title The Farmers' Grain and Milling company. The site, on the west bank of the feeder canal, on the north side of Poplar street, was first selected for a warehouse by Frazier & Frankeburger, in the '30s. The Nutt Brothers came into possession about 1847 or 1849, the arrival of the railroad, by which they communicated with a side track, giving them double transportation facility and assurance of prosperity. It remained a possession of the Nutt family for forty years, and was then sold to E. J. and Warren Griffis, who operated it as partners until about 1895, when Warren Griffis died. E. J. Griffis, after the death of his brother, formed a partnership with his father, and the old warehouse having been almost wholly destroyed by fire, built the present plant, to which they added, in 1898, a milling establishment where the "Triumph" brand of wheat flour is produced. The firm, known as E. J. Griffis & Co., was dissolved in 1904 by the death of Griffis père, and the warehouse was sold to Capt. E. E. Nutt. Capt. Nutt's death in the winter of 1911-12 occasioned the sale of the establishment by the administrators of his estate to The Farmers' Grain and Milling company, February, 1912, the personnel of the new company being J. M. Blake, Fred J. Russell and Mrs. Daisy Sayre. The latter retired from the company in September, 1917, but the caption remains unchanged. The plant has never been idle since its earliest days, except when undergoing repairs or rebuilding after partial or total destruction by fire. There is in the present buildings no traces of the original structures. The capacity of the elevator is ample, 50,000 bushels or thereabout, while the average annual shipments amount to upwards of 150,000 bushels. Coal, lime, salt, cement, seeds and feeds are handled by the warehouse, and the Sidney Milling Company, characterized as a "side plant," can turn out thirty barrels of flour daily, but does not always work up to capacity.

As a warehouse building, that which stands on the northwest angle of the intersection of Court street and West avenue, rightfully claims the honor of being the oldest, its original gable (since augmented), having been erected in 1851 by William H. H. Gerard for Lamb & Zinn, for a grain warehouse and elevator. It has never been touched by fire or other disaster. A few years after it was built, it was converted into a steam flouring mill for Mathers &

McGrew, who operated it until 1862, after which it was again devoted to warehouse purposes under the management of J. B. Wilkinson, who removed the milling machinery. In 1868 the building became the property of John Hart, passing from him to H. M. Reed, and in 1875 from Reed to W. R. Moore. Mr. Moore renamed it "The Sidney Steam Elevator" and added an extension two stories in height and twenty-four by fifty-five feet in dimensions, to the main building. T. J. Orbison became a partner for a brief period in 1876, but the sole ownership soon returned to Moore until 1879, when O. S. Marshall became a partner. Other changes have taken place since then, but the warehouse has never been idle. J. E. Wells & Co. had been the owners for some time when, in 1907, the business was purchased by The Miami Valley Grain company, an incorporated firm with E. T. Custenborder, president; and W. H. Persinger, J. W. Allinger and George Allinger composing the company. Since the death of J. W. Allinger, the company is reorganized as follows: George Allinger, W. L. Alton, Isaac Lochard, Mrs. J. W. Allinger (Allinger estate), and George Kayser. The Allingers are a family well known in the annals of the county as prominent in the grain and milling line, at Port Jefferson, as well as at Quincy, Ohio, where Ben Allinger of the Quincy mill is a brother. The warehouse ships about one hundred thousand bushels of grain annually, the export being chiefly corn and oats, though wheat has increased since 1917. Mill products of all kinds are handled at the plant, but the only milling done here since 1862 consists of feeds.

Three men from Troy, Ohio, located in Sidney in 1859. They came on a venture, like the three wise men of Gotham, and like that famous trio, their story is short, but not because the bowl lacked strength. Their names were Dye, Abbott and Cromer, and they came to build a distillery. The building was set on a high point, on the north side of the Bellefontaine & Indiana (Big Four) tracks, east of East avenue, though that was "no thoroughfare" then. How far the inundation of the city and county proceeded before the distillers were engulfed in failure is a subject upon which local tradition is silent. It was closed out with few regrets.

In 1866, John Carey, as contractor, employed W. H. Gerard to remodel the building for grain milling, and the property passed into the keeping of B. W. Maxwell, who also secured the property lying west as far as Miami avenue, and bounded on the north by the feeder canal. On this low spot, using East avenue as a dike, the "Maxwell mill-pond" was created, which held the ground for many years and served many interests beside the Maxwell mill, which became widely known and an important part of Sidney's industrial life.

When the distillery was established, the little old chapel which had served the Presbyterians for twenty-five years as church and school building, was sold and removed to the vicinity of the stills, and there used as a cooper shop where casks were made for whiskey. Perhaps the barrels for Maxwell's flour were made there, too, and the vicissitudes by which the career of the little church was finally brought to a close, would occupy too long a chapter. But tradition has it that the third of the great steel scraper firms, originated in it,

and it was at one time a dry storage house for the Anderson Frazier Wheel company—but that was later. It perished in the conflagration of the buildings west of Miami avenue, where the Sidney Power Press company now occupy. The Maxwell mill ceased to operate as a mill in the early 90s. (Subsequent history of the building, and the various industries which have clustered around in it, will be taken up in another section.)

The Sidney Grain company is a modern firm. The builder and first proprietor of the warehouse, however, was a veteran in Sidney warehouse history, Mr. E. C. Nutt, who erected the plant in the winter of 1895-6. Mr. Nutt sold out, after a few years, to Messrs. Jones & Sheets, this firm being again changed within two or three years by the retirement of Mr. Sheets, who was replaced by John Wagoner and Mr. Jackson. The new firm incorporated as The Jones Grain company, and continued under that title until the death of Mr. Jones, after which Mr. Sheets re-entered the business, and the name became The Sidney Grain company. There is no milling done at this plant, which handles, stated in the order of their volume, oats, corn, wheat and rye, to the extent of from 150,000 to 200,000 bushels annually, with a storage capacity of about forty thousand bushels. Side lines are seeds, feeds, and salt, for agricultural purposes.

The three warehouses described represent the total grain handling business, so disposed, in Sidney in 1919. The J. E. Wells Grain company, operating from a different standpoint, occupies offices in the Citizens' National bank building at the corner of Main and Poplar street.

A very old warehouse is remembered by some, as standing on the rear of the residence lots of Dr. Hunt, on the west side of the canal and south of the Court street bridge. It was owned at one time by J. A. Lamb.

In Dingmansburg, at the first corner across the Court street bridge, H. Enders long maintained an establishment where he wove coverlets from the native wool, many of these of decided beauty of color and design. Mr. Enders was an expert in dyeing, and his workmanship is still to be seen in many Sidney homes, sometimes carefully packed away from moth, in cedar chests, and sometimes boldly defying moth and time while doing duty as portieres.

South of the weaving house, some little distance, stood a pioneer pottery, where crocks, jars, jugs, etc., were made for the folk of Shelby county. A cement block works is now located not far from the spot. About 1881, O. O. Mathers started a flax mill in an old frame building two stories in height and of goodly dimensions. The original purpose of the building, which stood on South Ohio avenue, adjacent to the old Davies pasture, is not remembered, but it may have been a hay barn, which Mr. Mathers reconstructed for his purpose. At all events, the mill operated for a few years quite profitably, but was not long-lived. Only green tow was manufactured, and shipped to other mills. Many of "the old boys" remember the farmers' wagons loaded with the fresh straw driving into town, and also recall that the place was afterward used as a storage house for corn husks, which were cured for mattress manufacture.

A row of small dwellings now occupies the ground, and at the north end of the lot is the home of Louis Weingartner. Mr. Mathers instituted a number of mills of various purpose in the county, none of which were of long duration, but served the time.

Other mills and warehouses now operating in Shelby county are described in the sketches devoted to the smaller towns where they are located.

A large poultry and produce and egg shipping depot, built about 1912, by E. J. Griffis & Co., stands along the Big Four track opposite the Sidney Manufacturing company's buildings, and at the north of the high school athletic field, from which the major part of these products in Shelby county is shipped to metropolitan markets. A very heavy trade passes this depot annually.

Other industries are developing rapidly. Welding establishments are numerous, and at present a large plant to be devoted to heavy welding is being pushed to completion at a location overhanging the old feeder canal bed south of the West avenue bridge. Agricultural warehouses and setting up plants are maintained by all the well-known companies.

The Sexauer bread-baking firm have a growing business as manufacturing bakers, and ship large quantities of their excellent bread to other towns.

Nearly every line of retail trade is well represented in Sidney, some of them in remarkable degree. The Thedieck Brothers department store is one of the most beautiful stores in a large district; and that of Piper & Son, of pioneer establishment, presents equal attractions to buyers. Hardware has always held a foremost position in local trade, with a tendency to specialize of late, along different lines. The Lauterbur Machine company not only carries complete lines of automobile accessories, but special tools and parts of varied uses, and often proves a valuable auxiliary of the manufacturing plants of Sidney, in emergency.

The Tanning Industry

The first industry established in the old pioneer days, when necessity demanded shelter first of all, was carpentry. Simple and rough it often was, but the builder's art was nevertheless in evidence in every log cabin or more pretentious habitation. Carpentry involved the introduction of a second industry without which it could not be carried far. Saws, hammers and axes came in the oxcarts from the older settlements, but nails, hinges, bolts and latches required a blacksmith's forge.

Waiting only upon these to make its necessity felt, was a third industry, tanning. With wild animal pelts accumulating in the wake of the pioneer rifle; with rough living demanding stouter material than cloth for a part of every pioneer's clothing, to withstand the mud and briars of his daily travels; and with shoes or boots only to be procured at great difficulty and expense, it devolved upon the pioneer to apply every art learned in the east and south to the exigencies of his situation. Springs of pure water abounded everywhere. Oak trees studded the forest which progress in farming

compelled to be cut down. Space in the settlement was begging to be occupied. Hence, scarcely later than the sawpit and the forge, the tanner's vat was established in Old Sidney.

It has been an interesting, if somewhat arduous, search to unearth, from the forgotten past of Sidney, the earliest tanneries established. There is, in fact, still some doubt as to which was the very first to be built. It seems, however, that the builders of the town objected to tanneries being located within the village plat, and that the earliest of the three which are known to have flourished here stood outside the village pale in what was once called "Lacyburg," though it has of late years become a highly favored residence section. The land whereon it was built belonged originally to James Starrett, by whom it was sold to Matthew Gillespie; Gillespie disposing of it, soon afterward, to James Clark, who is known to have been a tanner, and who, after quitting the business in Sidney, opened another tannery on his farm near Jackson Center, where his son continued the same industry for many years following. The tannery in question stood at the corner of South Ohio avenue and Dallas street, the vats and workshop occupying the angle, while the large tan-bark shed stood on Dallas street next to the alley. No one now living has any memory of this tannery in its working days, but it is probably the same tannery which Edmund Lytle leased, when he came to Sidney in 1834, and which was abandoned when he left the village for his farm in Clinton township, near the infirmary. All that is now recalled by a few of the elder men of Sidney is that, as lads, they played about the old tan-bark shed, which at that time was used for weighing hay; and the incidental recollection that the boys were wont to burrow tunnels in the hay, and play hide and seek in these passages. During this period it is remembered, also, that an old shoemaker named Dodson had a little two-room house built over the spot once occupied by the tanning vats, where he cobbled the village footgear in the front shop, and cooked and ate his lonely meals in the rear. Later, when the county infirmary was building, the old shed was used as a temporary infirmary one summer, a man named Miller living there. But all that was effaced, many years ago, by the building of the Weingartner home, in which Harry Taylor, sr., resides at present.

The Sidney fathers must have relented in regard to compelling tanneries to keep company with the dogs of old Jerusalem, for it is certain that, neither long before nor after 1830, a second tannery stood at the southwest angle of North Main avenue and North lane, where, after many years, Hamlin Blake built a home which is now occupied by Dr. Hobby. This tannery was built by John Whitmire, but perhaps not for his own use. Whether it ever had more than one owner is indefinite, but during at least a part of its existence it was the property of James Skillen, father of John W. Skillen. It is fairly clear that it ceased to operate about the date of the building of the third tannery, at the corner of Ohio street and the canal.

Small tanneries on the farms were comparatively numerous in pioneer days, as settlers who had practised the art in former homes found it better to avail themselves of the bark and spring water at home than to await the slow process of carrying hides to the town

through miles of forest and muddy roads, and of going after the leather when it was ready. For it must be remembered that the shoes were oftener than not made by the itinerant shoemaker, who made yearly rounds of the backwoods districts and shod the settlers with their own leather. The little tanning establishment on the Lytle farm was in operation during the building of the county infirmary, a part of the bricks being made at the farm; and when weather conditions forbade brickmaking, the workmen were, at option, employed in the tannery.

The present tannery plant is the last development of that industry, begun in 1836 by Mr. Neiswanger, and acknowledged to be longest established of any existing industry in Sidney. It stands on its original site, and its only move has been in the way of expansion, it now covering every foot of available space, and practically closing North lane to public use, at the corner where the lane skirts the feeder canal. Mr. Neiswanger sold the business at a date and to a customer not definitely known. The different owners and operators appear to have been legion, but only a few names have been recorded, while creditable tradition mentions numerous honorable names in Sidney history, among the many changes. Certain it is that the plant has never been idle. Gen. Taylor, the father of the late O. J. Taylor, was either an owner or lessee at one time. His son, O. J. Taylor, was employed there as a young lad, and the discussion of wage scales, in later days, was wont to remind him that his wages, for a day's grinding at the old tanbark mill, had been considered generous at six and one-fourth cents. The same incidental memory fixes the date of Gen. Taylor's ownership at a very early day in the tannery's history, for, about sixty-five years ago or more, the handmill had been replaced by a low tower, in an upper floor of which an old horse, led up the wooden incline each morning, was hitched to a beam lever, and set a-plodding patiently round and round the treadmill course, while the tanbark, fed into a hopper from above, fell down the chute to the level of the vats. This may have been the beginning of the development of the plant to its present elaborate and efficient mechanical equipment. S. Alexander Lecky, son of George D. Lecky, became interested in the tannery, also Charles Myers; and Turney & Evans were in full control at one time. Robert Given entered the tannery as an apprentice when a boy in his early 'teens, rising to a partnership, first with Mr. Myers, then with Mr. Lecky, Given & Lecky first purchasing the plant from Turney & Evans; after which Mr. Given became sole owner in 1869. Later, he took one of his sons into partnership, and in 1902 the R. Given & Son company was incorporated, and large extensions made in the establishment, which then took a foremost position in the business world of Sidney. Mr. Given, sr., died, but the company continued without change of title, until the sudden death of John Given in 1917 precipitated a crisis in the business which made the sale of the whole advisable.

The Sidney Tanning company, an aggregation of entirely new personnel, were the purchasers, the officers of the corporation being: Leo Henle, Cleveland, president; E. H. Morrison, Sidney, vice-president; Roy E. Fry, Sidney, secretary and treasurer.

The present aspect and condition of the industry is so revolutionized since the days of old that if one of the pioneer tanners could step into it today, he would recognize little but the odor—and, thanks to modern treatment, there is not nearly so much of that as in our grandsires' day. Vats must, of course, maintain certain characteristics, but are more safely covered than in former times, when it used to be common for the village mothers to warn their venturesome little ones that death from drowning was frequently the fate of children who strayed to the tannery. Vats were then scarcely covered at all, or only for convenience in stepping over them, and often stood open to the sky. Yet so far as can be learned there was never an actual casualty, such as drowning, at any tannery in Sidney.

In the early days of the local tannery, oak timber—and hence, tanbark—was plentiful throughout the county, as well as water of the necessary degree of purity. Practically all of the bark now available here is shipped in train-loads from Ontonagon county, Michigan. Then the waste tan-bark served to keep the villagers from sinking in the black ooze of Sidney's thoroughfares. Today, this by-product, dried, goes to help feed the furnaces and operate the machinery.

The hides (now cattle hides exclusively) are first washed in mammoth tubs or pools to remove all dirt and foreign particles, then passed through machines which remove all fragments of flesh which still adhere. They are then immersed for a period in a depilatory lime solution, to loosen the hair, following which they are passed through a machine which removes the hair. All the fleshy waste is sent to glue factories for reduction, while the hair is used by manufacturers of saddle and harness pads.

The lime solution is next removed from the hides by a bath, after which they are draped over sticks or poles and, thus suspended, submerged in the tanning liquid in the vats. During the tanning process, which takes several days, the hides gradually thicken, though without contracting, until, when thoroughly tanned, they are over twice the original thickness and, except for sole and harness leather, must be split. The machinery used in this process, which is purely mechanical, is capable of the most delicate adjustment as to thickness, suitable to the ultimate uses of the leather. Leather which is not split—such as harness leather—is shaved by the machine on the inner side, and then stuffed with grease until pliable enough for use. Rough-tanned leather is too hard for any purpose. The leathers which are to be split, such as strap, bag and case leathers, are put into drums containing water and sulphenated oils for the softening process, the presence of water being necessary for the uniform absorption of the fats by the leather. After the softening process comes the dyeing of the hides to be used for cases, straps or bags, and all leather, after softening, is set, both by machine and hand. The latter (hand) process is one which can never be eliminated by machinery, and consists of making the hide perfectly smooth by placing it on a table, and working it to the required state with stone and steel blades.

The machinery by which all is accomplished is the last word in

its line of achievement and worth a visit to the plant, to see in operation, by every school boy in Sidney—or by any citizen who has never yet taken the pains to inform himself of the interesting scientific developments and details of the tanner's useful and dignified, if not dainty, art, which in any phase is worthy of study, and in which invention and discovery are always possible.

The products of the company, which go as far west as the Pacific coast and as far east as Maine, are: harness, belt, strap, case (smooth), bag (embossed), and sole leathers. Goodyear welting, for shoes, is the only leather manufacturing undertaken by the Sidney Tanning company.

Woodworking Industries. Wood working as a craft, apart from the mere production of lumber for builders' use, has had its representation in Sidney from very early days, flourishing according to demand in some lines, and in others branching into the manufacture for outside trade. There are only approximate dates now to be secured for the establishment of any of these older craftsmen, and comparatively few names have been preserved, with the exception of a few firms, still existing, which date their origin from fifty to seventy years ago.

Two early wood turners whose names are still recalled were Mr. Murray, of North Miami avenue, whose "power" lathe was driven by a plodding steed; and Mr. Caleb Nutt, whose shop stood in West Poplar street, about where the furniture house of Fred. Salm is now located, on the north side of the street. Mr. Nutt was a genuine craftsman of the old school, and specimens of his work, not done for trade but for sheer love of the turner's art, are still preserved as they deserve to be, for their delicacy and merit. Mr. George Lippincott, of South Miami avenue, owns a compote turned by Mr. Nutt many years ago, which displays the high degree of his craftsmanship. The article is of native pine, the stem and base daintily patterned and perfectly executed, and the basin a marvel of turning, scarcely thicker than an eggshell. The whole is lacquered in color and gold leaf, by the possessor, a veteran carriage finisher of the Crozier works.

Near the Caleb Nutt shop, another old frame shack sheltered the pioneer gunsmithy of John Sharp, who was famous the country round for his fine workmanship, as well as his character.

The Rupert wagon shop stood on ground which formed a part of the site of the Sidney Steel Scraper works, but was cut off in the early fifties by the Bellefontaine & Indiana railroad, a date which fixes this as one of the earliest of all the vehicle industries of Sidney.

The Sharrit Pump works on North lane made pumps for all Shelby county, and farther, during a period of forty to fifty years; the Rench Wagon works, also on North lane, was about co-existent with the pump works, and both passed out of existence during the boyhood of men now middle-aged.

The Piper Wagon works, established on Court street (west) in 1847, was devoted for several years to the manufacture of farm wagons; but in 1854, the buildings passed into the hands of the Miller Carriage company, who changed the business to light vehicle manufacture. A blacksmith shop was added at the east end of the

factory and the whole is still operated by Miller & Smith, though the manufacture of buggies ceased there many years ago, and only a painting and repairing business is now carried on.

In 1854, Lorenzo Bimel erected a three-story building at 218 South Ohio avenue, and embarked, with a large spread of canvas, in the manufacture of carriages. Failure ensued after a few years, and Mr. Bimel removed to St. Marys, Ohio, leaving the buildings vacant.

To Sidney from Piqua, in 1858, came James S. Crozier (of French Huguenot ancestry, filtered through Ireland), a young man of thorough training and practical experience in carriage manufacture. He purchased the empty Bimel building in 1860 and entered upon a long, honorable and successful career which ended only with his life, in the early summer of 1919, at which time Mr. Crozier was the only man still in active business who was so engaged when he began work in Sidney sixty-one years before.

Carriages and light vehicles have been the exclusive output of the Crozier works, in the operation of which was never anything spectacular—only a record of unfailing high quality and integrity of workmanship which became synonymous with the name of Crozier as far as their vehicles were known. From eight to ten men were employed in the factory and blacksmith shop. William Crozier, only son of James S., and a prominent citizen (ten years mayor of Sidney), became a partner in the business in the '80s, since which the firm has been known as Crozier & Son.

The carriage industry is, of course, less flourishing than in pre-automobile days, but there is still demand for well-made light vehicles, and of all the industries of this nature which have come and gone in the local field, the Crozier works alone survive.

Maintaining all his faculties, mental and physical, to the very close of life, James S. Crozier's career as man and citizen stands out as a model of simple, honest, Christian gentlemanliness. He was above reproach. The relationship, both business and personal, between the Croziers, father and son, has been one of the idylls of Sidney's quieter life.

The first establishment for the manufacture of vehicle parts attempted in Sidney was a spoke and wheel works, built in 1870, near the canal between Ohio and Main avenues. The proprietor, J. Dann, included in his lines of manufacture the making of all grades of wheels, spokes, hubs, felloes, shafts and poles, and kept five skilled workmen employed. Nothing now remains of this factory, which, with the exception of the engine house, was constructed of wood and perished by fire.

The Benjamin "D" Handle factory was first established in 1878-9 by the late C. R. Benjamin, who was at first associated with a Mr. Clark as a partner. Both men came from New England. The establishment became at once a solid factor in Sidney's industrial system, and has remained so. Charles W. Benjamin was taken into partnership with his father, C. R. Benjamin, in 1891, and since the latter's death is sole proprietor. The factory stands in its original location north of the canal and east of Broadway. The handles, designed for shovels, forks, scoops, etc., are made in several sizes.

from a high grade of white ash wood, requiring an expert in its selection. During the war, the works were taxed to capacity with government orders only, but the manufacture is lively under all circumstances, and employs an average of thirty hands.

The Sidney Planing mill was established about 1880, by J. E. Wilkinson, who sold out in 1882 to Faris & Birch, Faris later selling to Monroe. By still further changes it became the George H. Worch Lumber company, of which the manager was William Klipstine; and ten years ago a new company took possession, building a new dry house, the whole becoming more a lumber supply house than a place where lumber is manufactured. It is now known as the William Klipstine Lumber company. It is situated on Walnut avenue, north of the old Charles Starrett homestead.

The Anderson-Frazier Wheel works, organized and established by Enoch Anderson, Cyrus W. Frazier and J. N. Anderson in 1881, built and occupied quite extensive factories situated on the north side of the Big Four tracks, from Miami avenue on the east to Main avenue on the west. They manufactured wheels and wheel parts, and did a large and successful business for about eleven or twelve years, finally selling out, in 1893, to the American Wheel company, an outside trust, under whose ownership, during the nineties, the entire plant was destroyed by fire, and its affairs wound up by a receiver. In the meantime, upon the dissolution of the Anderson-Frazier partnership in 1893, after the sale, J. N. Anderson purchased the Maxwell mill property, and erecting extensive additions, established in it the Anderson Wheel works, which flourished for ten years, or until the early part of 1904, when, his health beginning to fail, he sold out the machinery plant of the wheel works to the Wheel Makers' association, a sociable trust, who removed it, leaving the buildings vacant. Mr. Anderson died soon after.

After the burning of the American Wheel company's plant at the old Anderson-Frazier site, William Bimel, son of Lorenzo Bimel, came to Sidney from St. Marys, Ohio, and in 1897, under the patronage of the city of Sidney (through the well-known $100,000 bond issue), erected new buildings on the Miami avenue corner, and transferred the Bimel buggy business from St. Marys to this city. It was an error, as could be seen within a few years. The automobile was surely and rapidly crowding carriage manufacture from the platform of profitable industries, and in 1904 the crash came. The Bimel Buggy works and the German-American bank went down the same year. The fine new factory was empty, and also the remodeled Maxwell mill. The Mutual Manufacturing company took over the latter buildings and undertook the manufacture of carriage bodies only, but, being unable to compete with the automobile trade, declined and closed out before long. The Sidney Manufacturing company, a combination of some of the keenest financial heads of Sidney, then assumed in 1907, the responsibility of putting thoroughly practical and up-to-date industries into these valuable buildings; and the enlarged old Maxwell mill, its original tall gable still perfectly recognizable, is now the home of an auto body works, in which all styles of auto bodies are manufactured in the white, for manufacturers' trade, to order. The works are running to capacity

all the time. Metal seat forms, oil pans, and gear guards for lathes, and other details, are also manufactured in the foundry. The personnel of the company, as incorporated in 1907, is I. H. Thedieck, president; L. M. Studevant, vice-president; A. A. Gerlach, secretary and treasurer; directors, P. P. Dyke, Herbert Sheets, E. J. Griffis, and A. J. Hess. W. C. Horr is retained as manager.

John D. Loughlin and T. D. Scott came to Sidney in 1880, purchased a factory site north of the canal between Main and Ohio avenues, and erected office and factory structures which they opened in February, 1881, for the manufacture of school furniture. The leading line was the fashion pupils desk, but the output included recitation benches, teachers' desks, and other items of school furniture. The industry prospered in almost fabulous manner, and its products were shipped over many states. Mr. Loughlin's first partner had been a man named Beardsley, and his own trade was that of a molder. After several years T. D. Scott retired from the firm and Loughlin became sole owner. During the most prosperous days of the furniture works, Mr. Loughlin built the residence which crowns the top of the hill on Walnut avenue, naming it Bonnyconnellan. In 1891 the original school-desk plant was destroyed by fire, but was immediately rebuilt of brick, and since then has not needed enlargement for any purpose until now. About 1901 Mr. Loughlin sold out the business to the school-desk trust at a high figure and retired from the plant, which soon after languished.

Mr. Loughlin invested large amounts of money in the once famous Mary L. poultry plant, on the east side of the Miami on what is now Brooklyn avenue, in which, it might seem, a fortune should have been made, rather than lost, in the wholesale breeding of chickens for market. But it proved otherwise. The wonderful plant, then the largest poultry plant in the world, and visited by people from afar, became a quicksand in which the entire Loughlin estate was drawn to ruin; the castle, Bonnyconnellan, mortgaged to the German-American bank, went first, and the rest, including the Mary L., followed. Miss Mamie Loughlin, the only daughter, married Mr. John Kauffman of the school furniture trust, and Mrs. Loughlin now resides with them. Mr. Loughlin died a year or so ago.

J. B. Tucker, of Urbana, Ohio, came to Sidney in 1901, and bought out the Loughlin plant, in which the manufactures had been varying rather unsuccessfully, and converted the shops to the exclusive manufacture of bicycle rims. This line advanced so rapidly that it soon became known as one of the most successful of its class in a large district, and was second to no industry in Sidney for a time. The average production was 1,000 rims per day. The factory was known at this time as the Tucker Bending works.

Auto manufacture becoming a leading consumer of bent work about this time, the change in the tide was met by the immediate change of a part of the plant to the manufacture of steering wheels, a department which grew so rapidly as to absorb almost the entire capacity of the factory. At this juncture, when at the top crest of success, Mr. Tucker's death occurred, and while the work of the establishment never stopped, being carried on during the re-adjust-

ments and sale of the property, by old line employees and department heads, the plant was taken over by a new company, and is now the Mull Wood Work company.

Mr. Edward B. Mull, president and general manager, came to the new company with the distinction of being the oldest man in length of service in the employ of the Willys-Overland people. The other officials of the company are Mr. Royal Scott, vice-president; Mr. Floyd G. Hutchins, secretary and treasurer; and D. R. Shelton, cashier, the latter retiring from five years service in the First National Exchange bank, of Sidney.

When Mr. Tucker undertook the manufacture of steering wheels only three manufactories of this commodity were in existence in the United States, and the Sidney plant has since become the second largest, in production, of them all, with business growing in pace with that of auto building. The plant is now increasing its capacity at top speed to meet coming emergencies. Two of the old and trusted department heads who came to Sidney with Mr. Tucker are still valued employees of the new company.

In 1883, a branch of the New York Spoke works was set up in Sidney, under the firm name of Crane & McMahon, with James O'Neill as the local manager. Rapid manufacture of spokes from second growth white oak was the object, and after the abundant supply subsided, the plant moved on.

The Buckeye Churn company, a partnership concern in 1888, originated in Carey, Wyandot county, where James Anderson and Wilson Carothers were, previous to that date, engaged respectively in coal and oil and the drug business. The line of manufacture was the Buckeye barrel churn.

Needing more space, which was unobtainable in Carey, while Sidney was offering free factory sites to desirable parties, Messrs. Anderson and Carothers located permanently in this city in 1891 and enlarged their line of manufacture to include a hardwood sawmill and general lumber working establishment. Primus cream separators were also partly made here, and during the war a large amount of hardwood airplane stock was turned out by the factory for government use. In 1904 the company was incorporated under the state laws, Anderson and Carothers still owning all of the stock. The firm continued in this form until 1911, when Anderson bought out Carothers. Both partners had families of boys, and the rising generation needed more room than the single factory gave them. The Anderson sons remained with the churn company while the Carothers group took up confectionery manufacture.

Without change of name from the original Buckeye Churn company, the corporation now consists of Mr. Anderson and his three sons, Lawrence B., Thomas F. and Robert J. Anderson, who together own 70 per cent of the stock and control the manufacture. The capital stock has been increased from $70,000 to $250,000. About eighty persons, exclusive of the office force, are employed, and the plant is running to its capacity.

In 1917, R. J. Anderson, fourth son of the house, invented and patented the Prima domestic laundry machine, which has been so successfully demonstrated and put upon the market, that it is now

the chief output of the factory, which is disposing of the other woodworking interests and planing-mill business as rapidly as possible, in order to devote the entire forces of the plant to the manufacture of the laundry machine, every part of which, except the electric motors and wringers, is made in the churn plant.

Already the contracts of the company demand an output of fifty of the machines daily, and within a year it is expected that the factory must be enlarged to produce one hundred daily, with three hundred hands at work, and the capital increased to $3,000,000.00. The Dayton Domestic Engineering company use the Prima washer exclusively in their contracts.

The washer, which is the invention of a boy brought up and educated in Sidney schools, accomplishes its work by surface tension of water only, with no rubbing devices, the only force being that of water stroke in the elliptical cylinder, and the contrary suction of air through the fabric, which cannot be torn nor injured in any way. It is made in but one size, one style, and one price, and that aimed to be the most practical, neatest and lowest possible, respectively. The Anderson family are all strongly inclined to things mechanical, and are "to the manufacture born," three sons and sixteen grandchildren growing up to the business. The company is organized thus: James Anderson, president; R. J. Anderson, vice-president; Thomas Anderson, secretary; and Lawrence D. Anderson, treasurer.

Beginning in 1890, under the name the Commercial Pole and Shaft company, this company, whose factory is at the corner of Park street and the B. & O. railroad, engaged in the manufacture of poles and shafts. Mr. A. R. Friedman of Cincinnati became connected with the firm in 1892, and at that time the business was incorporated as the Sidney Pole and Shaft company, the directors being J. H. Smith, of Muncie, Indiana; W. A. and A. G. Snyder, of Piqua, Ohio; H. A. Lauman, of Columbus, and F. G. Waddell, of Akron, Ohio. The capital stock was $20,000, and the manufacturing purpose was the making and ironing of carriage poles and shafts, from the raw materials. Clyde C. Carey entered the employ of the firm in 1893, and has for some years past been manager of the works.

About 1903 the establishment was absorbed by the Pioneer Pole and Shaft company, of Piqua, Ohio, and while much enlarged and employing many more men, it is operated as a subsidiary factory to the plant at Piqua. No pole nor shaft making is done here now, the local labor being devoted to a general line of detail forging, with strap and leather cutting of all sorts, valve and pump cups, etc., while carriage irons are forged for the Piqua factory. At present the plant is not running on normal schedule, not having recovered its balance, as yet, from the war work, which was nearly 100 per cent government contracts. Business is slowly but steadily recovering tone, although only about thirty-five to forty men—barely one-third of the wartime payroll—are busy at present. The outlook for the immediate future is an enlargement of the market for small iron forging, which is being pushed. Mr. A. R. Friedman is president of the company.

The Underwood Whip company, once of Sidney, was a transplanted industry, coming from Wooster, Ohio, in which city it was established in 1864. It was lured to Sidney in 1891, at a time when Sidney first began to attract general attention as a manufacturing center. Within two years after its establishment here, the concern became a part of the United States Whip company, a trust, and for the next twelve or fifteen years was operated at full speed and the factory enlarged to double its former capacity. Eventually, the trust did what trusts usually do, and removed the plant to a Massachusetts center, leaving its large buildings empty. However, all things seem to work together for the good of Sidney, and the vacuum is now filled to its limit with one of Sidney's new (and native) industries.

An old and almost forgotten shop devoted to a branch of woodworking was built in the seventies, on South Main avenue, by James Van Gorder, whose parents owned, then, the house one door north. The business of the shop was the manufacture of dowel pins for indoor woodwork and furniture construction, cask heads, and similar work. The shop and house were afterward occupied by Toy & Son, and the house, modernized, is now the home of Edward McClure. A large, fine old orchard flanked the premises toward the river at that date. Hickory timber was still so plentiful then, in Shelby county, that it excited no comment, when the Van Gorder shop was closed, that the store of fine straight-grain hickory stock left on hand was sold as cord wood to feed a neighbor's hearth fire. James Van Gorder is recalled as having owned the first bicycle in Sidney. It was a crude affair, and had no pedals.

Steel and Iron Industries. Whoever was the first village blacksmith of Sidney cannot be answered. His name has not been specifically preserved, and it is more than probable that there was more than one disciple of Tubal Cain in the wilderness seat of justice. At all events, the blacksmith's forge being a prime necessity of civilization, smithing and forging and plow making, and similar useful arts, were practised wherever the necessity of the settler pointed the way or led it, as not a few did, at his own anvil. The industry received an impetus in the approach of the canal, which demanded shops for the making and repairing of earth-working implements, and irons for the locks and floodgates. Except for the influx of laboring population in the open season, Sidney did not at first receive the chief industrial benefit from the construction period of the canal era. That went to Port Jefferson, which threatened to outgrow the county seat, and even cherished for a few years secret hopes of a transfer of the honor. The crisis passed, however, and not long after the sale and removal of the temporary courthouse from Ohio to West avenue, the building became the headquarters of at least one of Sidney's blacksmiths, whose name is doubtless a well-known one in Sidney's after history in some other capacity. The Kingseed shop, located at the northwest corner of Ohio avenue and North street, was established as early as 1846, and plows were the principal output there, while to the north other smithing establishments began to gather closer to the canal. Up to 1848, when Dan Toy, sr., arrived in Sidney, the industry was confined to iron

working, steel being as yet a new development in American manufacture.

Daniel Toy was born in Burlington county, New Jersey, November 24, 1821. He learned plow making as a lad at Jacobstown, New Jersey. In 1843 he came to Mansfield, Ohio, traveling all the way on foot, and from Mansfield made his way to Mason, Warren county, to engage in work on wagons designed for use in the Mexican war. About this date, William Wood, a steel worker under James D. Quigg of Pittsburg, rolled the first slab of steel ever made in the United States, and shipped it to Thomas Wilmington, a railroad construction engineer then located at Brant, Ohio. Mr. Wilmington engaged a Dayton man to make some heavy breaking plows from the steel, but he failed in the attempt. Mr. Toy was then recommended as a plow maker, and succeeded in converting the steel into plowshares, winning the honor to be named the first man in Ohio, if not in the United States, to make a steel plow. In company with William Swain, Mr. Toy opened a plow works in Troy, Ohio, about 1846, and while working at Brant met and married Miss Eliza Jane Hoover, with whom and their infant son, William Miner Toy, he came to Sidney to make a permanent home some time in 1848. Here he established a plow works in the old courthouse on West avenue, where (and also at Troy) he made many of the plows that were used in the grading of both railroads, and also manufactured agricultural plowshares, while carrying on the general work of a smithy, in which, within a few years, David Edgar, then a hardware dealer on Ohio street, became a partner, with the style of Toy & Edgar.*

Mr. Toy was a man of extraordinary size and strength, and given, after the manner of the times, to wrestling, in which his prowess was sometimes useful and sometimes amusing. An instance of the first quality may be noted in the reminiscence of occasions when he, single-handed, defended his shop from being wrecked by gangs of drunken railroad laborers; while of the second, a friendly wrestling bout with David Edgar, his partner, was so engrossing that the contestants wrestled themselves off the Court street bridge and into the canal, where the town marshal, to preserve his dignity in the face of a crowd of onlookers, placed both men under arrest for quarreling. Seeing that they were in for retribution, the friends stayed in the water until the bout was finished to their satisfaction, and then delivered their dripping persons to the strong hand of the law, were marched to court and fined, each paying the other's penalty, and shaking hands, to the marshal's discomfiture.

From the West avenue shop Toy went to the Kingseed shop and continued the business for several years, then retired temporarily to a farm, but returned to Sidney the following year and built new plow shops on North Main street. These he only operated personally for a year or two, leaving them to enter the Slusser Sulky Plow works. When that company dissolved, he embarked in

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* See end of sketch.

the new plow works of Haslup & Toy, this again being of but few years' duration, Mr. Haslup retiring to engage in other business.

In company with his son, William Miner Toy, a plow works was opened on South Main avenue in 1878, at a site immediately north of the old Starrett burying ground. The residence of the late John Oldham now occupies the spot, and the family residence of the Toys was the little cottage which, remodeled into a modern bungalow, is now the home of Edward McClure. Mrs. Toy, sr., died in 1886, Daniel Toy surviving her until 1903. W. M. Toy became sole owner of the plow works in 1881. They were removed in later years to the old McClure shop on the river flats east of the Presbyterian burying ground, remaining there until the site was needed for an athletic field, when it was taken to its present location in the substantial old foundry building, once a part of the agricultural works of a past day. This change was made about six years ago (1913), and after some vicissitudes the business is now prosperous and quite extensive, structural and ornamental iron work and general foundry business being carried on in addition to the regular line of plows. W. M. Toy is the father of four sons, all of whom are trained in steel craft—Dan and Robert, both with the Sidney Steel Scraper company, Hugh, associated with his father, and William, jr., just returned from fifteen months' service in the army. Mrs. Toy, who was Miss Mary Haslup, died in 1918.

Christian Kingseed, builder of the plow works at the corner of Ohio and North streets, came to Sidney about 1846 or 1847. The shop, as first erected, was but one story, and was practically demolished by a fire, at which time the Kingseed home was threatened, also, because of a high wind blowing the burning shingles from the roof. The shop was rebuilt, of brick, and a second story was added. Conditions at the date of Mr. Kingseed's arrival in Sidney were difficult in the extreme. Iron was hard to get, and every scrap of waste iron had to be utilized and treasured to provide the wherewithal for manufacture. The shop, which was afterward the property of John Heiser, was left unchanged by him, and others of the earlier moulders and plow makers operated in the same building. It was the age of milk-sickness and the deadly ague, and strong men came and went—many of them to their "long home"—not even great physical might being immune to the ravages of malaria, which undoubtedly had much to do with the fact that the descendants of the pioneers are not their physical equals. Christian Kingseed, builder of the familiar old shop, was noted as one of the "strong men" of his day.

On the corner where the postoffice stands a little stove foundry stood in the fifties, just how long was its tenure of existence being a matter of mere conjecture. George D. Lecky owned the land at that time, and it is suggested that the builder of the foundry may have been his son, S. Alex. Lecky. It was a wooden building and probably was destroyed by fire. Few persons now living remember it.

A much larger foundry, also of wooden construction, stood at the site now occupied by the Philip Smith Manufacturing company, which is believed to have been erected by the Edwards brothers,

but the line of product is not remembered. It was vacant in 1858, when Mr. G. G. Haslup came to Sidney from Springfield and Dayton, and was rented by him in company with young Philip Smith, the two conducting business together until the burning of the plant, after which Mr. Haslup built an independent smithy where he operated until the Miami avenue machine works was erected. He was a workman of ability and a man of fine sturdy character, whose life, long and honorable, left its mark on Sidney industry and society.

Philip Smith, the son of an honest but unlettered emigrant named Reinhardt Schmidt, who had settled first in Pennsylvania, afterward migrating to Indiana, and then to Dayton, Ohio, where he entered a foundry and trained his sons in steel craft, came to Sidney in advance of his father; but, after the fire was followed by the remainder of the family, Mr. Schmidt ("Smith"), senior, assisting in getting the new foundry built on the site of the old. The elder Smith lived, active in the business of the foundry, until 1875, and was no small part of his son's success. Philip Smith, little better educated than his father, had a very engaging personality and possessed a marked degree of diplomacy as well as mechanical genius, all of which was employed in enlisting the help which he often needed in financial straits; and by the advice and good offices of several able financial heads in Sidney, he was enabled at last to withdraw from the manufacturing field a wealthy man. He died in 1914. Rhinehart Smith, a brother, was long associated with him in the business.

In the Philip Smith foundry and machine works, where were manufactured many different grain-handling machines for farmers' and warehouse use, with other machines of various character, stationary engines, and all sorts of foundry products for which the plant was available, a number of Sidney's best men have from time to time exerted a saving hand. But it has been a valuable institution and an asset to the town well worth the saving.

It was here, in 1864, that the little cannon intended to figure in the political demonstration in favor of Vallandigham, candidate for governor, was cast by the ardent young Democrat, Phil Smith.

About 1904 the industry was put upon a sound financial basis by the formation of a stock company, the partners being Lafayette M. Studevant and B. D. Heck, Mr. Smith becoming manager until 1907, when he resigned. Since that time the business has had a splendid growth, the receipts having more than trebled in the years between 1915 and 1918.

Mr. G. G. Haslup in 1868 built, or had built for him by the Careys, the machine works where the elevator company now operates; and there began the manufacture of agricultural implements. Three years later he vacated to permit the Slusser sulky-plow works to occupy. In 1872 Mr. Haslup again occupied the building in partnership with Dan Toy, sr., in the manufacture of plows; but in 1879 the place was bought by the Sidney Agricultural Implement company, with O. O. Mathers, president; John Hale, secretary and treasurer; R. O. Bingham, superintendent; and John Brubaker, J. A. Lamb, Wilbur E. Kilborn, and the S. A. Lecky estate, directors. This company at once erected a foundry building on Shelby street,

east of the works (now the location of the Toy Plow works), and embarked in the extensive manufacture of agricultural implements, mill machinery, and all sorts of castings and foundry work. The Miami Valley hay rake, the Slusser excavator, and the Valley Chief reaper all were manufactured in this plant.

In 1902, the agricultural works having declined locally, Mr. Walter R. Blake purchased the buildings and plant and began the manufacture of elevators and elevator machinery of all descriptions, specializing in freight elevators, also power and hand elevators, and dumb waiters for hospital, hotel and private home use. The firm, known as the Sidney Elevator Manufacturing company, uses the trademarks: "Semco" and "Sidney." Mr. Blake is sole proprietor.

Broom manufacture was carried on in both buildings prior to this, afterward being confined to the foundry structure, but declined with the failure of the broom corn harvests, and was abandoned.

Hollow Ware. The Wagner Manufacturing company, makers of high-grade cooking utensils, is one more monument to the successful business initiative which is Sidney's characteristic as a manufacturing town. Originally founded in 1891 for the purpose of manufacturing cast iron ware of a better grade than was commonly to be found in the market, the industry began in a small plant which served the successful and growing industry but a year or so, when enlargement became imperative, the history of nearly every year for twenty-five years recording successive enlargements, until now the plant is thirty times the size of the first little foundry, with plans in preparation for still further extension.

The Wagner brothers began with an ideal which makes extension inevitable. Stated simply, that ideal is to make Wagner ware better than any other ware, and stands for constant striving to produce articles of "quality." In the twenty-nine years of striving, the ideal has become a habit of the house, which is the pioneer of cast aluminum ware, the manufacture of which was not entered upon until Wagner hollow ware in iron had become a synonym for "the best."

The original venture was simply an attempt to supply a "commonplace but vital want" of the American housewife, made clear to the manufacturers by their own experience in the retail hardware trade. For two years "better cast iron ware" was their output. Success in this line led to the introduction of still further improved lines of nickel-plated hollow ware, which greatly increased the reputation of the firm and led to the development of an idea which was at that time, 1894, very advanced indeed.

Aluminum cooking ware was beginning to attract public attention and to create a demand for lighter, yet durable utensils, free from the patent objections to enameled ware. Owing to the cost of the metal, the aluminum ware then on the market was too light —even when not actually flimsy—to be durable, and being short-lived was both expensive and not practical. The Wagner firm undertook a radical improvement in aluminum ware as they had in cast iron ware, and braved the market with a line of seamless cast aluminum ware (not pressed nor "spun") of sufficient weight to bear the hardest, long-continued service required of any utensil in

domestic or farm uses. The ware is necessarily rather expensive to begin with, but its reliability and worth are synonymous with economy of the greatest degree, and the Wagner cast aluminum ware is now known and used all over the world, wherever people are to be found who appreciate the best. Incidentally it carries with it everywhere the name of Sidney, Ohio. Wagner ware has won distinguished honor medals in every great exposition held since it was first manufactured, at Chicago, Nashville, Paris, Buffalo, St. Louis, and San Francisco, where it captured the Grand Prize, acknowledging it to be the finest aluminum ware on the world's market.

The former cast iron ware is still a large part of the output of the company, and there is and will always be, a steady demand for this line. In addition, cast articles of various uses, for lard and sausage making on the farm and small packing establishments; steam-table ware; mortars for chemists; grates for furnaces; cellar windows, ditches, and sewers, and ventilators; feed troughs, tampers, rubbish burners, gutter bridges, hitching posts and bob sled runners; and smaller building hardware. In aluminum ware, nothing ever used or desired in the culinary art but can be found in the catalogue. The daintiest kitchenette and the heaviest hotel ware have been given the same attention. The designs have been most carefully worked out to obtain artistic results, while sacrificing no whit of the practical value of the article. Wherever strength is needed it will be found, and where lightness is compatible with strength and durability, the most desirable degree of lightness has been attained. The process of aluminum casting is, of course, proprietary, and the outsider may see only the mechanical parts of the work, which are open to inspection and make a visit to the plant well worth while.

A trade journal is published from time to time, setting forth the ideals and progress of the concern and its wares. The little book is called the "Griddle," is edited by L. Cable Wagner, and does credit to the establishment.

The Wagner brothers, William H., Milton, Bernard P. and Louis Wagner, are the sons of Mathias Wagner, from Alsace, France, who came to Sidney as a canal laborer, and staved to become a landholder and pioneer merchant of the town, and one of its most solid and respected citizens. He married Miss Mary Rauth, and their family of eight surviving children are and have been in every way worthy of their parents. Much of the Wagner success may be attributed to the remarkable unity of the family group, harmony and co-operation marking every undertaking.

The hollow ware business was first organized as a partnership, Milton M. and Bernard P. Wagner composing the firm. W. H. Wagner entered the firm in 1893, and Louis Wagner, the youngest of the four, was admitted soon after, when the business was incorporated as the Wagner Manufacturing company, now organized as follows: W. H. Wagner, president; B. P. Wagner, vice-president; M. M. Wagner, treasurer; Louis R. Wagner, secretary and sales manager; Cable Wagner, assistant sales-manager. R. O. Bingham, who has been with the company from the outset, is still

active in the capacity of superintendent, an honored and trusted associate of the business. Salesmen who have been with the company from fifteen to twenty-eight years are W. F. Mellen, of Oak Park, Illinois; J. M. Harvey of Baltimore, Maryland; E. W. Laughlin of Sidney, Ohio; and W. S. McCune of Los Angeles, California. Including Mr. Bingham, employees who have served the company faithfully for its entire period to date are, F. J. McDowell, C. M. Bush, R. F. Boyer, J. E. Fitzgerald, H. Wehlege, J. Rickert, J. C. Corbin, and D. H. Wilmore, each of whom has become the friend and intimate of the firm. When the Wagner company says "we," it means all these valued employees.

The entire Wagner plant is not surpassed in Sidney for efficient equipment and conservation in management, beside being replete with interest in every department, from foundry to finishing rooms. The surroundings of the works also have received attention and present the most attractive aspect of any factory in the city.

About 1894, at the site of Sidney Machine Tool company's buildings, which now front on three streets, West North, Carey and Highland avenue, the firm of Sebastian & May established a manufacturing business along the same lines, and built the first of the factory structures now in use there. The site was given by the city of Sidney, as were several factory sites about the same time, for the encouragement of new industries. The concern was not notably prosperous, and Mr. May and—later—Mr. Sebastian, were bought out by Allen P. Wagner. Mr. Wagner became involved in dispute regarding patents and brought suit against his superintendent, who, however, was exonerated by the court, after which Mr. Wagner closed the plant and transferred the machinery to Detroit, Michigan, where the manufacture was continued, but under financial difficulties which finally closed it. In 1909, Mr. I. H. Thedieck purchased the plant and brought it back to Sidney, setting it up with enlarged and improved capacities in a new and very modern factory on Oak avenue.

In the meantime, however, the factory of the defunct Sebastian-May firm invited the attention of prospective manufacturers, among them Mr. A. C. Getz, who was a sojourner in Sidney for some time, without succeeding in getting serious attention. Mr. Getz then left Sidney for a time, and made a good start in Defiance, Ohio, returning in 1904 with a little capital of "success"; and with this running start "The Sidney Machine Tool company" took over the old Sebastian-May site and began a business that has become one of the most important in Sidney. Drills and blacksmiths' forges were the first lines of output, to which have been added various wood-working machines, saws of all descriptions and uses, engine lathes, gauges, vises, bevel and mortising machines, planes and borers, et cetera. A special achievement of the factory is the production of the "Universal" wood worker, Mr. Getz' invention, a machine which combines five to sixteen machines, by supplementary equipment, and at which five men may work at one time without interference, if desirable. This machine is invaluable in the small woodworking factory, where there is not room to accommodate several individual power-driven machines. The machine tools, of course, mean those

which are to be power-driven, and the company uses saws, bits, and other details from the Toledo Saw and Supply company, the Forest City Bit and Tool company, and others of the highest grade, in the setting up of their machines. The "Universal" has had an enormous sale, and the manufacture of engine lathes has been equally heavy, government orders for this line demanding about ninety per cent of the company's capacity during the war. The plant and buildings have been repeatedly enlarged, and at present extensive additions are being completed. Beginning with about seven workmen in 1905, two hundred men now answer the roll call, while the annual business of the past few years is not far below a million dollars.

The company as organized at present is: Mr. I. H. Thedieck, president; Mr. E. H. Griffis, vice-president; Mr. A. C. Getz, secretary, treasurer and manager. Clarence Brown is superintendent. The incorporation was effected June, 1904.

When Mr. Getz is not busy at the works, he is resting his mind in agricultural pursuits, specializing in the culture of aristocratic breeds of hogs, which he is having trained to habits of refinement which will eliminate the tendency to vocalization and entirely root out the propensity to wallow. The animals are fed on fresh whole milk and clean grains, shampooed and manicured every morning, and so serene are they that the casual visitor to the Getz country home is obliged to ask the way to the pens. All this has nothing to do with the fact that bacon is 75 cents per pound, as none of Mr. Getz' herd has yet been taken to market. The aim is purely scientific.

The Monarch Manufacturing company, as the re-organized Sebastian-May company was named in the transformation, was transplanted from Detroit to its native soil in Sidney in 1909, where it began after 1910 to thrive phenomenally, the wartime activity causing the most unprecedented growth, in order to fill the government orders for engine lathes, until it claims—with figures to prove —to be the largest engine lathe manufactory in the world at the present date. Two thousand three hundred and fifty lathes were shipped in 1917, and a still larger number in 1918, being used by munition manufacturers, gun makers and air-plane builders. It is said that the company paid 600 per cent on investments during 1918. The equipment of the plant is of the most complete character, both for work and as to working conditions, safety of employees, and general efficiency. Both the Monarch and the Sidney Machine Tool companies operate on the same system with regard to employees, a graduated rate of bonus being paid to the workmen, in addition to their wages.

The company incorporated in 1909, with Mr. I. H. Thedieck, president, and Mr. W. E. Whipp, manager. The directors are I. H. Thedieck, L. M. Studevant, W. H. Wagner, A. J. Hess and E. J. Griffis.

About 1905, William Harmony and Frank Lucas established what was known as the Standard Clutch company, building for their concern a part of the structure now included in the Peerless Bread Machine plant. At first a general repair shop, they added

a foundry and manufactured the clutch for some time, but closed out about 1912, at which time the building and plant were taken over by E. J. Griffis and W. E. Wenger, who continued the repair shop until October, when the whole was converted to the manufacture of the Peerless bread machines, a series of machines of practical excellence unequalled in their line, and all of them invented and patented by F. X. Lauterbur, a young man born and educated in Sidney.

These machines, intended for the use of manufacturing bakers, include the Peerless dough mixer, the Peerless loaf moulder, the Peerless double-armed cake creamer and icing beater, and the rotary proofing tablets. The Peerless Bread Machine company was formed and incorporated in January, 1913, with the following personnel: E. J. Griffis, president; William Piper, vice-president; F. X. Lauterbur, secretary, treasurer and manager; directors, E. T. Custenborder, Jennie E. Custenborder, D. F. Mills, Leo B. Lauterbur, and Mary M. Lauterbur. The plant is operated to the utmost capacity, and an addition which doubles the size of the floor space is being rushed to completion, and the factory will then accommodate, in all, three hundred workmen. The site is at the corner of East avenue and Clinton street, and covers all that was left of the locality once included in "Maxwell's mill pond," the west half having been built up years ago. The "Peerless" will have the newest manufactory in Sidney.

The Bimel building has been occupied since July, 1917, by a new, "all Sidney" company, who bought the premises, and have established a plant for the manufacture of power presses, for use in sheet-metal working plants, one of the newest departures in Sidney industries, and well illustrates the facility with which the little city has learned to snatch victory from defeat. The business, still young, employs but thirty-five workmen, but its output is increasing steadily, and at a safe gait. The company incorporated two years ago, with the following personnel: W. E. Whipp, president; W. C. Horr, vice-president and secretary; P. C. Pocock, treasurer and general manager; is known as "The Sidney Power Press company."

Opposite the Mull Wood Work plant, on the east side of Miami avenue, is the building (once a part of the Anderson-Frazier company's property) of the Eclipse Folding Machine company, which was formed in 1884, by A. T. Bascom and L. M. Studevant.

Mr. Bascom came to Sidney from Bellefontaine, where, in the office of the Bellefontaine Republican, the suggestion of an inexpensive but practical newspaper folder for use in the small town office, had come from Mr. J. Q. A. Campbell, the editor and proprietor of the paper. The inventor had the necessary mechanical genius, not possessed by the editor, to develop an idea, and Mr. Campbell financed Mr. Bascom for several months while the machine was perfected for patenting. This partnership was broken by Mr. Campbell purchasing the few machines already made, and Mr. Bascom located in Sidney, where, with Mr. Studevant's assistance, the machine was put on the market successfully, apparatus of this nature finding a ready market with small publishers. About 1887 Mr. Bascom's interest was purchased by John W. Skillen and the manu-

facture has continued quite steadily ever since, improvements being patented from time to time. Mr. Skillen sold out to Mr. Studevant in 1906 and retired from business, and the concern then became incorporated as a stock company, with a capital of $50,000. Since 1912, W. C. Horr has been secretary and general manager of the business. The Eclipse folders are widely known and extensively used. It is rather remarkable that of five folding machine factories in the United States, Sidney should possess more than one, but such is the case.

About 1897-8, in a small building at the rear of a lot on South Main avenue, George Mentges began the manufacture of the Mentges newspaper and job folding machines. The patents were inclusive not only of newspaper folders, but of folders designed for small work, papers, letters and circulars of all sizes, and adjustable to different foldings. These have been improved and elaborated until the last word seems to have been said, in the way of adjustability and application of power. The business of the little establishment increased so that in 1905 it became necessary to build larger quarters, and a substantial and practical factory was erected and the plant installed at the corner of Oak and Poplar streets, on the elevated tracts beyond the railroads. Here the company, which owns all of the patents manufactured in the establishment, employ about eighteen to twenty highly skilled workmen in one of Sidney's most distinguished, though not largest enterprises. Originally George Mentges was sole owner of the works, which gradually became a partnership concern, and in February, 1919, was incorporated as a stock company with the four Mentges brothers and William Blake as the incorporators. The personnel of the company is George Mentges, president; Fred Mentges, vice-president; John Mentges, manager; William Blake, secretary and treasurer, and Jacob Mentges. The Mentges brothers first gained experience in the Eclipse factory.

The product of the Mentges plant is sent all over the world and orders are now awaiting only the re-opening of traffic, which will occupy the full capacity of the works for months ahead.

A third and even a fourth company once attempted to compete in Sidney, with the manufactories just described, but were of short duration.

The Steel Scraper was introduced to the manufacturing world by Shelby county. A Shelby county boy, Benjamin Slusser, invented and first manufactured a steel road scraper in America.

Benjamin was born June 28, 1828, a few miles north of Sidney, on the farm of his parents, who were the fifteenth pioneer couple to brave the wilds of Shelby county as settlers. This lad, who worked on the home farm until he was sixteen years of age, was the genius who really put Sidney on the industrial map of the world. His education consisted of the training then to be had in the country schools, supplemented with five years of work and study in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, where he learned the principles of applied mechanics. Returning to Sidney at the age of twenty-one, he began his life work as an inventor and manufacturer. His first practical invention was a self-loading excavator, combining the

work of plow and carrier, and unloading, automatically, at the turn of the beam. This machine came into favor at once and was extensively used in the road improvements of the Mormon settlements of Utah* and also in the building of the Mississippi river levees.

Financial ability, unfortunately, was not included in Benjamin Slusser's array of talent, and this line of manufacture proved unprofitable, to the extent that Mr. Slusser became involved in contracts which he could not fulfill, and was obliged to abandon the manufacture of the excavator, personally. The idea of a road-scraper made from sheet steel had by this time definitely shaped itself in his brain, and he devoted himself to its development, patented it, and began its manufacture in Cincinnati, but after a few months established the American Steel Scraper works in Sidney, in 1876.

Mr. Slusser had for a partner Mr. W. S. Magill, and the business was established in the frame building then standing along the railroad track, east of the Maxwell mill, power for the machinery being obtained from the mill weir. Immediate success followed the venture. Two or three years later, Mr. W. H. C. Goode came to Sidney and purchased Mr. Magill's interest in the works, and by 1880 had become the sole owner of the works and title, while Mr. Slusser, who retained the rights of his patents, formed a new partnership with William Taylor McLean. Slusser & McLean built a fine large brick and stone factory on the north side of the canal at the foot of Shelby street, which was the largest scraper works in America at that date. The main factory is 107 feet long by forty-two wide, with large blacksmith shop, emery wheelhouse and ample fuel and storage sheds.

While the original Slusser steel scraper has been the basis of manufacture, the factory output is kept up to the hour in improvements, and every development in the scraper line has been met by the Slusser-McLean company. Wheelbarrows are the one exception to the usual lines of scraper output, the Slusser-McLean people never having given any attention to this department, which would involve enlargement for which the site does not offer space or other advantage. A unique feature of the works is that it still uses water power obtained from the canal by means of an intake which conducts the water directly, with a fall of about ten feet, to the penstocks of two large turbines, the waste being carried underground to Tilbury run, which at this point passes under the canal, emerging on the farther side to rush noisily down to the Miami. This water power has never failed, but auxiliary engines are kept in readiness for emergency. No other firm in Sidney now uses water power. W. T. McLean, the surviving partner of the old firm, is a grandson of Gen. Taylor, pioneer citizen, and a son-in-law of Benjamin Slusser, the inventor. Mr. McLean received his first lessons in steel in the O. J. Taylor hardware store, but did not immediately devote himself to that line. For some years previous to 1884 he was actively connected with the manufacture and sale of crackers, for the Forest City Cracker company of Cleveland, but eventually

* Brigham Young was a heavy purchaser.

returned permanently to his native town, and became the needful complement to Benjamin Slusser's inventive genius, and business manager of the Slusser-McLean Works. Mr. McLean has also been many years a member of the state board of public works, a holder of high offices in the Masonic order, both local and in the grand council of Ohio.

Mr. Slusser died quite suddenly in 1899, since which the partnership has been the Slusser estate and W. T. McLean. Taylor T. McLean, youngest son of the house, is assistant manager of the works. A policy of absolute business integrity and frankness, coupled with the live and let live principle has characterized the firm and its output, always, and the institution is a substantial factor in Sidney's business prosperity.

The American Steel Scraper Works, finding the old quarters growing too tight for its increasing proportions, erected a large plant west of the B. & O. tracks, at the corner of Court street and Wilkinson avenue, moving into it shortly after the Slusser-McLean factory was occupied. Mr. W. H. C. Goode remained the sole owner for several years, Mr. W. E. Kilborn, of the Citizen's bank entering the firm about 1886, as a partner and manager of the mammoth plant. The success of the establishment has been scarcely paralleled in Sidney, and the products go all over the world wherever construction work is being carried on. Some years ago the partnership of Kilborn and Goode was incorporated as the American Steel Scraper company and so remains without change of personnel, although Mr. Kilborn has retired from active participation in the business, as manager of the works. Mr. C. E. Betts is the present manager.

The Sidney Steel Scraper company was founded in 1880, by William Haslup, son of G. G. Haslup, and J. H. Doering. It was conducted as a partnership until 1892, when it became incorporated, with William Haslup, president; J. D. Barnes, secretary, and William A. Perry, sales-manager. At Mr. Haslup's death Mr. Perry became president and general manager of the company, Mr. B. D. Heck being office and sales-manager; and George Dan Toy, grandson of the pioneer steel plow maker, its superintendent. The business, which began very modestly in a small shop near the Sidney Manufacturing company of today, soon burst its bounds and erected a factory on the north side of Poplar street, between the Big Four railroad tracks and West avenue, where it has continued its phenomenal expansion until there is not another foot of space to be had without removing to some other site.

The lines of manufacture include several distinct patterns of road scraper as the leader, while a large wheelbarrow department is another feature, and the department of wood-working employs expert attention. The plant being typical of all, and, indeed, having somewhat outgrown them in size, a brief exposition of its features will serve to elucidate the work of the entire group.

Wheelbarrow bodies are made of metal (in this case sheet iron) in one or more shapes, the sheets being stamped in great power presses, and turned out with amazing rapidity. Clipping and edging and riveting—each process has its special machinery which works

like magic, to the lay eye. Rolled sheet steel from the rolling mills further south in the Miami valley, is the basis of scraper manufacture, machines of a "guillotine" description clipping the sheets into the desired shapes for the different scrapers as neatly and as precisely as a cooky cutter in a bakery. Patterns are so designed and the steel sheets so dimensioned as to leave fragments from which auxiliary parts can be cut. The residue consists of mere slivers of steel, which are returned to the smelters, and the whole process is conducted upon a most efficient plan of economical practice. The heaviest road scraper, known as the "wheeler" requires the strongest wooden running gear possible, and some wood is used in a number of the machines manufactured. The lightest scraper manufactured is the "Mormon" (so called because designed especially for the Utah trade), a hand scraper consisting of a narrow, strong blade of steel, and the rest of the implement of wood, with a few metal braces.

The power used in the Sidney company's plant is generated by natural gas or oil engines, and electric current,—the latter especially in the heavier riveting work. A gentle air pressure of thirty tons to the unit is utilized in the lighter riveting, and has the advantage of being less deafening to the operator—or spectator—although equally apt to produce a blood blister if put to test.

The woodworking department covers the entire manufacture of the wheels required for the heavy road scrapers; shafts, seats and running gear; plow beams (for the Toy Plow Works), handles, et cetera—every wooden part used in any of the various machines manufactured except a certain very heavy handle for which the wood cannot be obtained here, nor the machinery accommodated. The paint and stencil department is complete and separate.

During the war the scrapers, large and small, were in great demand by the government, being used in the preparation of all the immense aviation fields and the cantonments, as high as 100 heavy "wheelers" being produced in a week, when needed, and 250 of the "regular" pattern; while the strong iron wheelbarrows made a large percentage of the cargo of every vessel of the emergency fleet. This plant which, like all of Sidney's industries, was patriotically placed at the disposal of the government for the duration of the war, was, at the signing of the armistice, making rapid strides toward conversion to the manufacture of chassis for army kitchens. The sudden turn of affairs made this work, so far as carried forward, a total loss, but it has now recovered normal poise, and will, with the natural revival of road building and bettering, continue its usual progress. The normal yearly business is not far from a half million dollars. The Sidney Steel Scraper company has a notable record for honorable treatment of its customers large and small, experienced or otherwise. Its trade reaches to all parts of the world although the great west of America is normally its most constant market.

The Sidney Production company, which operated for some time in a vacant factory building near the Sidney Scraper Works, was purely a war industry, and while syndicated chiefly from stockholders in the Sidney Steel Scraper company, it was in no other way connected with it. It was established for the specific pur-

pose of sub-contracting under the Dayton Products company in the manufacture of shells, the process undertaken at the local plant being the "roughing" of the shell castings, reducing the weight from twenty pounds each to ten pounds each, ready for the finishers. The Sidney plant was one of four, located respectively at Dayton, Springfield, Greenville and Sidney, and the first work was on contracts made by the Dayton company with Russia, later being taken over by the United States government. The industry, of course, came to an end with the signing of the armistice. It is proper to say that while small attention was paid to any phase of this war work except to further the single purpose of rapid construction, patriotic service being held paramount, Sidney interests have no reason to regret this syndicate, nor any of the war specialties that were manufactured in any of the city's plants, for the local investors reaped what they considered a full reward for their service,—which is a tribute to their loyalty as well as to their efficiency.

Confectioners. Among the rugged industries for which Sidney is noted, it is a little like turning the leaf of a very plain book to find a gay picture on the other side, to realize that by turning "right about, face" from a great steel scraper works on Court street one's vision is confronted by a five-storey brick building erected for no other purpose than the manufacture of dainty confections to tempt the palate.

Mr. C. F. Hickok, in 1895, was in the retail confectionery business, at the well known northwest corner of the public square. About this time he made some experiments in a small way, and being satisfied with the results, the entire third floor and half of the second floor of the building were leased, and a plant installed for the manufacture of fine confectionery. The dainty excellence of the products created an immediate market, and the industry grew so fast that it was necessary in 1900 to erect the five-story model factory on Poplar street to meet the demands. Here, with fifty thousand square feet of floor space, there is not an inch to spare, and the employees have increased from a dozen to a hundred hands.

The Hickok factory is not confined to one variety or line of confections, but carries on a general manufacturing business covering everything in the confectionery category. The top floor is devoted to storage of boxes, fancy and plain, also the larger packages, pails and containers. Coming down to the third floor, the steam cooking kettles, creamers, and marshmallow beaters are encountered, the moulding frames and dusting contrivances, and the conveyors which transport the cream centers to the enrobers, for the chocalate coating. The cooling room and packing department are also on this floor, and a fan suction ventilating system by which the whole building is kept supplied with fresh air.

The hard candy department is on the second floor. Caramels, wrapped and chocolate coated butter scotch "chips," stick—a most fascinating department!—and broken "Kiddy Mixed," all are fashioned in the different rooms. On the first floor are the stock and shipping rooms and the offices. In the basement, which is mostly above ground, is the refrigerating machinery, the artesian well, the machines for roasting and blanching peanuts, and a department

where the sugar, syrups, et cetera, are stored. Everywhere is immaculate cleanliness, dainty sights and odors greeting the senses in all the departments.

. The Hickok factory did not enlarge to compete for government orders during the war, as it was already working about to capacity, but it did give government orders the preference, and tons upon tons of Hickok candies went to the boys in khaki.

The signal success of the Hickok plant brought out the sincerest of compliments, that of following its example and doing likewise.

The Cherry Cheer company began its career in the basement of the Wilson Carothers home on Walnut avenue, when the two elder sons of the house began the manufacture of the now well-known syrup, in 1907. Cherry Cheer was and is a syrup for soda fountain use, employed not only in soda water, but as "dopes" for ice-cream and sundaes; also for use in punches.

The success was immediate, and the name "Cherry Cheer" was adopted as a trade mark, to cover not only other soda fountain syrups, but the manufacture of various lines of confectionery. After one year, the infant business was obliged to move to larger quarters, and rented the vacant original building of the Sidney Elevator company, near the Given tannery. This year saw the incorporation of the business into a stock concern,—in which the father, Wilson Carothers, and the remaining brothers, with a few preferred stockholders, became interested,—and the business was again enlarged.

A new building was erected in the fall of 1908, and the manufacture of the syrups was carried on there until September, 1916, when the vacant Underwood Whip company buildings were purchased, and new plants installed for the wholesale manufacture of fine chocolates.

The new situation, which furnishes splendid facilities, is at the corner of Highland avenue and North street. The buildings are so well windowed from all exposures that it is aptly styled "the daylight plant." There is ample space for enlargement of the building when that becomes necessary, and the immense tank for supplying the fire sprinkler system is erected upon part of the grounds, yet another part of which is fenced out for the use of the neighborhood children as a playground.

A trip through the factory today shows the visitor every step of the processes from the store or stock rooms where the sugar, emollients, chocolate, flavors and colorings are stored, and the machinery and conduits by which they are fed into the mixers, boilers, beaters, moulders and coolers, carried to the enrobers and the refrigerating department, thence to the tables and racks where the fancy work is done on the highest priced dainties, some of which are double-dipped. A specialty of the plant is chocolate pieces—the six-cent and penny dainties (Teddy Bears) so popular with children —the same fine grade of chocolate being used in these as in the varieties designed for society use. When the question of cost intervenes, size, not quality, is reduced. American soldiers at home and in Europe, and even in Siberia, became well acquainted with Cherry Cheer candies.

A very interesting department is the box room, where all the paper packing boxes are made, machinery of the most approved efficiency being used in the processes, which are completed by the manipulation of remarkably few pairs of very clever hands.

The Cherry Cheer syrups are manufactured quite apart from the confectionery, and the machinery is a unique combination of mixer, cooker, and cooler, into which the carefully chosen materials are introduced from a private room above, and in case of necessity can be converted by magically rapid action into Cherry Cheer syrup at the rate of five hundred gallons, or more, every thirty minutes. A 5,000 gallon tank is kept filled in reserve. All the water used in the plant is drawn from a deep driven well, and distilled before using, insuring absolute purity.

As at present organized the company is Wilson Carothers, president; W. R. and J. C. Carothers, managers; Paul A. Carothers, with the plant, and Frank K. Carothers, a director, the preferred stockholders, who are guaranteed 7 per cent interest on stock, annually, being silent.

The Venus Chocolate company is connected with the Olympia Candy Kitchen, which was opened in 1910. The first factory building of the Venus company was erected on North Main street, opposite the present large building, in 1913. In April 1918, the new building was purchased from the receiver of the Given & Son tannery, and with new equipment of double the former productive capacity, the business was transferred to its present site. Plans for still further enlargement are on foot, which will accommodate new machinery that is expected to eliminate at least fifty per cent of the hand labor now necessary, and permit a great increase in output.

Chocolates of every description are manufactured here, and no other candy it attempted. The method and conduct of the establishment are impeccable. White-capped girls chaperoned by experienced women execute the necessary touches daintily with flying fingers, and the most immaculate cleanliness is evident everywhere, both as to quarters, equipment and handling.

About two tons daily is the output of chocolates at present (1919), and the market extends over four states.

The Venus Chocolate company is only partly Sidney capital, the president being Koste Vlahos of Springfield. Stanley Bryan is secretary and manager.

The Purity Candy Kitchen, which has its retail store in the old building at the corner of Ohio and Poplar streets, where the Hickok company began, is fourth in the field of candy manufacturers. The proprietor, Evans Johnson, a naturalized Greek, has a factory in process of erection, in the rear of his own residence on West Ohio avenue, where the Purity candies will soon be made. At present the manufacture is carried on in the sixth story of the Oldham utilities building on Poplar street, which is too cramped to permit of enlargement, but where, in spite of small quarters, a very dainty line of confectionery is manufactured for the supply of the three stores, in as many neighboring cities, maintained by the Purity company.

Latest born of all the group of confectionery plants, is the Sid-

ney Candy company, its organization and incorporation dating only from January 1919. It is however, quite able to stand alone already, being strongly constituted, with men of experience and ability to guard its growth. The vacant building on North Main avenue left by the Venus Chocolate company, is the present situation, and while a tremendous demand for fine marshmallows is now occupying the attention of the force, it is the intention eventually to include the entire gamut of confectionery manufacture. The trade mark adopted, "Si-Ca-Co," embodies this idea, as does the name "Sidney Candy company, manufacturing confectioners." E. W. Farrell, formerly prominent in the Cherry Cheer company, is president and manager, and E. A. Shea is secretary and treasurer.

A word that may be said of every one of Sidney's manufacturing confectioners is that the materials they use are of the highest grade obtainable, nothing but the cleanest and finest of sugars, the purest of flavors, and the most expensive grade of chocolate and every other ingredient special or ordinary, goes into the candy which Sidney sends out to the world's trade.

The Cigar Industry. The first factory dates back in 1870, nearly fifty years ago, when Herman Tappè, sr., came to the village from Cincinnati, setting up his small establishment and store on Main avenue north of the public square, drifting about the same neighborhood according to the change in advantages, the latest situation being in the rear of the Cummins block, of which the Citizens' bank occupied the first floor front, and the Tappè family made a home in one of the housekeeping apartments on the second floor. When the building was about to be replaced with the new bank block, it was vacated, and the Tappè factory, which though small had enjoyed a popular vogue among smokers, was removed to a small place on South Ohio avenue, but was never actively in business again, owing to the failing health of the manufacturer, and to his pre-occupation with his musical activities as leader of the famous "Tappè's Band," an organization which gave to Sidney a high class of band music, which has scarcely been equaled since that day. "Music by Tappè's Band" was the climactic item on any public program of the time, and had Mr. Tappè's industry and health been equal to his personal popularity, and his real ability as a musician, more might be written here. He died, leaving Mrs. Tappè to a struggle with circumstance fit to have vanquished a mother less brave. Their group of talented children have, however, done much to perpetuate the name of Tappè, and to add lustre to it, as well.

The cigar industry today is represented in Sidney by the local branch of the Deisel-Wemmer company, which operates in the third and fourth floors of the Woodward building, on the west side of the public square. Over two hundred employees figure on a pay roll which totals about $2700 per week. The working conditions in the local branch are above the average, the building being one of the best in the business district. The A. W. Knauer cigar factory is another quite extensive business, located in the building of the Standard Printing company.

Brewing. Tradition has a way of reading into history much that does not otherwise appear. There are persons many miles

removed from the Miami valley, who have not looked across its smiling slopes and winding streams for many a year, who cherish a hazy memory of a river lined with breweries in the days of old. Far be it from the historian to discredit tradition. It is often valuable, if for no other purpose than to call attention to its errors while the opportunity is still open. Doubtless, there were small private establishments in very early times, just as there were stills and gin mills that never were recorded in the town annals, but that these were exaggerated, both as to number and extent, there is no question. Since 1850 there has been no brewing business done in Sidney except that of the Wagner brewery.

The original plant of the brewery was erected in 1850 by Joseph Wagner. John Wagner, who subsequently became owner, first leased this property from his brother Joseph, in 1859, at which time a Mr. Peck was a partner. Mr. Peck remained a partner for some time. His interest was eventually bought out by Peter Wagner, another brother, John and Peter Wagner remaining partners until 1876, when they divided their joint property, Peter choosing the farm west of the city, and John becoming sole owner of the brewery. The brewery as it stands today, is entirely rebuilt from the original, and is a thoroughly up to date plant and in the best of condition. Recent state and national legislation has brought the manufacture of beer to an end, the brewing really ceasing some months before. The brewery always had a high reputation for strict business integrity, and honesty of product. Following the example set by many other manufactories of its class, the plant has been converted to the production of a "soft drink," and will hereafter be known as "The Wagner Beverage company." John Wagner, a genial and benevolent personality, died in 1881. The property, undivided, is owned by eight surviving heirs. The Wagner beer was sold by the company or its agents exclusively in Sidney and Clinton township, a fact which contributed to the unanimity of quiet extinction when the end of the saloon era came in May, 1919. Contrary to expectation, the occasion was marked by no wild orgies nor disorder, many of the saloons closing long before the hour set; and if there was any difference between this and other Saturday nights, it consisted of a notable quietness on the streets of the business district.

Miscellaneous. Yenney and Piper established the business afterward known for many years as the "Yenney Pork House," about 1865. The main building was forty by sixty feet in dimensions, and auxiliary building and sheds augmented the floor space considerably. The Yenney plant utilized the mill pond, which lay directly north of it, and twenty-four hundred hogs were slaughtered annually at the shambles. After the abolishment of slaughter houses within the city limits, the packing business was discontinued, and Mr. Yenney opened a broom factory in the building.

Donaldson and Bole bought out the broom business, but after several years this industry also closed, and the building was sold to the Citizens' Ice company (Oldham Bennett & Co.), who converted it to the storage of ice, as an auxiliary to their artificial ice plant, which stands immediately west. The old Yenney build-

ing stands adjacent to the Big Four railroad tracks, and west of the Sidney Manufacturing company, East avenue leading between the two buildings.

O. B. Blake also conducted a slaughter house which formerly stood on the edge of the Miami river at the foot of Poplar street, where all the beef sold in Sidney was once prepared for market. Mr. Blake, who still lives in Sidney, quite hale and hearty at eighty-seven years of age, also kept one of the pioneer meat markets, the little building being torn away to make room for the O. J. Taylor building at the corner of North Main and Poplar streets.

The once famous "Mary L." poultry plant in East Sidney now does duty almost equally well for a packing house, at which nearly 4,000 hogs and fully 1,200 head of cattle are slaughtered annually, and where all kinds of sausages are made and refrigerated and bacon and hams cured, by the Bennett-Bulle Packing company.

The Sidney Knitting Mills company was incorporated May 24, 1918, with a capital stock of $100,000.00, over half of which is owned in Sidney. The board of directors includes Messrs. I. H. Thedieck, George Benkert, J. F. Phillipi, C. F. Peffer, D. E. Liddy, M. M. Wagner, and Andrew J. Hess, organized as follows: I. H. Thedieck, president; George Benkert, vice-president; C. F. Peffer, secretary, treasurer and general manager; D. E. Liddy, superintendent. The company took the building on Poplar street vacated by the postoffice, and installed plant and offices for permanent occupancy. Business has been good and is growing, and employment for a large number of women and girls is furnished in the machine department, besides the office and motor department force.

The manufacture of lime from the deposits of limestone south of Sidney, has been engaged in in past days to a considerable extent. The W. A. Hall company, started about 1869, was in operation for many years following, and has been succeeded by others of less permanent character. The Shelby county deposit is said to be productive of excellent lime, but difficult to reduce, and the cement industry has taken the place of lime production for the past several years. The Sidney Cement Stone company, situated on Wilkinson avenue, at the west side of the city, is the larger of the local cement works, and is the present successor of a lime industry of former days.

Wagner Park Conservatories. Quoting from Country Life, February, 1909, we read: "A private park that is a public benefit. Wagner park, free to the people of Sidney." It was a sign that stood hospitably at the wide open gateway to the private park of B. P. Wagner of Sidney, Ohio, ten years ago, and for some time after, and is still unforgoten, although many of the beauties and advantages the public of Sidney were invited to enjoy have been destroyed since then by the idle hands of Sidney's thoughtless and unappreciative youth. However, the drive still winds inward from the suburban road now known as Park street, "inviting the wayfarer to leave the glaring open and traverse the sun-flecked shadows of its winding length," and the oaks, maples, elms and beeches cast deeper shadows year by year. If the artificial fairyland of the island of "Nippon" has been wrecked by careless boys, the tiny lakelet and

its tiny island are attractive enough in their wild state, and everywhere open vistas of beauty that seem planted by the casual hand of nature rather than by the subtlety of landscape art. Indeed the observer would not be mistaken in thinking most of the effect a mere development of nature. Nowhere has any violence been done to the native contour of the park, but the suggestion for each step of the development has been drawn from the land itself. The low spot with a tendency to become marsh, is a sunken garden. Lilies of the valley revel in a little nook just out of sight from the drive, where they seem to have grown wild. One knows they are there from the delicious scent that is wafted through the shrubbery. A wayward little brook creeps through the park, winding so as to confront the rambler oftener than one brook is naturally expected to do; and here and there, as if in some tropic land, a clump of rare iris drinks the water at its brink. Only in the arboretum is the arrangement of anything growing strictly formal. Even among tree culture, the formal idea of a nursery is avoided as much as possible. Rare varieties of landscape flowers are planted to follow the sweep of a low knoll, and stretch in long curving lines that trail out of sight behind the changing shrubbery and trees. Masses of peony bloom in every tint known to the plant,—and some tints known only to the connoisseur in floriculture,—spread themselves before the delighted eye, and long waving ribbons of blood red oriental poppies flaunt their glory in the June sunshine.

If one stays to investigate, there is scarcely a variety of flower, tree or shrub known to northern climate, which is not growing within the confines of the big park and nurseries, or in the conservatories.

"And how did these all come to be here?"

About 1899 Mr. B. P. Wagner began testing plants and shrubbery for the beautification of his own home, using the unimproved park land northwest of the city for the experiments. Sparing no pains or space, more plants than possibly could be put to use by all his friends and neighbors were developed; and that no beautiful things should go to waste, the surplus was planted wherever a spot seemed to invite a shrub or tree or bulb,—and the park began to grow of itself, becoming, almost while its author dreamed, the inspiration for a great and original industry. The immense nursery business that has come out of the soil to add laurels to Sidney's wreath of fame, was placed under the care and intelligent direction of scientific gardeners, and the experimental nursery and greenhouses of Mr. Wagner speedily became a widely known and patronized source of ornamental shrubbery and landscape plants of every variety, suited to the climatic conditions of all parts of the country. The employers, from highest to humblest are all systematically trained into intelligent understanding of the work in all its departments, and the whole has become not only a place for the culture of things of outdoor beauty, but has been placed upon the highest plane of professional artistry by the establishment of the Landscape Gardening Department.

In the residential looking office building is maintained the studio where are worked out the landscape problems sent in from

all over the United States, by University-trained landscape artists; and a corps of landscape engineers is kept in the field by the company, visiting all parts of the country to study situations of especial difficulty, and to plan their transformation into scenes of beauty, their specifications being sent to the home office for development.

The planning of new and beautiful suburbs, turning old farms and waste places embraced by expanding cities into valuable additions, is a special line of endeavor in the Wagner Park Conservatories work; and the result of landscape art, in turning the rude and mediocre into localities of subtle charm has many an example, but none more to the point in this sketch than the pretty suburb of "Bon Air," and the neighboring Country Club and golf links, in which natural situations, once neglected and objectionable, have been transformed into pictures of idyllic beauty. Past the golf links a little brook twists at will through its green basin, and crossing the roadway under a culvert, is caught by a tiny dam on the other side, where it spreads out in a placid pool, then, slipping over the stones of the little weir, meanders away out of sight through a low green meadow dotted with casual shrubbery. The hills, which were formerly a part of the old William Johnston farm, have been utilized as building sites for homes, and a touch of individuality pertains to each, the drives being so placed as to provide the most desirable outlook from the residences which are already beginning to build upon them, the earliest of which are the homes of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Whipp, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Van Etten and Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Farrell. "Wagner Club," situated about a mile west of Sidney, is another beauty spot attributable to the conservatories. And no one who walks about the streets of Sidney can fail to note the prevalence and profusion of beautiful shrubbery of countless variety which graces every lawn and makes beautiful the simplest cottage; and the sprinkling of rare varieties of shade trees that relieve the monotony of the maples; all of which change and improvement in this very beautiful little city is the direct result of the Wagner Park Conservatories and its influence upon the tastes of Sidney citizens. Thus a work of positive uplift to the community has followed the development of this unique industry.

The original acreage of the park has been augmented, and the arboretum accommodates thousands upon thousands of young trees and shrubs, interspersed with great beds of bulb plants, wherein he who cannot please his taste must be difficult to satisfy. During the season, the iris display alone is worth the whole. But so it seems as each flower or shrub comes into its brief kingship in the realm of summer.

Immense orders are shipped from the conservatories during the planting seasons, by freight and express, and no train ever leaves Sidney without bearing a large quota of carefully packed plants from the nurseries.

The company was incorporated in August, 1911, with the following personnel: B. P. Wagner, W. H. Wagner, M. M. Wagner, L. R. Wagner, J. F. Wagner; H. L. Brown, manager; A. M. Brown, superintendent of landscape gardening.

The Churches of Sidney

Necessarily primitive as was the beginning of civilized life in the early days of the county seat, the settlers brought with them what was better than goods and chattels—their religious principles and practices. Scarcely had the little community begun to gather when they also began to concentrate into groups and devise ways and means of holding religious services.

The first move toward organization was made by a small company of Presbyterians, who met under the spreading branches of a great tree which stood by the riverside, not far from the foot of North street. This little band may not have been permanent in organization, but it was persistent in spirit, and in 1825, with the Rev. Joseph Stephenson to aid them, eight members gathered in the old courthouse in the month of September, and formed the first religious body of Sidney, an organization which has stood the wear and tear of nearly a century. The eight members were Dr. and Mrs. William Fielding, Mr. and Mrs. John Fergus, Mr. and Mrs. William McClintock, James Forsythe and Sarah Graham. Dr. Fielding and Mr. Forsythe were the first ruling elders of the church. Mrs. Fielding was the longest survivor of the eight, attaining the age of ninety odd years. Rev. Stephenson preached for the first few years at regular intervals, dividing his time between Sidney, Bellefontaine and other pioneer centers. Rev. Sayres Gayley followed him. The congregation continued to meet in the old courthouse until 1833, when they were able to erect their first church edifice, a modest frame chapel costing $900 and located on the Charles Starrett lot at the corner of North and Miami streets. In the meantime the little group had doubled in numbers, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cummins, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel McCullough, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Wells and Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Wilson having united. Rev. Samuel Cleland came about this time, and remained five years, during which period both he and Mrs. Cleland were prominent among Sidney's early school teachers. Revs. J. T. Hendricks, Greer, Hare and Bonar filled the pastorate successively until 1842, when the Rev. W. B. Spence was called from Trot to occupy the pulpit. Twenty-two years of happy association followed, before Rev. Spence's retirement to a suburban home near Sidney; and after a short pastorate by Rev. Daniel Bridge, Rev. Robert McCaslin came, in 1866, to begin a service which lasted nearly thirty-three years, and only closed because of advancing age and feebleness. Dr. McCaslin, who still lives in Sidney, the venerated pastor emeritus of his congregation, is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, the family originating in "old Donegal," Ireland. He was a life-long friend and ministerial associate of the late Dr. Kalb, of Bellefontaine, Ohio. Dr. McCaslin recently celebrated his eighty-third birthday, with a number of octogenarian friends, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. L. Dickensheets, in South Ohio avenue. Since the retirement of Dr. McCaslin the church has been ministered to by Rev. James A. Patterson for four years, Rev. Leroy Coffman for six years, Rev. John Charlton for ten years, and since 1918 by Rev. William Blake Love. The first chapel was replaced in 1846 by a brick church of

good proportions which stood on the original lot until 1883, when it was torn down to make room for the present edifice. A roomy and comfortable manse occupies a location immediately north of the church.

The Methodist Episcopal church was the second to form an organization, the nucleus of which was a group of adherents who gathered at the home of Joel Frankeburger in 1825 to listen to preaching by Rev. Levi White. Mr. and Mrs. Frankeburger, Mr. and Mrs. George Poole, Mr. and Mrs. John Bryan, "Mother" McVay and "Father" DeFreese, formed a class of eight, who met in the winter at the Frankeburger home, and in summer met under a big elm tree on the river bank, where they held revival meetings and received many accessions to the class. In 1829 they purchased for sixteen dollars a church lot at the southeast angle of Miami and North streets, but did not build upon it until 1831, when a tiny frame chapel was erected by the labor of their hands, the lumber and materials being donated, so that the building cost nothing at all. In 1838 the growing congregation erected a good plain brick church in which they worshiped until 1872. Needing a larger lot, they then sold the original site to the Baptists, and located at the corner of Poplar street and Miami avenue, building a large church which answered the requirements until 1914, when they were persuaded by circumstances to undertake a radical step in Sidney church history, and at a cost of over $60,000 the church property has been transformed into a complete "Community" or "Institutional" church, which, in lieu of any Social Centre or Y. M. C. A., has become a vast instrument of good to the young people of Sidney. The church itself seats eight hundred people and is equipped with the finest pipe organ in the city. Connecting with the auditorium by ample passages, are a fine gymnasium, with bowling alley, shower baths, and athletic room, presided over by a thorough instructor; banquet room and modern kitchen department; a model kindergarten room, with teaching by Miss Pfefferle, church secretary, during the summer months; the capacious Bible school departments, senior and junior; and the parsonage, which occupies the corner, the whole property covering one-fourth of a city block. Furnishings are complete for all requirements, with pianos in every department; and the Bible school has five hundred pupils enrolled. The church membership is about eleven hundred. The advantages of the church plant are open to people of every creed without prejudice or discrimination. Rev. Frank Munger is the present pastor. The United Presbyterians organized in 1829, under Rev. John Reynolds, —a little congregation of twelve members, including Robert W. Stephenson and Samuel Gamble, who were the first ruling elders, and Mrs. Abigail, who died in 1879, the last survivor of the original members. Pastors came and went frequently for several years, but Rev. Samuel Sturgeon remained for three years, the congregation having increased to seventy persons in 1840. Rev. C. T. McCaughan came to the church in 1841, and during a pastorate of sixteen years enlarged the congregation by nearly one hundred and fifty per cent. The old courthouse was the first place of worship of the United Presbyterians, who in 1835 erected a little frame

chapel on the site now occupied by St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church on Water street. In 1854, having become numerically strong, the Court street site was purchased and a large church built which stood until 1892, when it was sold for business purposes, and the church retired to a quieter location on North Main avenue, where they have a pretty modern church; and though the period of growth has passed, the congregation still numbers some of Sidney's best families. Rev. Samuel Moore is the present pastor.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church dates from 1840, when the Rev. George Klapp organized the small membership of thirty or less communicants, with John Jacob, elder, and Jacob Pfeiffer, deacon. The church had no permanent home until 1854, when they purchased the Water street site vacated by the United Presbyterians, and in this they worshiped for thirty-four years. Rev. A. H. Minneman, who came to the pastorate in 1885, remained twenty years, the substantial church still in use being erected under his pastorate in 1888. Rev. Poppen succeeded to the pulpit in 1895, since which a parsonage has been added to the church property, and a fine organ installed in the church, which has now a congregation of four hundred and fifty members.

Up to the late forties the adherents of the Roman Catholic faith were not numerous, although they had formed themselves into a society which met in private dwelling houses and various public halls, receiving churchly ministrations from Revs. Thomas Sheehan and John Quinlan, who visited them at intervals. In 1848, a small frame building, which had already done duty as a cooperage, was purchased by the society, and by agreement of Charles Starrett this little "church" was set upon the corner now occupied by the new Armory building, at South and West streets. The lot was merely loaned by Mr. Starrett to any homeless congregation, until they were able to buy elsewhere. About 1855, the poor little church was destroyed one night, by some unknown miscreant or idle fanatic, the deed being accomplished by means of powder and stone,—the powder, a small kegful, believed to have been stolen from the Toy & Edgar blacksmithy on West avenue, a short distance away. No one was apprehended, and the deed went unpunished. The congregation were accommodated in several different halls about the village until a new church had been built, of brick, plain but commodious, at the corner of South Main and Water streets. Mathias and Peter Wagner and John Smith were the trustees. The edifice faced the east, and the rear was partitioned off for use as a school for the children of the parish, which remained a mission until 1862, at which time the first resident priest, Rev. Florentine D'Arcy came to the charge. He was followed by Revs. William D'Arcy, William O'Rourke, John D. Kress, William Sidley and Henry Rowecamp, who occupied until the arrival of Rev. Francis Quatman in March, 1875. In 1876 a large parochial school was built at the west end of the church lot, facing Water street, and additional land at the north of the lot on Main avenue was purchased for the erection of a home for the Sisters of Charity who were put in charge of the school. In 1890 the old church was torn down and the present beautiful church of the Holy

Angels built on the same corner, but fronting south. It is one of the largest, and has the most beautiful interior in the city. A new home for the Sisters has been built on the corner south of the church and the first home accommodated to the requirements of a rectory, where Father Augustine Fortman has presided since the death of Father Quatman in 1899. Father Quatman enjoyed a high degree of love and veneration in Sidney regardless of creeds, and his successor, now twenty years in the field, is also held in high regard. The church is in prosperous condition with 1,500 members, and at present is engaged in extending its high school work, the staunch old residence on South Main avenue, built by George Hemm in 1875, having been purchased for remodeling into a school.

About 1850 or earlier a settlement of Dunkards (German Baptists) located a few miles east of Sidney, and later built a little church on the bank of Mosquito creek, where they worshiped until 1895. At this time they came to Sidney and purchased the building erected by the German Methodists many years before, on the corner of South and Ohio avenues, that body having disbanded, or become absorbed by the Methodist Episcopal congregation. The little congregation of twenty Dunkards, grew to sixty within four years, and in 1905, under Rev. S. Z. Smith, the mission board sold the old church and erected a new house of worship on Grove street, where, as "The Church of the Brethren" they have a membership of about one hundred and twenty-five. Elders Keiser, Longenecker and Fitzwater preceded Rev. Smith. The old Dunkard site on Ohio avenue was originally the site of the first Frazier home in Sidney, and the old church has been remodeled by Mr. DeWeese into a really beautiful home.

The "regular" Baptists were the next in order to organize among the present churches of Sidney, a missionary committee of the Union Baptist association coming from Dayton in 1869, to hold prayer meetings at the homes of resident Baptists. Later, services were held at the hall in the old DeWeese building. The organization of the church was effected in January, 1870, at the home of Mrs. Mary Whitman, with seven members, W. M. and Mary Whitaker, John Grey, Anna Perrin, A. S. Moore and John and Callie Holverstolt. Rev. A. Snyder was the first pastor, and the old Methodist Episcopal church property was purchased in 1872 under Rev. Shepard, the fifteen members obligating themselves to pay $1,700. A new church was built in 1884, under the ministry of Rev. J. R. Downer, which burned in the winter of 1904, but was rebuilt by the congregation without delay. A parsonage has been added to the church property standing on North street, at the rear of the church. Three hundred and fifty members are now enrolled and the pastor is Rev. William Pieffer.

In the fifties a society was organized of the "Christian Connection" or "New Lights" denomination, and a church built, which is still standing, remodeled into a tenement, at the corner of Miami and North Lane. This congregation was never large, but the society was the independent owner of the church property. When the first attempt was made to organize the Church of Christ, many years ago, the old "New Lights" edifice was used by the two con-

gregations on alternate Sundays. The Church of Christ was obliged to disband on account of numerical weakness, and the New Lights also discontinued services, and the property was sold to Donaldson and Bole for warehouse purposes (the broom factory) the money being still held in trust for re-organization at some future day.

The Church of Christ is again represented among Sidney churches having re-organized in 1910, when they began a corporate existence in the assembly room of the courthouse. Rev. C. J. Sebastian was the first minister, serving from 1911 to 1915. The new church building was dedicated in September, 1914. It stands on Miami avenue, between East Court and South streets. During the three years preceding its erection, the congregation had used the little chapel remodeled by the Evangelicals from the old hose house of the fire department. Rev. W. S. Collins is at present minister of the church.

The United Brethren organized a church in Sidney in September, 1894, under Rev. E. E. Swords, a missionary, the society of nine members using the old Dunkard church for their meetings. The society from 1895 to 1898 was in the successive charge of Revs. Reed, Waldo and Lower, whose idea of a memorial church in honor of the Shelby county missionary, Ella Schenck, who lost her life under tragic circumstances in Africa, was carried out under the pastorate of Rev. W. T. Roberts, his successor, in 1899. The congregation has grown with unusual rapidity and now numbers four hundred members, 210 of whom came into the church under Rev. L. S. Woodruff. Rev. Louis Moore is the present pastor.

The Christian Science Society of Sidney began in a small circle of people who became interested in 1906, and formed a reading circle. The first public service was held in Sexauer's hall, June 22, 1913. Eighteen persons were in attendance. Services were regular after that date, and in 1914 the hall was leased, also an adjoining room, which is maintained as a reading room, open Wednesdays and Saturdays. The society was regularly organized September, 1915, with twenty charter members. Wednesday evening meetings are held, and a lecture on Christian Science given publicly every year. There is steady growth, and a building fund is being accumulated. The society is a branch of the Mother Church at Boston. Mrs. Frances M. Carey is the First Reader.

Many years ago the Mount Vernon Baptist church (African) was organized and worshipped in a little chapel built on the Starrett lot where had stood the little Catholic church of the fifties. The site being desired for the new armory, the city of Sidney purchased the title from the Starrett estate, and the Mount Vernon Baptists moved to the northwestern part of Sidney where they have erected a neat church of cement block at the corner of Park and Linden streets. They have a congregation of sixty-five members, and their present pastor is Rev. Hathcock.

St. Paul's Evangelical (German) church dates from 1870, when they were organized by Rev. Hermann. For the first sixteen years their services were held in the old New Lights church at the corner of Miami and North Lane, when the old hose house corner at Miami

and Water streets was secured and fitted up as a church which served them until 1906, when their present pretty church at the corner of South and Main avenues was erected under the pastorate of Rev. Theodore P. Frohne. The church was dedicated in 1908, and the organ, just completed at this time, is in part the gift of Andrew Carnegie. The stained glass windows are of exceptional beauty, nearly all being the gifts of members. Rev. R. Wobus, the present pastor, succeeded Rev. Frohne in 1910.

The date of the first effort at organizing the Episcopal church in Sidney is uncertain. Mrs. Thomas Blake, of English birth and an adherent of the church, with Mrs. Wilkens, also an Episcopalian, homesick for the mother church began a practice of reading the service of the church together, with the hope of assembling a parish. The Starrett church lot at the corner of North Lane and Miami avenue was petitioned for, and a house, which by agreement was to become eventually the rectory of a future church, was built on the corner by Mrs. Wilkens, who occupied it until her death. Occasional services were read here, but the parish never materialized for the building of a chapel, and the property might have reverted to the Starrett estate except for the prompt action of a few of the faithful. During the year 1895 Archdeacon Brown visited Sidney, and gathering the four communicants of the church then known to reside here, Mesdames Sarah Stuber, J. W. Cloninger, W. S. Ley and B. M. Donaldson, a series of services was inaugurated at the assembly room of the courthouse, with Rev. Barkdull in charge. This was the beginning of St. Mark's Parish (mission). The first confirmation service was held, by courtesy, in the United Presbyterian church; and then, by suggestion of Mrs. Donaldson, the old New Lights church was secured, renovated, redecorated and furnished as a mission, with Rev. T. R. Hazzard in charge. In 1900 the parish undertook the building of their own church on the Starrett lot, south of the rectory. The plans for the church were drawn by Rev. Hazzard, following a little English church which he remembered. It is in Gothic style, with beamed nave of Flemish oak, the whole in conformity with ecclesiastical standards, and impressive, though small. Rev. Hazzard did a large part of the manual labor himself, to conserve the limited funds available, and the church was dedicated clear of debt. Called to New York, Rev. Hazzard was succeeded by the Revs. Linric, Stalker, McCalla, Haight, Banks, and Seitz, sharing the ministry of several of these with Holy Trinity church in Bellefontaine. The present rector is Rev. Kirk O'Ferrall, who devotes Sunday evenings to Sidney, his home parish being in Lima, Ohio.

HON. WALTER D. JONES

THE STORY OF MIAMI COUNTY

THIS being a history, or as the title suggests, the Memoirs of Miami valley, it will not be the province of this work to review those infinite details of each county, which have been so faithfully depicted in the past. Rather, it is a purpose to treat the Miami valley as a whole, with such variations as will be found necessary to preserve those vital or epochal events of each county.

Thus, the great conservancy work will be treated as a whole as will also the Symmes purchase and other events. So, the work is intended primarily as a comprehensive history of the Miami valley in all of its important phases, with a broader and we might say a more sympathetic insight into the modern phases of each county embraced in this work.

Very properly the history of Miami county must begin with the Indian occupancy. It is true, the Mound Builders antedated this period. This period, however, has been the subject for numerous researches by archeologist, historian and student and is familiar to almost every school child and taught as a part of school curriculum. The monuments left by those pre-historic people—is the best assurance of the interest of future generations.

The great Algonquin tribe, occupied this part of Ohio when the first white man penetrated into its fastness. The Algonquins were a powerful confederacy and held absolute sway over this dominion. They had successfully contested all attempts to dislodge them, frequently measuring their strength with the powerful Iroquois.

The Algonquins were composed of a number of tribal units, apparently, however, without many distinctive differences. The French first applied the name Miamis to the Indians living in and around what is now Miami county; by others they were called the Twigtwees; the provincial council of Penn, referring to them as the Tweechtwese.

The history subsequent to the early incursion of the whites finds their allegiance divided between the French and the English. The same lack of common interest being found here as with other tribes throughout the country; the Miamis were allied with the French and a number of the other tribes in this vicinity were allied with the English. The English together with the Cherokees, Delawares and other tribes were victorious in one of their many clashes with the French and their Indian allies, including the Miamis; subsequently, the Miamis being continuously harassed by the English, removed to the Maumee river and left this territory to the Shawanoes, a nomadic tribe, who came originally from the South, in all probability from the vicinity of Florida.

There had been sporadic attempts at settlements by the whites in this region; as far back as 1749, the French and English beginning that long drawn out contest for supremacy, which only ended with

the fall of Quebec. One Christopher Grist, who was an English agent for the Ohio Trading company who visited this part of the valley, found the Indians on terms of amity with the white adventurers as late as 1750. He referred to their villages as 50 miles up the Miami and states their number to have been at least 200. It is asserted and claimed with some degree of validity that some of these villages were near the present site of Piqua.

As far back as 1849 the French controlled the trade of this country and claimed possession by right of settlement. The French Governor of Canada, Grallisonier, caused lead plates, engraved with the claims of the French government, to be placed at the mouth of rivers running into the Ohio. One of these plates dated August 16th, 1749, was found near the mouth of the Muskingum. However, this attempt at possession was abortive, as the French claims were in constant dispute by the English. There was desultory fighting between the English and French for permanent possession and when the keystone of the situation, Quebec, passed into the hands of the English, the English claims were largely secured.

The French had built a line of fortifications from the Ohio toward the Great Lakes; and about 1749 the English had established a trading center at the mouth of Loramie's creek. This so-called intrusion of the English, impelled the French to demand of the Twigtwees the surrender of the trading house to them. Their refusal to do so, resulted in the seizure of this place by the French and their Indian allies; the Indian defenders being killed or driven away and the English traders were carried to Canada as prisoners.

In October, 1753, the Twigtwees, Shawanoes and other tribes in this vicinity sent representatives to meet the commissions of Pennsylvania. This meeting was held at Carlisle and a treaty was concluded. Benjamin Franklin was one of the commissioners.

In the summer of 1780 General George Clarke, after a prolonged contest with the savages, destroyed all the Piqua towns on Mad river, laid waste their cultivated lands and destroyed the last vestige of their possessions. The Shawanoes, humiliated by this defeat, moved to the Great Miami. Here they built a new settlement and largely turned to hunting for their subsistence. Two years later, recovering from their chastisement, they engaged in a series of raids into Kentucky, killing all whites whom they encountered. They committed many terrible outrages and swooped down on all unprotected settlements, killing without mercy.

This condition called for reprisals and General Clarke in 1782 raised an army of 1,000 Kentuckians. The well known fighting ability of these famous frontiersmen earned for them the name "Long Knives." They were fearless and their life in the wilderness had inured them to its hardships. The Indians had great respect for the fighting qualities of these men and often when the Indian scouts reported the "Long Knives" coming, the Indians fled into the wilderness without any combat.

Clarke and his "Long Knives" crossed into the Ohio, at what is now Cincinnati, and began their march into the interior fastness. Scouts were sent in advance and the command soon reached the

vicinity of Dayton. They then marched up the great Miami and crossed the river about four miles below the Piqua towns.

A pow-wow was about to be held in the Piqua towns. Braves, with their squaws, were flocking in from all parts of the territory; among these was a party on horseback, attended by their squaws. In this party was a white woman, a Mrs. McFall, whom the Indians had captured in a raid into Kentucky. This party had emerged from the forest when they came into full view of General Clarke's rugged army of "Long Knives." Taken by surprise and terror stricken, they fled, leaving their squaws and Mrs. McFall, the white woman, in the hands of General Clarke. When Clarke and his men reached the Piqua towns he found them deserted, the entire Indian population having fled at the first alarm.

During the following night, Indians lurking in the surrounding bushes, fired on the outposts. The whole army was aroused and, hurling themselves into the brush and woods, they fired indiscriminately into the darkness. The next morning five Indians were found dead. During this skirmish, several horses strayed away. Captain McCracken and another were detailed in search of them. The Indians fired at them, mortally wounding both. Captain McCracken lingered, until the command reached Cincinnati on its return trip, where he died and was buried. Among those who settled in Miami county, who engaged in the activities of this enterprise, were Abraham Thomas and Captain Barbee, the latter of whom became a judge of this county.

The spirit of the Indians was at this time completely broken. Clarke had laid waste the towns, destroyed their crops and other substance. They were now reduced to absolute want and had been thoroughly cowed in this engagement.

On January 31, 1786, a meeting was held at the mouth of the Great Miami. General Clarke, Richard Butler and Samuel H. Parsons, Commissioners, met the Delawares, Wyandottes, and Shawanoes. At this meeting some of the Indians were still disposed to treachery and some of them were prepared to defy Clarke and his associates.

The stern demeanor of Clarke, his uncompromising attitude, and his utter fearlessness, thoroughly cowed the Indians. Clarke abruptly accepted the mandate of one of the chiefs, who seeking to bluff Clarke, gave him the alternative of war or peace, dictated by the Indians. Clarke instantly hurled defiance at the assembled Indians, choosing war if he could not have peace on his own terms. The Indians finally acquiesced and the terms of peace were arranged. This signal victory of Clarke and his associates again endeared himself to the pioneers of this territory, who idealized him as much as the Indians feared him.

The last great campaign against the Indians, which initiated the subsequent security from their attacks, was the Wayne expedition, headed by the intrepid Mad Anthony Wayne. After a bloody contest at Fallen Timbers, the Treaty of Greenville was accomplished in 1795, which ceded all the lands held by the Indians in what is now Miami county. A monument commemorating this event was erected at the foot of the Maumee Rapids. This is a great

limestock rock carved with the prints of many turkey feet. When Me-sa-sa or Turkey Foot—the English equivalent—who was the Indian chief in the fight at Fallen Timbers, saw his braves deserting him he leaped with desperation on a rock at this spot. With all of his Indian eloquency and fired with desperation, he exposed himself to the enemy and harangued his warriors, but they fled in a panic of fear. Brave Me-sa-sa was struck by a bullet and died heroically on this spot. To preserve the memory of this brave Indian the turkey feet were carved in this stone and for many years the remaining Indians made pilgrimages to it, leaving offerings to the spirit of Me-sa-sa. It has been the object of interest to tourists and sightseers from many sections of the country.

By treaty and voluntary relinquishment, the Indian title passed out between 1784 and 1794, and the latter date found the Indian menace reduced to a minimum. The signing of the Treaty following the Wayne expedition gave impetus to the new settlement of this region. The next event of importance, the John Cleves Symmes purchase, might be said to mark the beginning of the real settlement of the Miami valley. The territory had assumed a definite position and titles could be made secure. The vanguard of the great army of pioneers now began to pour over the Alleghenies. The Symmes purchase is treated elsewhere in this work.

Settlements were made in the vicinity and on the site of the present city of Dayton, by General Dayton and others and the drift began northward. Among the first to reach the present limits of Miami county were Samuel Morrison, David H. Morris and others. They located near the mouth of Honey creek and in the spring of 1797 established a permanent settlement. A short time later the boundaries of the town christened Livingston were defined. The same year Jonathan Rollins, Samuel Hillard, John Gerard, Shadrach Hudson, Daniel Cox, Thomas Rich and others entered Miami county.

In the spring of 1798 John Knoop, Benjamin Knoop, Henry Gerard, Benjamin Hamlet, John Tilden and Daniel and Christopher Knoop located near the present village of Staunton. In the spring of 1799 we find that John Gerard, Uriah Blue, Joseph Cole, Abram Hathaway, Nathaniel Gerard and Abner Gerard joined the little colony at this place. The settlers were from various parts of the country and although they filtered in slowly at first, Miami county soon drew a generous share of the sturdy pioneers. They came from New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia; from the Carolinas and Georgia and among the early settlers was a general sprinkling of Yankees. There was a pronounced Scotch-Irish strain in this vanguard of civilization, especially in the contingent from the Carolinas.

The land was heavily wooded with a touch of prairie appearing here and there. The sound of a woodsman's ax resounded throughout the valley and log cabins began to appear as if by magic. The valley soon became dotted with these primitive dwellings of the pioneers and the great tide of settlement had begun.

As the settlers gathered into communities and established definite settlements, the necessity for gristmills and sawmills be-

came apparent. This was the next step in the march of progress, and by 1807 there were six mills in operation in this county, as follows: Mordecai Mendenhall's on Honey creek; Henry Gerard's on Spring creek; John Freeman's and John Manning's on the Miami river; Moses Coate's on Ludlow creek; Mast's, Weddle's and Empire's on Stillwater.

A great deal of trading at this early time was in the nature of exchange. Money was rarely seen at that time and values were largely standardized on a trading basis. Periodical trips were made to Cincinnati, which was generally a community affair. A trip of this kind was an event of great importance, goods needed at the settlement were listed, the wagon was provisioned and articles that might be traded, such as were produced at that time, were sent to Cincinnati on these trips to be traded for the necessities of the settlements.

Up to and including the year of 1807, we find the following settlers of Miami county living here at that time:

On the east side of the river, south, were Samuel Morrison; David H. Morris; William and Mordecai Mendenhall; Robert Crawford; John H. and Cunningham Crawford; William Ellis; Benjamin Lee; Daniel Agnebrood; Christian and Daniel Lefevre; John Andrew; Stephen, Benjamin, William and Andrew Dye, jr.; John, Christian and Benjamin Knoop; Cornelius Westfall; Fielding Lowry; Thomas Sayres; Peter Felix; John Gerard; Simon Laudry; Uriah Blue; Barnabus and James Blue; Jonathan Rollins; Shadrach Hudson; John, Samuel and Lewis Winans; Abner, Henry and Nathaniel Gerard; Richard Winnans; John Orbison; Joseph, Charles and Samuel Hillard; Benjamin Hamlet; William Knight; John and Joseph Webb; David and John Knight; Richard Palmer; John Wallace; William Brown; Joseph Coe; Stephen Winnans; Abraham Hathaway; William Carter; Bennett Langley; Caleb Hathaway; William and James I. McKinney; John and Jacob Mann; Lewis and Obadiah Winters; Philip Sailor; George Williams; Jacob Sailor; Chris Prillman; John Batterall; Peter Harmon; John Flyn; James McCampbell; Ralph French; Samuel James and Louis DeWeese.

On the west side of the Miami, to the north we have John Johnston, who was Indian agent; Frank and James Johnston; Benjamin Leavel; Hugh Scott; Mr. Hendershot; Armstrong Brandon; John and Enos Manning; Alexander Ewing; Joseph McCool; Mathew Caldwell; the Statler family; the Beedles; James Brown; William Mitchell; Alexander McCullough; Robert Mackey; William Barbee, sr., father of Judge Barbee; James Orr; Reuben Shackelford; Aaron Tullis and his sons, John, Aaron, William, David, Joel, John T. and Stephen; Henry and Peter Kerns; Samuel Kyle; Thomas and Samuel Kyle, jr.; William Adams, Abraham Thomas; Robert McGimsey; William, Adam and Samuel Thomas; William Gahagan; John Peck; John Orbison; James Knight; Jesse Gerard; George Kerr; James Yourt; George F. Tennery; Joseph Layton; Frederic Yourt; Jesse Jenkins; Andrew Thomson; Amos and David Jenkins, and David Jenkins, Esq.; Samuel Freeman and his sons, Samuel Daniel, John, Noah and Shylock; Samuel and Enoch Pear-

son; Peter Oliver and his sons, William and Thomas; Arthur Stewart; Andrew Wallace; James Yourt; William Brown; Thomas Williams; Joseph Furnas; Joseph Evans; John Mote; Jonathan Mote; Benjamin Pearson; Robert and Joseph McCool; William, Thomas and John Coppock; Samuel, Jesse, John and Moses Coates; Thomas Hill and his sons Nathan and John; Michael and George Williams; William Long; Robert Leavel; Samuel Jones; Jacob Ember; Jonathan Mills; David Patty; Abiather Davis; Caleb Neal; John Mart; James Nayton; Samuel Davis; Jonathan Jones; Samuel Teague; Samuel Peirce, and Robert McConnell.

In 1868 we find the following living, enumerated above: Christian Lefevre, Eliza Webb, John Webb, John T. Tullis, Samuel Thomas, Robert McCool, Samuel Coates, David Patty, Samuel Davis, Jonathan Jones, and Robert McConnell.

Boundaries of Miami County. Hamilton county and Montgomery county, Ohio, having been designated and organized the County of Miami was laid off with the following description:

"All that part of Montgomery county be and the same is hereby laid off and erected, into a separate and distinct county, which shall be called and known by the name of Miami, to-wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of Champaign county and southeast corner of Section I, Township 2, and Range 9; thence west with the line between Ranges 9 and 10 to the Great Miami river, crossing the same in such directions as to take the line on the bank of the said river, between Townships 3 and 4, in Range 6, west of the said river; thence west with the said line to the state line; thence north with the same to the Indian boundary line; thence east with the same to the Champaign county line, thence south with the said county line to the place of beginning.

"From and after the first day of April, 1807, said county of Miami shall be vested with all the powers, privileges and immunities of a separate and distinct county. January 7th, 1812, all that part of the county of Montgomery lying north of the county of Miami shall be, and the same is hereby, attached to the said county of Miami; and all that part lying north of the county of Darke shall be, and the same is hereby, attached to the said county of Darke."

January 3, 1809. So much of the county of Miami as lies west of the middle of the fourth Range of Townships; east of the meridian drawn from the mouth of the Great Miami, be and the same is hereby erected into the county of Darke. January 7, 1819, a part of Miami was taken in the formation of Shelby, which left it as it is now.

County Seat. A seat of justice was first established at Staunton, in the house of Peter Felix, a French trader and the first session of court was held at this place, June 23rd, 1807. Two commissions were produced, signed by Edward Tiffin, Esq., Governor of the state of Ohio, sealed with the great seal of the state of Ohio and countersigned by the Secretary of the State. The one bearing date the fourth day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seven (1807) appointing John Gerard an associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Miami; and the other appointing John Crawford Associate Judge as aforesaid and bearing

date the fifth day of February One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seven (1807). Whereupon the said John Gerard and John H. Crawford took the oath to support the constitution of the United States and the state of Ohio and also the oath of office, and constituted a Court.

"The Court proceeded to prepare notifications to be set up in public places in the county for the election of a sheriff and a coroner and three county commissioners and signed the same.

"Ordered, that the electors of this county meet on Friday, the third day of July next, in Elizabeth Township, at the house of Peter Felix, in Staunton, and the electors of Randolph Township at the house of Mr. Joseph Evans in the town of Milton, for the purpose of electing a sheriff, coroner and three county commissioners.

"Ordered, that the listers of each Township be notified to proceed to take the list of the practicable property in their respective townships, also to take in the enumeration of the white male inhabitants above 21 years of age.

"Adjourned until Tuesday, the fourteenth day of July, at this house, and appoint a clerk, pro tempore to our courts."

At a court held at Staunton on Thursday, the 14th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1807.

Present, the Honorable Francis Dunlevy, Esq., president of our courts, and John Gerard, and John H. Crawford, Esqs., associate judges. Cornelius Westfall was appointed clerk pro tempore of the Court of Common Pleas for Miami county, whereupon Judge Dunlevy administered the oath to support the constitution of the United States and of the State of Ohio and also the oath of office prescribed by law.

A certificate was produced in the court, certifying that Thomas Kyle was a regularly ordained minister of the Gospel, and on application, license was granted to the said Thomas B. Kyle to solemnize marriage according to law.

The State of Ohio, Miami County, Common Pleas, September term, 1807.

Before the Honorable Francis Dunlevy, Esq., president, John Gerard, Thomas H. Crawford, associate judges; Cornelius Westfall, clerk, pro tem.; Stephen Dye, sheriff; Arthur St. Clair, Esq., prosecutor for the state. Grand jurors impaneled and sworn to-wit: James Blue, foreman of the jury; James L. McKinney; Henry Orbison; Joseph McKorkle; Henry Robinson; Daniel Knoop; Theodore Sanders; Michael Blue; John Huston; William Miller; Andrew Dye, jr.; Matthew Caldwell; John Wallace; John Jenkins; James Youart, and Isaac Holt, constable.

Common Pleas, May Term, 1808. The state of Ohio, Miami county, ss.:

Before the Honorable Francis Dunlevy, Esq., president; John Gerard, John J. Crawford, and William Barbee, Esqs., associate judges. Present Cornelius Westfall, clerk; Stephen Dye, Esq., sheriff; Isaac G. Burnett, Esq., prosecutor for the state. Grand jurors impaneled and sworn, to-wit: Arthur Stewart, foreman; James Marshall; William Ellis; Charles Hillard; Alexander Ewing; Joseph Beedle; Robert Mackey; Jesse Gerard; Albia Martin; Joseph

Case; Samuel Freeman; Jacob Kinser; John Manning; Patrick Lafferty; Abraham Hathaway; John Smith, constable.

The grand jurors, after receiving their charge, went out of court, and after some time, returned back to court, and made presentments as follows, viz.:

We present George Overpeck for an assault and battery, and Alanson Shaw for assault and battery. And then the grand jurors having nothing further to present were discharged.

June 6, 1808. Present, John Gerard and William Parker, Esqs., associate judges; Cornelius Westfall, clerk. The commissioners for the county of Miami, made application for the appointment of a commissioner, in the place of Joseph McCorkle, resigned, who was one of said board. Arthur Stewart is duly appointed to fill said vacancy.

Common Pleas, September term, 1808. The state of Ohio, Miami county, ss.:

Before the Honorable Francis Dunlevy, Esq., president; John Gerard, John H. Crawford; William Barbee, Esq., sheriff; Isaac G. Burnett, Esq., prosecutor for the state. Grand jurors impaneled and sworn, to-wit: David H. Morris, foreman; Reuben Shackelford; Bennet B. Langley; Joseph B. Robinson; Thomas W. Furnas; Moses Coate; Andrew Dye, sr.; Isaac Embree; John Knoop; Michael Fair; Benjamin Knoop; Thomas Coppock; Joseph Evans; Shadrach Hudson and Levi Martin.

September term, 1808, September 17. It is ordered by the court, and is hereby understood, that Lots No. 34, 135, 145 and 146 are appropriated for the purpose of building a schoolhouse and academy, for public utility, on said lot.

Session of the associate judges. The State of Ohio, Miami county, ss.:

Sessions of November, Anno Domini, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eight (1808). Be it remembered that on the fifth day of November, being the next judicial day after our Court of Common Pleas, at the house of Benjamin Overfield, in Troy. Before John Gerard, John H. Crawford and William Barbee, Esqs., associate judges. Present Cornelius Westfall, clerk.

It was not until the September following the formation of the county that the commission appointed to define the seat of justice made their report. This report, signed by Jesse Newport, Daniel Wilson and Joseph Lamb, fixed upon a fraction of section 21, and the northeast corner of section 28—township 5, range 6, east of the Meridian line drawn from the mouth of the Great Miami river.

The site selected embraced a tract somewhat in excess of one hundred and twenty acres, forty of which was owned by Aaron Tullis, who deeded this to Cornelius Westfall on the 31st day of July, 1813, for $120.30. On the same day William Barbee and Alexander McCullough deeded to the town director the east part in section 28 for $421.50.

The second place of holding court in this county was in the home or tavern of Benjamin Overfield at Troy. This was situated at the corner of Water and Mulberry streets. The structure was built of hewn logs, with two stories, the lower floor being used for

the tavern bar and the upper floor for the court. In 1815 a new court house was started in the public square, but was not finished for a number of years, and as the population steadily increased it was realized that another of larger proportions was needed. This was brought about and it was located on lot 42, now occupied by the postoffice, and it served from 1845 until the present structure was finished in 1885.

Court House War. When the site was originally selected as the site for the county seat, there was keen disappointment, not only among the people of Staunton, who claimed priority, but Piqua also advanced many reasons why the county seat should be located at that place. The final selection of Troy marked the beginning of the so-called court house war between Troy and Piqua.

When the court house was erected in 1845, being the second one owned by the county, Piqua again advanced its claims for the erection of that court house in Piqua; but these claims were again denied and the new court house was erected in Troy. This intermittent warfare over the county seat lasted more than seventy-five years. The rivalry was very hostile at times and the controversy engendered a very bitter feeling between the two groups of citizens.

When the erection of the present court house was proposed the old time feud was again awakened. Delegations from both places visited the State capital in 1884 to present their claims to the State legislature.

After a prolonged struggle between the two delegations and much wire pulling by both sides, in which it was proposed (in advance of the times) to take a referendum vote, the legislature decided the matter by the act of April 10, 1884 (81st O. L. 425), enacting a law which finally resulted in the building of the new court house at Troy.

That the court house question was the only source of hostility between the two towns and their people is attested by the feeling subsequent to the settlement of this question. From a state of bitter hostility the two communities developed a cordial friendship and unreserved co-operation, leaving no traces of their rivalry and its former bitterness.

Early Transportation in Miami County. Probably one of the first public transportation services rendered in this county was that of the early ferry operated at Troy. As this town developed the need became imperative for some method of crossing the river—a matter of daily importance. A ferry was established between Market street and the opposite shore and tolls charged were as follows: Foot passengers, 6¼ cents; man and horse, 12 cents; loaded wagon and team, 75 cents; empty wagon, 50 cents. An attempt was made to ferry the boat by means of a rope and pulley, but this proved abortive after several pronounced failures.

First River Transportation. In the spring of 1819, river transportation was inaugurated under the auspices of Fielding Loury. Three boats were put into service on the river, the first under command of Captain Gahagan; the second under Captain Hunter and the third under Captain Hamlet. The boat manned by Captain Gahagan was rammed by that under Captain Hunter, and the

former boat sank with all of its cargo. After strenuous efforts lasting three days it was raised and put into service. About the middle of July the boats were again launched and cargoed for their maiden voyage.

Mrs. Loury, wife of Fielding Loury, with her two daughters, embarked on one of the boats for an intended visit to her parents at St. Francisville. While on the Mississippi Mrs. Loury became ill and died. They buried her on the banks of the Mississippi, and her husband, who arrived at St. Francisville the following December, learned of this tragedy for the first time. On his return north, he brought the remains home for burial. The venture was a financial failure and completely ruined its promoter, Mr. Loury.

The Miami Canal. The tentative plans for the rehabilitation of canal traffic at this time, evokes an interest in the history of the old Miami canal. The service rendered by this waterway was a tremendous one; indeed, no little of the present greatness of the Miami valley is due to this early outlet of commerce. The service rendered to the early inhabitants, their industries and institutions, was comparatively as great to them as that rendered today by the locomotive, electric and auto transportation. It was no less great because of its comparative slowness. It filled the needs of its time, and, as a single factor, contributed more to the development of this region than any other of its time.

The revival of waterway transportation is a matter of serious discussion at this time and one that will be a reality no doubt in the very near future. On the 14th of December, 1818, the subject of internal improvements by canals was first called to the notice of the state legislature by Governor Brown in his inaugural address. On January 14, 1820, the house of representatives responded to this recommendation, calling for information as to the practicability of a waterway connecting the Ohio river and the Great Lakes.

January 31, 1822, an act was passed authorizing an examination of this subject. Benjamin Tappan, Alfred Kelley, Thomas Worthington, Ethan A. Brown, Jeremiah Morrow, Isaac Minor and Ebenezer Buckingham were appointed commissioners and these later reported favorably on the project. In January, 1824, Messrs. Williams and Kelley were appointed to direct examinations and survey. February 25, 1824, Nathaniel Beasley was appointed canal commissioner. At this time an act passed both branches of the legislature, authorizing the procuring of funds for the purpose of constructing the canal. Robert Young was a member of the senate from Miami county at this session and John McCorkle of this county was a member of the house of representatives.

A permanent board of canal commissioners was organized. One of its first acts was to invite Governor DeWitt Clinton, of New York, "Builder of the Erie Canal," as a guest to attend the commencement of operation. Work was begun July 4, 1826, near Newark, Licking county, Governors Clinton and Morrow turning a spade full of earth each, the same ceremony being shortly repeated at Middletown. The canal was finished from Cincinnati to Dayton and the first boats arrived at the latter place January 25, 1829. The boats were named as follows: The Governor Brown, The Farrer,

The General Marion and The General Pike. It is needless to say that there was great rejoicing at the terminals on the arrival of these boats.

Colonel John Johnston was untiring in his efforts to extend the canal north; as a citizen of Miami county he was very anxious to extend the benefits of the canal to this community. Being one of the canal commissioners, his influence was of great importance in its final accomplishment. That the canal was extended in this direction is largely a personal achievement of Colonel Johnston.

On February 3, 1830, a bill passed the senate authorizing a survey from Dayton to the Auglaize river, stipulating the costs of a survey at $1,500, the most practicable route to be selected. Largely due to Colonel Johnston's efforts, the canal was routed through Troy, Piqua, etc. On October 22, 1832, public sale of canal lands took place at the Piqua land office, Thomas B. Van Horn acting as register and Joseph Young as receiver.

Local contractors secured a great share in this extension, among them being Brownell and Sumner, J. G. and A. C. Furrow, William Johnston and others. Samuel Davis built the locks at Lockington and A. G. Conover was a civil engineer on this work. William J. Jackson was one of the chief engineers. The work on this division was completed and the water turned in at the state dam June 30, 1837. The "Emigrant" was launched the next day with a "passenger list" of "seventy souls" and thus was initiated the first water traffic through Miami county.

July 4, 1837, one of the greatest celebrations Piqua has ever held was in honor of the opening of the Miami canal for traffic. There were processions and orations and general festivities. Colonel John Johnston addressed the meeting and a grand ball was held at Tamplin's hotel in the evening. Many toasts were given and responded to. Among those speaking on this occasion were Colonel Johnston, General Robert Young, General Robert Lucas and General William Henry Harrison. On this occasion there was a delegation of fifty or more citizens from Troy, who attended the Piqua functions in a body.

This canal served the people of Miami county for many, many years. Its usefulness justified its construction beyond the expectations of its early sponsors. With the advent of the railroads and the quicker methods of transportation, canal traffic gradually dwindled and eventually was abandoned entirely.

County Schools. The first school in Miami county was organized in 1813 at what is now the corner of Market and Water streets, Troy. At that time there was not even a township organization. There were only fifteen children in this first school, which was considered a very good enrollment at that time, and the first teacher was Samuel Kyle. He was succeeded by John G. Clark. Somewhat later "The Academy" was built, a little brick school house on the present site of the Edwards building. The records of these very early schools are unreliable, but it is definitely known that Micajah Fairfield, who later started the Miami Reporter, taught for several years in the academy and was followed by Thomas Bar-

rett, afterwards county judge, and by John Pettit, who took charge in 1831.

The educational development of Miami county since that period is even more remarkable than its commercial growth. From the poorest log-cabin school house and its untrained instructor, to the splendid well-equipped institution of today, with its corps of specialists, is the growth of one hundred years of constant effort. The following summary is a review of Miami county schools under county supervision. The schools of Piqua, Troy and other towns will be set forth more fully in the chapters devoted to these places.

Supervision. Miami county is especially proud of its system of district and local supervision of schools. There are four large districts and five of the smaller or "4,740" districts. Only one of the large districts has an excessive number of teachers, namely, fifty-one; the other three have from thirty-one to thirty-five teachers each. As a result of this division of supervision among a number of men, the schools are closely supervised in practically every case. It has been possible to get genuinely solid results even in the one-room rural schools. In this class of schools a special effort has been made to improve methods of teaching in the lower grades with special emphasis placed on reading. As a result, the wasteful and almost worthless methods which formerly prevailed in this subject have practically disappeared from the county and have been replaced by modern methods applied daily. This change in reading methods, affecting the rural schools chiefly but also some of the villages, has undoubtedly been the greatest specific benefit derived from the close co-operative supervision. Commensurable improvement has also been made during the past four or five years in the teaching of spelling and elementary arithmetic as proven by the repeated use of Ayres and Courtis tests.

Normal Training. County Normal school was established at West Milton in September, 1914, and has proven a very successful and helpful institution. It has had an average enrollment of about twenty each year, with the average number of graduates slightly less. The method used to keep up the normal school enrollment has been personal solicitation by the county superintendent among the senior classes of the various high schools. It is a good deal more economical in the long run to train teachers in a normal school than it is to supervise those already into service into being good teachers, although the latter can be done. The percentage of teachers who have had normal training depends not only upon the presence of a county normal school, but upon the willingness or ability of boards of education to pay enough money to attract teachers with training. By a constant campaign of education, the village and rural boards have been led to see that it is much better to employ a teacher with adequate normal training than to take chances on an "inexperienced" applicant. Nearly all of the boards of the county pay a higher wage to the teacher with one year normal training than to a teacher with less training, except in a case of those teachers who have had a number of years' experience and who have proven successful. Boards of education are usually quite willing to spend money to the limit for the best grade of teachers, once they

are convinced that there are marked differences in the kinds of teachers to be had. As a result of the constant application of this policy, eighty teachers or fifty-three per cent of the elementary teachers in the village and rural schools of Miami county have had one year or more normal training of a recognized sort. About fifty of this number are graduates of the Miami County Normal School, while the remainder came from normal schools in other counties or from the State normals. A few of the graduates of the Miami County Normal School are teaching in other counties.

The text books used in the elementary schools are uniform throughout the entire county district, excepting the fact that two systems of primary reading are in use—the Aldins being used in the towns and the New Education being used in the rural schools.

High School. The standard of teaching in the high schools is high. All high schools, except one, are first grade and the exception is planning to reach first rank in another year. The large high schools offer very liberal courses, giving many opportunities for elective studies. There are four teachers under the Smith-Hughes law, two ladies and two men. Each of these come in contact with a large number of rural pupils. A special effort has been made to make the enrollment of the high school classes as large as is reasonable in every community. Teaching of agriculture and domestic science has been stimulated not only in the high schools, but in the grades by the organization of boys and girls clubs in connection with the State University Extension Service.

Centralization. The first successful vote for centralization in this county was taken in Elizabeth township in December, 1914. There are at present three centralized schools in operation, each of them maintaining first grade high schools. During the past year four more townships have voted to centralize, all of them by a good majority, two of the majorities running as high as seventy-seven per cent. Three of these new schools are maintaining high schools. The fourth lying near Troy will continue to use Troy High School for secondary education, but will build a fine building for the eight grades. Centralization is proving to be all that is claimed for it. There has been a very marked increase of interest in school affairs as the first big result. The work of the teachers has proven much more efficient, which is shown by the fact that the centralized schools graduate about sixty-five per cent more pupils per capita from the eighth grade than do the one-room schools. One of the three centralized schools in operation deserves special mention, as it is said to be the largest and best equipped rural school in Ohio.

Bethel township, Miami county school. The township lies in the southeastern part of Miami county between Tipp City and New Carlisle. It contains some of the best improved farm land to be found anywhere and is also the home of numerous fruit tree nurseries. This abundant wealth has made it possible to erect a magnificent school building at a cost of approximately $160,000 at contract prices before the United States entered the war. The building is constructed of a beautiful pressed brick, with terrazza floors in all the corridors. The front entry way is especially beautiful.

The portico is supported by gray sand stone columns. The broad stairway, just within the entry, is made of marble. Indirect lighting system is used in all the rooms. There are eight grade rooms, six of them being on the first floor. The high school occupies all of the second floor except the rooms used by the seventh and eighth grades. The study hall is a beautiful room, seating eighty pupils. The high school recitation rooms are of different sizes and each is well adapted to its purpose. There are separate laboratories for both physics and chemistry with demonstrating and recitation room lying between the laboratories. In the basement is the agriculture laboratory, manual training shops offering both bench work and forge work and the household art rooms. These last include kitchen, pantry and sewing room. All laboratories are fully equipped in every detail. A pressure system supplies gas so that Bunsen burners may be used. The water system is adequate for all purposes throughout the building, including the laboratories. Both the domestic science and agriculture laboratories are presided over by Smith-Hughes teachers and each laboratory is fully equipped to meet the requirements of the State Board of Education in these particulars. The pupils' seats throughout the building are Moultrap chairs. The building contains two pianos and is in every respect well furnished. The library room is especially beautiful and is well lighted both day and night. It contains a collection of books much larger than is usually found in a public school building. It is card-catalogued and is under the charge of one of the teachers during several periods of the day. A number of magazines are taken and the reading room is proving very popular.

The building contains an auditorium and gymnasium, each of which is large and well arranged. The auditorium has a seating capacity of over five hundred. The stage is ample for all purposes. Located at the rear of the auditorium is a fire-proof booth for a motion picture machine, which will probably be installed in the near future. The gymnasium is thought to be the largest floor found in any school building in the county. Ample provision has been made not only for players, but spectators, as double galleries have been arranged on three sides. The floor is well finished. In connection with the gymnasium are ample shower baths. The grounds consist of a ten-acre tract which is beautifully situated. There is ample space for play, agriculture experimentation and community meetings. The latter will be held in a four-acre grove which covers a part of the school property. The whole plant has been arranged and planned with the idea of being used as an educational and social center in all seasons of the year both day and night. It is said to be as near ideal as any rural school plant in existence.

The school conducted in this magnificent plant is worthy of its quarters, from janitor to superintendent. Every employee in the building is especially adapted to the position which he or she fills. A fine corps of teachers is the result of the desire of the Board of Education to have the best and a willingness to pay the price to get it. The people of Bethel township deserve a great deal of credit for the wonderful financial and moral support which they have given

to the cause of education and community welfare. A school so unusual is naturally receiving a great many visitors, and visitors are always welcome.

Splendid Junior Red Cross work was done by the pupils and teachers of the county schools during the war, an account of which may be found in this volume under the head of "Miami County in Red Cross Work." Mr. L. J. Bennett, who has been county superintendent since 1914, is a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University, where he earned the degrees A. B. and A. M. He later studied at Columbia University, where he took the master's degree. Before occupying his present position, he was superintendent of schools in Covington, Ohio.

Early Banking. The old State banks have outgrown their usefulness, a new era of banking was ushered in with the advent of our National and State chartered banks and savings institutions. Prior to the old State banks, currency was as fluctuating as a "grain exchange" when the "bulls and bears" are at death grip. Part of the wisdom of the early merchants consisted in being informed on the latest value of currency.

All this uncertainty of the "wild cat" banking days retarded the stability of business in general and it was not until the institution of sound banking laws that the country began to stride forward commercially.

Bank failures during early days seems to have been a pastime and the currency issued was as questionable as the beautifully engraved "wild cat" oil stock is today, in fact, the security behind the banks of that time was frequently less than the real assets of the worst oil fakes of today. The State banks remedied the situation to a great extent. The gradual evolution of the new banking system, which has, with many improvements, continued to this time, solved the currency question and methods of exchange for all time to come.

Among the early banks to be established in Miami county was the Piqua National bank, established in 1847. First organized as the Piqua branch of the State Bank of Ohio, the First National of Troy was established in 1863 as successor to the Miami county branch of the State bank, founded in 1847.

In 1871 the Miami County bank was established, later becoming the Troy National bank. A more detailed history of banks and banking in Miami county will be found in the sketches of Troy, Piqua and other towns.

Miami County Journalism. Prior to 1820 there was no means of news dissemination in Miami county. Communication was indeed slow; newspapers from other parts reached the community many days after publication. Very little news of general interest was received at the settlement as most of the papers received confined their general news to Congressional doings. Indeed, almost all news of interest was passed along by word of mouth. Every stranger was a source of news supply and generally regaled his hearers with the happenings along his journey, what he heard and what he saw, etc. Oftentimes a gullible public was feasted on strange and impossible yarns by these early "news" vendors. However, new arrivals, traders and wayfarers were called upon to furnish the latest news,

thus serving the needs of the community until the advent of the newspaper. About 1820 the first newspaper was established in Miami county, William R. Barrington, from Philadelphia, establishing "The Piqua Gazette." A more detailed story of the development of newspapers in Miami county will be found in the sketch of Piqua and Troy.

Physicians. Possibly in no other profession has so complete a change in method been made as in medicine in the last hundred years. In the last five years, under the impelling demands of the war, inventions that seem almost to revolutionize surgery have been made, and the efficiency of the entire profession has increased in leaps and bounds. Not only have scientists been able to provide curatives for disease, artificial limbs to replace shattered legs and arms, but have, by means of antitoxins and vaccinations, prevented the spread of malignant diseases that otherwise would have caused infinite numbers of deaths. When the first men came to Miami county the only resources to medical aid was the overworked country "doctor" who, mounted on horseback with his saddle bags hanging on either side, rode over almost impassable roads to the aid of the isolated sufferers. No more heroic figure can be painted than the pioneer doctor, for early and late, day and night, in fair weather and foul, he traveled weary miles in the interest of humanity. As good as were his intentions, however, methods at that time were so primitive that many a person got well in spite of the doctor's aid rather than because of it. Of course, everyone is familiar with the bleeding process that was supposed to be the panacea for all ills, which probably cost the life of as many persons as it saved. Anesthetics were unknown and the crude surgery of the day must have caused untold pain and suffering. Germs were as yet undiscovered and the necessity of segregation of patients suffering from contagious diseases was not realized. Epidemics of typhoid and small pox sometimes would leave a community almost depopulated, for in spite of all their care, ignorance of natural laws caused a tragic spread of the disease.

One of the earliest physicians in Miami county was Dr. Henry Chapeze, who came to Ohio in 1814 from his former home in Kentucky. He built a brick office on the corner of Wayne and Water streets in Piqua. In 1820 Dr. John O'Ferrall joined him and they worked hard to take care of the sick in the community. Other doctors in the early history of Piqua are: Drs. Jackson, Teller, Jorden, Hendershott and Worrall.

Of the Troy physicians, none stands out so prominently in the early days as Dr. Asa Coleman, who was born in Glastonbury, Conn. In 1811 he came out to Troy where he became identified with church and civic affairs and was known as a valuable citizen apart from his renown as a doctor. He enlisted in the War of 1812 and was made a lieutenant-colonel in 1818. At one time he was representative from Miami county and also an associate judge. He died in 1870. In 1850 his son, Dr. Horace Coleman, opened an office in Troy, but later became examining surgeon in the United States Pension Office in Washington. Other doctors of past fame are Dr. Alfred Potter of Casstown, Dr. G. Volney Dorsey of Piqua, Dr. William Patty of

Newton township, Dr. Isaac S. Meeks of Lost Creek township, Dr. De Joncourt, Drs. Abbott, Telford and Sabin of Troy.

The Miami County Medical Society, which was organized some fifteen years ago, enrolls most of the doctors of Miami county. At the regular meeting, December 5th, at the Piqua club, the following officers were elected: President, L. A. Pearson; vice-president, R. O. Spencer; secretary-treasurer, J. F. Beachler; State delegate, J. E. Murray. The members enrolled at present are: Drs. A. J. Bausman, S. N. Bausman, J. N. Baker, J. Barker, W. Coleman, J. R. Caywood, Van S. Deaton, E. B. Davis, A. B. Frame, S. D. Hartman, G. Carrie, H. W. Kendall, B. J. Kendall, Ada L. Malick, J. E. Murray, R. M. O'Ferrall, H. Pearson, W. R. Thompson, T. M. Wright, I. C. Kiser, H. E. Shilling, L. A. Ruhl, J. Eichelberg, C. W. Bausman, C. A. Hartley, C. R. Coate, J. Prince, G. C. Ullery, M. Brubaker, F. Keener, C. E. Hetherington, J. F. Beachler, Chas. Baker, I. Trout, O. Stultman, P. L. Snorf, J. Funderberg.

Miami county has reason to be proud of the response made by its physicians during the war. When the urgent call for doctors came many offered immediately and although all who volunteered were not called, the following were chosen for service: F. W. Thomas, E. M. Clark, M. R. Haley, Robert Kunkle and E. A. Yates from Piqua; L. N. Lindenburg, J. S. Shinn from Troy; Judson Teeter from Pleasant Hill, and J. H. Warvel of Bradford.

Miami County Dental Association. The Miami County Dental society is included in the Western Ohio Dental society as a part of the Ohio Dental association. The Western Ohio division includes Miami, Darke and Shelby counties. This branch of the State organization was formed in 1914, and Piqua was the place of meeting designated for future meetings—unless otherwise decreed by vote. Besides the executive officers, the constitution required the election of one vice-president from each of the counties represented. The present officers are Dr. A. A. Davis of Troy, president; Dr. F. A. McCullough of Troy, secretary and treasurer. The vice-presidents are Dr. J. J. Little, Darke county; Dr. V. W. Bedford, Shelby county; Dr. E. G. Eddy, Miami county.

Miami County Bar Association. A number of years ago a bar association was formed in Miami county. This, however, ceased to be active and for many years lay dormant. It was not until 1914 that an active organization of the bar of Miami county was effected. At that time G. T. Thomas of Troy was elected president and F. C. Goodrich was elected sceretary.

On April 11, 1901, a banquet was held by the bar association in Piqua that will long linger in the memories of those present. The toastmaster on this occasion was A. F. Broomhall of Troy. The responses were made as follows: Early Bench and Bar, Major Stephen Johnston, Hon. H. M. Jones and Hon. J. F. McKinney; The Early Troy Bar, Hon. J. W. Morris; Early Prosecuting Attorneys, Judge H. H. Williams; Probate Judges of Miami County, Judge W. C. Johnston; Miami County Lawyers as Legislators, Hon. T. B. Kyle; Lawyers in Journalism, Capt. E. S. Williams.

In his response, the venerable M. H. Jones, dean of the Miami county bar, recalled his early life as a lawyer and reviewed the early

bench and bar of Miami county and famous trials of that period. Mr. Jones recalled that he was admitted to the bar on May 11, 1848, by the old supreme court at Cincinnati and was examined by a committee composed of Judge Salmon P. Chase, Judge Timothy Walker, author of "American Law," and Judge Coffin. "After this examination," Mr. Jones continued, "buying a few law books, I took passage on the canal packet under command of Capt. W. J. Downs of Piqua, where I arrived without a dollar in my pocket. There were then practicing in Piqua Col. James H. Hart, Samuel S. McKinney and Gordon N. Mott. Two or three years later came Maj. S. Johnston, J. F. McKinney and James T. Janiver. In Troy there were active in practice then, Daniel Grosvenor, George D. Burgess, Ebenezer Parsons, William I. Thomas, Harvey G. Sellers, Charles Morris, George H. Aylesworth and Henry B. Smeltzer."

Mr. Jones recalled many amusing anecdotes of early practice and described the characteristics of many of the figures of the bench and bar of early days.

"Our supreme court at that time," said Mr. Jones, "was composed of five judges who traveled to every county in the state annually, two being a quorum, and generally traveling together in a buggy. On one occasion the court came to Troy in their buggy in the evening, went to the court house and got the papers in all the cases from the clerk, read them and considered them in their room at the hotel that night, decided them, putting a slip in each package announcing their decision, took them back to the clerk before breakfast next morning, called his attention to their decision, and told the clerk to tell the lawyers when they came in, and after an early breakfast started in their buggy to 'hold court' in the next county. You can imagine the pious ejaculations of the lawyers when they 'came into court' to try their cases."

The above anecdote and many others were recited by Mr. Jones amid the hearty laughter of all those present on this occasion. The evening was enlivened by the speakers who covered the entire range of practice, in all its pathos and humor. Tribute was paid to the departed members, Hon. J. F. McKinney and John W. Morris.

This banquet will long linger in the memories of those present. It marked a period when there were but few of the older lawyers living. Some of these have since passed away. The responses on this occasion were treasured as the personal reminiscences of those who may well be remembered as pioneers of the Miami county bar. The Miami County Bar association now embraces most of the lawyers of this county. It meets annually each January.

Brown Township. Among the first settlers to locate in this township were John Adney, John Oliver, John Kiser, Daniel Newcomb, John Simmons and John Caven. A number of the early settlers in this township came from Virginia and there was also a generous immigration to this region from Pennsylvania. A short time prior to 1812 the early settlers of this township erected a blockhouse, being in constant danger of marauding Indians. This was on the land owned by John Kiser. Among the first to settle here after the War of 1812 was Asa Munsell who subsequently became a member of the legislature. John Molloy settled here in 1821 and afterwards

engaged in the lumber business with John P. Davis. Molloy subsequently moved to California where he became a bonanza king. Among others of the early settlers in this township were John Caven, William Concannon, Major Manning, Joseph Cory and Michael Sills. Benjamin Bowersock opened the first blacksmith shop in the township. The first sawmill was built in 1821 by John Molloy.

The Methodists early held meetings in this township, having held services here in the homes of the first settlers. As early as 1809 traveling Baptist ministers held meetings at the home of Mr. Kiser. The first schoolhouse in the township was built in 1810 on Section 36 and its first teacher was "Aunt" Sallie Tucker, who was succeeded by "Aunt" Patty McQuillen.

Spring Creek Township. While John Hilliard was the first person to enter land in this township, his entry being made December 31, 1802, French traders had been in this community and one of these had built a small trading store in this vicinity. Among others who first entered land here were John McKinney, 1806; Gardener Bobo, 1807, and James McKinney, 1805. Following these came William Stuart, Daniel Symmes, Mathew Scudder, William Frost, James Cregan, George M. Caven, Henry Freeman, William Wiley and G. P. Torrance. John Dilbone subsequently entered land in this township, he and his wife and a Mr. Gerard later being massacred by the Indians.

Charles Hilliard, a son of John Hilliard, was the first white man to be married in this township, taking as his wife Sarah Manning, who lived just across the river from the Hilliards. John William Hilliard, a son of this couple, was the first white child to be born in the township.

In 1808 James McKinney, who had settled in the township a short time previously, erected a grist mill on Spring Creek. A distillery had been erected a short time prior to the erection of the grist mill, it passing into the hands of Henry Orbison who continued its operation for a number of years. The first saw mill to be operated here was that of Samuel Wiley, who built this in 1815, he building a dam across the creek for this purpose. The first schoolhouse in the township was built on Section 25 in 1815, and James Laird, a native of the Emerald Isle, first taught here. The first "smithy" to open a shop in the township was Caleb Jones, who was ready for business in the fall of 1814.

Union Township. While there is some division of opinion as to the very first to settle in this township, it is quite certain as to the early land holders. Among those to first enter land in this township were John Mast, Thomas Coppock, John Richardson, Samuel Coate, Moses Coate, John Compton, Jonathan Mote and the Mendenhalls. David Mote and his sons, Jonathan, Jeremiah, William, John and James settled here soon after the first vanguard. John Mote, son of David, was the first physician to practice in this township and was a fiery abolitionist. From Georgia came a number of adherents of the Society of Friends, among whom were Abiathar Davis and the Hollingsworths, Isaac, James, George and Nathan. John Mast established one of the first grist mills in the township. Samuel Kelly, a Yankee, built a woolen mill on Section 21 and

about 1824 Seth Kelly, a brother of Samuel, built and operated a scythe factory in the same neighborhood.

The first religious services were in all probability held at the Mendenhall home and were the "Friends' Meetings." The first school in the township was at the old "Friends' Meeting House" at West Branch and was taught by John How, an Englishman.

Newton Township. Some time between 1797 and 1800 Michael Williams removed from North Carolina to Ohio. He met General William Henry Harrison at Cincinnati, who told him of the wonders of this country. Mr. Williams and his family, consisting of four sons and five daughters, removed here and settled on Section 19, arriving here in 1801. His youngest son, John, later became a minister of the gospel, the first to be produced in this township. Others who entered land in the next two or three years were Michael Ingle, Sylvester Thompson and William Schenck. Moses and Samuel Coate came from South Carolina on a prospecting tour and were subsequently joined by their father, Marmaduke Coate, and the rest of the family. Marmaduke Coate entered land in Section 32 in 1804. Others who arrived at an early date were Thomas Hill and family, Benjamin Iddings, Joseph Furnas and Isaac Ballinger. William and David Miles came from South Carolina and settled west of the river about 1807 and were immediately followed by Robert Leavel, who settled on Section 2. Jacob Embree erected a saw mill in 1808 and later in the same year attached a flour mill.

The first school in the township was taught by Joseph Furnas in 1808, his cabin being used for this purpose. The first church to be erected was a Union church, built in 1820. Prior to this the "Friends" held open air meetings and in homes and barns, but had no special meeting house.

Concord Township. Among the first land entries in this township were those of Samuel Martin, Samuel Kyle, William Barbee and Robert Marshall, Aaron Tullis, David Tullis, William Gahagan, Abraham Thomas, John Orbison, Alexander McCullough and Joseph Layton. Others who settled here between 1803 and 1808 were Reuben Shackleford, Alexander Telford, John Peck and his four sons, Jacob, John, Joseph and Isaac, David Jenkins, James Fort and Thomas Kyle.

In 1807 a religious meeting was held at the cabin of Abraham Thomas, Thomas Kyle doing the preaching. A short time later the Baptists organized a church, also holding services on occasions at the home of Mr. Thomas. Abraham Thomas was an ex-soldier of the Revolution and Indian fighter. A short time after locating here he built a forge, using a hog pen for his smithy shop.

James Orr came with his family from Kentucky and settled in this township in 1804, this family becoming prominent in the manufacturing business at a subsequent period. William Gahagan entered the land on which Troy was laid out.

Staunton Township. The French traders were up and down this territory long before the actual white settlement began. While the land entries may be regarded as the official title of settlement, there were settlers in Staunton township prior to the first person who entered land from the government. Peter Felix, a historical

character, who was known as a shrewd little French trader, had a small Indian trading store for some time prior to the actual settlement of this township. Simon Landry was another of the early French traders in and about Staunton. The first land entries were those of John Gerard, Uriah Blue, Henry Gerrard, A. Blue, James Blue, John Whiting, Levi Martin, Mathew Huston, Peter Felix, Jacob Kinzer and John Knoop, who entered land July 31, 1805. Among others who subsequently entered land or lived in this settlement, Amariah Smalley, William Marshall, Jacob Riddle, John Gilmore, E. Hilliard, John Julian and Richard Winans, William and James Clark and the Rev. David Clark.

Amariah Smalley opened a forge on Section 15 in 1807 and Mr. Marshall, who was a weaver by trade, started in this business on Section 22 and did a thriving business. He later was elected justice of the peace, serving for thirty years. Levi Martin and his wife were the central figures in the well-known Indian tragedy, Mrs. Martin being scalped by the Indians.

Among the early preachers to visit here were Nathan Worley of the Christian denomination, Samuel DeWeese, Presbyterian, and Abbot Goddard, Methodist. The Baptist church was one of the early organized churches, their first place of worship being at the home of Stephen Dye. Among the early worshipers at this church were Moses Winters, Nathaniel Gerard, Stephen Dye, William Knight, Elizabeth Winters, Mary Gerard and Mehitable Dye. The ministers at that time were Elder Joshua Carmon and Elder John Smith. This church was formally organized December 1, 1804.

Jane DeWeese was the first white female child born in this township and J. Knoop was the first male child born here. Isaac Gabriel was the first teacher in the township, Peter Landre was the first cooper and William Dye and Amariah Smalley were the first blacksmiths.

Lost Creek Township. Among the first land entries recorded in this township were those of Jason Burnett, who settled in this township in 1804, others being John Brownson in 1805, John Johnston, Abraham Edwards, Barnabus Blue, John Rogers, John Holderman, John Whipple, John Flinn and Daniel Lauden, all of whom entered land in 1805. Among others who settled here between 1805 and 1817 were Willis Northcutt, Gen. John Webb and Alexander McDowell.

Prior to the formal organization of the township, which took place in 1818, a number of settlers had erected log cabins and the township began to draw its share of settlers. Prior to 1818 George Green had erected a grist mill and James Frazee had established a distillery. In 1814 John K. McFarlan operated a carding and pulling mill near the present site of Casstown. Gen. John Webb was probably the first school teacher in the township. One of the first churches erected was a primitive structure, built in 1821. This was a Baptist church, and later a secession taking place in this church, another Baptist church was erected on the Casstown and Addison turnpike. In 1832 cholera devastated many of the homes in this township, a number of homes being visited by this terrible plague, and the toll of lives paid in this township was very heavy.

Elizabeth Township. The first settlement of this township began about 1802, the first land entry recorded being that of William Madden, who was an early settler in this township. Among those who entered land in this township between 1802 and 1805 were James Lennon, Michael Williams, Jacob Prillerman, Moses Winters, Daniel Knoop, Elihu Saunders, Peter Sunderland, John Johnston, John Shidaker.

The War of 1812 drew some strength from Elizabeth township, John Williams and Jacob Mann serving as captains, while John Shidaker, William Mitchell, William Scherrer and Philip Sailor and others served as privates. In 1811 the first grist mill was erected in the township by John M. Dye. Mr. Dye at that time resided on the site of the present Children's Home. The second grist mill was built by Michael Carver and this was later used as a cotton mill by Henry Carver. Van Culen Hampton, a Dutchman, built the first saw mill in the township and Jacob Mann operated the first distillery.

The Methodists were the first to hold religious services, the home of Rafe Stafford being used for the purpose of organization, the first services being held at the home of John Gearheart. The first meeting of Baptists was held at the home of Stephen Dye in Staunton township, but later religious services of this denomination were held in this township at the home of William Knight, which later became the property of John Dye, and still later gave way for the erection of the children's home. In 1815 the New Lights erected a church near Cold Springs. The first schoolhouse erected in this township was on the Christian Knoop farm near the Staunton township line, the first schoolmaster to officiate being John Enyeart, who also officiated as justice of the peace.

Bethel Township. In 1802 Robert Crawford entered land in Bethel township, his entry being filed December 31, 1802, James L. Crawford, Jacob Siler, P. Short, Jonathan Downell filing entries on the same day. Prior to 1805 additional entries were made, among which were those of Elnathan Corey, Joseph Stafford and Jacob Price. Thomas Stockstill was an early settler of this township and migrated to this region from Tennessee. His hatred of slavery prompted him to forsake his native state and on the advice of Gen. William Henry Harrison, whom he met at Ft. Washington, he came to this region. Among others to settle here prior to 1810 were David H. Morris, an ex-Revolutionary soldier from New Jersey. He was soon followed by Robert and John H. Crawford. Samuel Morrison, a relative of the Crawfords, was the next to come and immediately after Mordecai Mendenhall settled here, he later erecting one of the first mills in the township and one of the first in the county. John Ross, Daniel Agenbrod and James Fergus subsequently settled in this township, the latter becoming a member of the State legislature. Philip and Jacob Sailor settled on Indian creek at an early date and David Puterbaugh settled here in 1813.

John Clayton, an Irishman and a soldier of the War of 1812, settled here at the close of hostilities. Among others to come about the same time were William Ellis, David, John and Abraham Studebaker, and John and Daniel Newcomb, the latter two gentlemen

coming from Scotland. The first mill to be erected was propelled by ox power, being a treadmill, this mill being erected and operated by a man named Teller. Probably the second mill to be erected in this township was that of Mordecai Mendenhall. In 1815 a mill was built at the mouth of Honey creek by David Staley, it later passing into the hands of Daniel Babb. Daniel Babb seems to have been a man of broad activities. In addition to his mill, he operated a store, coopershop and blacksmith shop, the site of these industries later being called Babbtown in honor of its founder.

One of the first churches to be erected in this township was a log church, presented by Davis H. Morris to the Methodist Episcopalians. The Methodists had erected a frame structure some few years previously and this was called Palmer's chapel, the Rev. Mr. Tatman being the first minister to officiate in this church. Among the early ministers of the Methodist Episcopalians were William H. Raper, James Finley and David Dyke. In 1802 the first schoolhouse was erected in the township and in 1804 another log school house was erected on Section 23, the first teacher being a man named Keelan.

Monroe Township. The first land entry in Monroe township was that of George Gillespie, who entered land in Sections 11 and 14, September 24, 1804. The same year Samuel Freeman and John Freeman entered land here and the year following the entries were J. Fare, James Reed, Christian Grice, James Youart, Benjamin Chaney and Hance Murdock. David Jenkins and his four sons, Phineas, Amos, Eli and Jesse settled in Section 8, accompanying them from South Carolina was Elisha Jones who also settled in this township. John Clark removed from Maryland and later became a very successful boatman.

David Jenkins, or, as he was known, David Jenkins, Esq., became a justice of the peace of this township in 1818, continuing in this office until 1858. Thomas Pearson emigrated from South Carolina and was in his seventy-sixth year when he arrived here, with him were his sons, Enoch, Jonas and Thomas, Jr., Enoch becoming the first blacksmith in the township. John Jay and his family of seven sons and three daughters were early arrivals, a son, Walter Jay, being an ardent prohibitionist, a very rare species at that time: he was also a pronounced abolitionist and a man of great force of character. Among others of the early families to arrive here were the Macys, Kerrs, Laytons, Ferguses, Westlakes, Puterbaughs, Schaeffers and Furnases.

Washington Township. Part of this township, that portion around the old Indian town known as Upper Piqua, was among the very early settlements of this region. Around this vicinity, the Shawanoes and Miamis held forth and a number of their villages are supposed to have been located within the boundaries of this township. Much of the history of this township is interwoven with the history of Piqua. A man named Job Gard built a cabin near what is now Piqua in 1798 and in 1799 John Manning located on what is now the east side of Harrison street.

John Manning and Mathew Caldwell entered the land on which the early site of Piqua was laid out. The earliest land entries in this

township were those of Mathew Caldwell, Edward Newcomb, John Manning, Joseph Bedle and William Willis from 1804 to 1805 and from 1805 to 1810 were Joseph Lovell, Samuel Trotter, James Vamman, John Widney and Henry Orbison.

Newberry Township. One of the first white men to locate in Newberry township was one McDonald, who came from South Carolina. His stay, however, was brief, returning to South Carolina in company with another dissatisfied settler named John Harrison. David Ziegler was the first to enter land in this township, he locating here in April, 1801. Michael Ingle was the next to settle within the boundaries of this township, entering land Nov. 15, 1804. Others who subsequently entered land were Thomas Hill in 1805, John Miller in 1805, S. Thompson in 1805. Subsequently Samuel Brown and John and William Coates located here. Michael Ingle established and conducted the first tannery in the township and was rated a well-to-do man after being here but a short time. The outbreak of the war of 1812 caused a general scattering of the settlers for the time being, many of whom enlisted for service in this war. One of the first mills built in this township was that of Jacob Ullery, who erected a water mill at the mouth of Greenville creek.

The earliest school of this township stood at the north end of what is now High street, Covington. Among the early school teachers were John Barbour and Benjamin Dunham, Joshua Sanders and David Brumbaugh. Amos Perry was the first justice of the peace in this township, he later representing this country in the State legislature. The Dunkards held religious meetings at a very early date, not, however, having a regular church organization until about 1845. The Christians or New Light church held meetings prior to 1820 in dwellings and barns of the faithful, the Rev. Stackhouse ministering to the wants of this congregation at that time, he later organizing the Trotter's Creek church. Among the adherents of this church at that time were William Knox and wife, William and Lemuel Templeton and families, John McClurg and wife and Samuel Nicholson and wife. In 1824 Caleb Worley became the pastor of this church and continued so for many years, until dissension among the members caused the disorganization of the church.

Agriculture in Miami County.

Miami county, with a population of 47,000, is self-supporting for all ordinary agricultural products, and even in this day of phenomenal prices, reflects a wholesome condition as far as food prices are concerned. The latest government reports give the following figures in the live stock census: Cattle, 17,000; horses, 11,000; sheep, 2,500; hogs, 25,000; pounds of wool, 7,000.

In the great crisis of the last several years when every nerve was strained to produce not only enough food for the United States but for our fighting men abroad and our suffering Allies, the farmers of Miami county, handicapped though they were by insufficient and often inexperienced labor, made a valient effort to exceed all former records in the production of grain. The results were most gratifying and the following figures may give some idea of what was

accomplished: 3,330,000 pounds of tobacco, 1,000,000 bushels of oats, 2,200,000 bushels of corn, 13,000 tons of hay, 14,000 tons of clover hay, 119,000 bushels of potatoes, 103,965 bushels of apples. Of dairy products there were 430,000 gallons of milk produced for family use and 608,000 pounds of butter made in home dairies.

Again the comparison of the early days with those of today is most interesting. Modern machinery, scientific analysis of soil, agricultural associations, extension courses from state universities and many other forces have completely revolutionized farming. When the first white man came out to the wilderness his first task was to chop down the trees, not with mechanically driven saws, but with an ax and the muscles of a pair of well-developed arms. When he had succeeded in making his clearing, he began to prepare the soil for its first crop. The tools and implements that he had brought with him, although the best the times provided, were, in the light of present-day improvements, most rude and clumsy. Plowing was a slow, laborious process; when his grain was ripe he had only the sickle with which to cut it, or, if his crop happened to be flax, he pulled it by hand. No automatic hayloaders nor binding machines, corn planters nor reapers facilitated matters for him. The old-fashioned flail threshed out the grain in the barn, the sheaves of wheat and stacks of cornstalks were made by hand, hay was loaded on the rude wagons by a long fork and man-power was the controlling element in farm life of the day. However, the poorest kind of farming at that time was productive of abundant crops, for the virgin soil yielded bountifully to the slightest attempt to cultivate it.

Not only was the farmer handicapped by lack of implements, but he had little opportunity to market his produce. The Miami county farmer had no sale for his grain nearer than Dayton or Cincinnati, and it was a laborious task to haul it over the rough half-cut road on the ponderous wagons of the time, or put it on flatboats and pole it down the river to either of the two towns. Those who had not brought wagons with them from the other side of the mountains had to build their own, and awkward affairs they were, with heavy wheels and huge axles, made to stand the wear and tear of travel on the rough, irregular roads.

The farmer also had to add to his other duties, house-building and home-furnishing. The first log cabins in time gave place to larger frame houses, with glass windows and spacious porches; hired labor being unobtainable, the neighbors would always be found ready and willing to get together for a "barn raising" or to harvest each other's crops. The crops at first consisted chiefly of oats, barley, Indian corn, wheat and rye. Wheat and corn were the two principal crops and unless attacks from the Hessian fly or the weavel harmed them the yield was most bountiful. Rye was raised chiefly for the manufacture of whiskey, and averaged about twenty-five bushels per acre. The straw from the rye was used as fodder for the horses. Oats was produced at about the rate of thirty-five bushels to the acre, and barley, which was largely used to supply two large breweries that later were established in Cincinnati, at the rate of thirty bushels to the acre. In another chapter

is to be found an account of the linseed oil industry that grew up in Miami county, making it a center for that commodity. Flax was therefore raised in large quantities for some time. In the lowlands some hemp was also raised and in the luxuriant meadows of the county different kinds of grass were grown in great abundance. Timothy, clover and grass for pasture grew with almost no encouragement. The woods supplied nuts and acorns for the swine, and the game that abounded in the forest provided ample meat for the farmers with the expenditure of very little time or effort. Although Miami county is not notably a fruit section, 80,000 apple trees yielded in 1918 103,965 bushels of apples.

The Miami County Agricultural Society. As agriculture was the prevailing industry in the county for many years, the time for organization of those interested came in the year 1846. At that time the Troy Times published a notice that all who were interested in the formation of a society to promote the welfare of the farmers should meet in the office of John G. Telford in Troy. It proved to be a very enthusiastic meeting and it was decided that steps should be taken to organize an agricultural society. A committee composed of William Giffin, David H. Morris, William I. Thomas and William B. McClung was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the proposed society. The constitution which was submitted by this committee was as follows:

Article I. This Association shall be called the Miami County Agricultural Society.

Article II. The object of the society shall be the circulation of general intelligence and practical instruction in all the branches of agriculture.

1. By the establishment of a permanent library of the best books and periodicals, illustrative of the principles and practices of the sciences.

2. By the establishment of a correspondence with other bodies seeking the same object.

3. By procuring the most rare and valuable kinds of seeds, plants, shrubs and trees.

4. By the establishment of exhibitions at which premiums shall be awarded for the improvements of soil, tillage, crops, manure, implements of husbandry, stocks, articles of domestic industry, and such other articles, productions and improvements as may be deemed worthy of encouragement.

Article III. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, three Vice-Presidents, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian, standing committee of five persons on Agriculture, and a Board of Directors to be composed of the President, Vice-Presidents, and Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, which Board shall have charge and general management of the property and business of the society, subject, however, to the order and direction thereof.

Article IV. All the officers shall be chosen by ballot, at the annual meeting of the society, which shall be held on the first Saturday in September in each year at such hour and place as the directors shall order.

Article V. All special meetings of the society shall be called by the recording secretary on the requisition of a majority of the directors, or of any five members, made in writing therefor; a notice thereof, as well as of all general meetings, shall be published in one or more of the newspapers of the county fifteen days or more before each meeting.

Article VI. Any person may become a life member of the society on the payment of $10 into the treasury at any one time.

Article VII. This constitution may be altered or amended by the votes of two-thirds of the members present at any regular meeting, providing the same shall have been proposed in writing at a previous regular meeting.

The election of officers that followed the adoption of the foregoing document, made William I. Thomas president; William C. Knight, Cyrus Haywood and David Jenkins, vice-presidents; D. H. Morris, corresponding secretary; G. D. Burgess, recording secretary; Jacob Knoop, treasurer; H. D. Stout, librarian; John Hamilton, Daniel Brown, James McCain, Zimri Heald and William Giffin, committee on agriculture. The by-laws of the society provided for the annual membership fee of $1.00 per person, and a fine for any books held longer than the rules of the library permitted. The penalty for failure to pay such fines and dues was expulsion from the society. The library seemed to be the chief interest and all the books were carefully catalogued, and an accurate record was made of all withdrawals. In addition to the regular meetings provision was made for the holding of three special meetings to be held on the first Thursday of the months of December, March and June, for the purpose of "hearing addresses, discussing questions, and receiving reports on the several subjects embraced by the society." The first of these speeches was given at the first quarterly meeting which was held December 5, 1856, by the president, Mr. William Thomas, on the subject, "Scientific Husbandry." So much interest was manifested in the new organization that a representative was sent to the State Pomological Society exhibition in 1851, which was held in Cincinnati. Jacob Knoop was the honored member at this meeting, and somewhat later Dr. Asa Coleman was chosen to represent the Miami County Society at the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture.

The next important question that arose was that of a suitable place to hold exhibits and fairs that were the natural results of the enthusiasm that had been aroused. At first the spacious barn of W. H. Gahagan, on East Main street, Troy, was used for County Fairs and later the old Fairgrounds, situated on the present site of the Troy Water Works. In 1856, the Fair Board bought of William Senior, about forty acres of land in order to establish permanent grounds for the annual agricultural exhibits, horse races and other activities connected with the Agricultural Society. Fifteen hundred and twenty dollars were paid for this tract and somewhat later an Exhibit Hall was erected for the use of the contestants. For fifteen years this site was used, but by 1871 the space proved inadequate and a new Fairground was established on ground that was purchased by the Board from Mrs. Eliza McKaig. This land

lay on the west side of the Piqua pike, one mile north of Troy. The old method of electing directors in open session of the society gave place to the better way of having two directors from each township, chosen by the electors of the county at annual elections. Much has been done in late years to make the grounds as attractive and commodious as possible. The old grandstand was replaced in 1916, by a concrete stadium which seats 2,860 persons. Several other modern buildings have been erected in late years for exhibition purposes and some of the finest specimens of agricultural products shown in the state are presented here for inspection. The showings of needle work and fine baking and canning, entered by the women of the county, prove the superior quality of the housewives and the interest that they take in their work. Miami county has sent many boys and girls to the Ohio State university, colleges of agriculture and household economics, and there have been several extension schools sent to Miami county which have not only been instructive but have encouraged prospective farmers and housekeepers to fit themselves to be most up-to-date and scientific in their work. Courses in agriculture and in domestic science and domestic art are offered in all the county schools at present, and, with a trained group of young people going out every year to put scientific management into the work of running their farms, farming will very soon take its place among the leading professions. During the war great interest was aroused among the school children as to who should raise the greatest quantity and of the highest quality of vegetables and fruit. Some schools had school gardens, but most of the work was done through the schools in the home gardens, and at the end of the season prizes were awarded to the successful young grower. War needs and war prices stimulated production throughout the county and bumper crops were the result. The agricultural society each year gives two boys and two girls free trips to Ohio State University's Farmers' Week, an annual event; the boys are awarded these trips on Pig-Growing contests and the girls are awarded for excellence in their work in the girls' food-clubs, etc. The present officers of the Miami County Agricultural Society are: President, George A. Fry, Tippecanoe City; Vice-president, George Stapleton, Conover; Treasurer, J. H. Miller, West Milton; Secretary, C. W. Kline, Troy.

The Miami County Horticultural Society is a most efficient organization for the promotion of interest in the production of fruits. Miami county has several very fine nurseries and numerous orchards as well as some excellent vineyards and berry patches. The owners of these keep in touch with the work of the Horticultural Society and at their meetings discussions and papers prove most instructive.

In addition to the farm products that have already been mentioned tobacco has been successfully raised for some years. Both seed-leaf and Spanish are grown, and recent prices have made this crop one of the most profitable of any raised in the county.

To discuss the agricultural interests of Miami county and fail to mention the stock breeding industry would be to omit one of the most important phases of the subject. In the last sixty years the

growth of the business of raising blooded stock has been remarkable. In 1860 Jersey cattle were first brought to Miami county and were raised on the Johnston farm near Piqua. The first one in Troy belonged to Chas. McCullough. The first entry of Holstein cattle at a Miami County Fair was made in 1876 by N. H. Albaugh. Captain John Drury brought the first Morgan horse to Troy, and in about 1860 displayed the first English draft horse in the county. About ten years later the first Norman horses appeared. In 1847 Zimri Heald, whom we remember as one of the first officers of the Miami County Agricultural Society, introduced Merino sheep to the farmers of the county, and for many years this was the only kind to be found in the vicinity.

The raising of thoroughbred swine has made Miami county famous among stockbreeders throughout the United States. For the last twenty years, Ira Jackson, of Tippecanoe City, has been one of the most progressive and constructive breeders of Duroc-Jersey hogs. He has produced a type that is so fine that the best breeders from every state in the Union attend his sales and buy his hogs for breeding purposes. Mr. Jackson's successful feats were the production of two hogs, Orion Cherry King, that won the Royal Grand Championship over the Grand Champions of all other breeds. This hog later sold for $10,500, subsequently another of his prize winners, Longenduffer-Siegel, was sold for the phenomenal price of $35,000.

Farmers' Institute. Under the state law, each county may have state assistance at any four institutes held during the year. These institutes are held under the direction of the State Department of Agriculture and are very helpful adjuncts in the propagation of approved methods of agriculture. The state defrays the expenses of outside speakers to address these institutes, generally choosing men who are considered authorities on special branches of agriculture, in live stock raising, etc. The four institutes held each year in Miami county under state direction are always well attended and are of the greatest benefit. In addition, independent institutes are held which greatly supplement this work among the farmers.

The County Experimental Farm. Embracing 122½ acres of land, situated about two miles west of Troy, the experimental farm of Miami county is rapidly becoming a source of much valuable information to the farmers of this vicinity. This farm was established in 1911 and is under the supervision of the Ohio State Experiment Station. Its work thus far has more than justified its establishment. In conjunction with the Experiment Station at Wooster, the Miami station has been developed along the advanced ideas in agricultural experiments.

All varieties of grain are tested, not only in laboratory work, but in the actual adaptation to soil conditions; this station observing ten rotations of crops on its acreage. All fertilizers are experimented with; not only the well known commercial variety, but others of various kinds are subjected to actual tests to determine their efficacy to the farmers of this community. The experiments thus far, in live stock, have been largely confined to hogs; hog rais-

ing in Miami county, being one of the leading items, and probably a more important item in Miami county than in many others, considered in the light of past achievements. The local experiment station is in charge of R. R. Barker, the well-known agriculturist, whose personal efforts have had much to do with the development of experimentation work in this state, and especially in this county. P. A. Jones is the active foreman of the local station.

Miami County's Military Record

The War of 1812. The participation of Miami county in the War of 1812, was largely confined to disrupting the influence of the British with the Indians. Tecumseh, the celebrated Indian leader, had welded many of the tribes together as a faithful unit, serving the notorious English General Proctor. Tecumseh and his brother, the Prophet, had persuaded many of the tribes to ally themselves with the English in the War of 1812. That this alliance was largely selfish must be taken for granted. The conflict of 1812 afforded the Indians under their able leader, Tecumseh, a splendid opportunity to again assert their supremacy in this territory. That this promise was held out to them as an inducement, and decided their position in the conflict, is the natural conclusion.

At first, through the influence of Little Turtle, the Miamis and Shawanoes remained neutral, if not friendly to the Americans. On the death of Little Turtle, and yielding to the persuasive eloquence of Tecumseh, the Miamis joined in the Indian confederacy under him.

The alliance of the Indians with the English antedated the actual declaration of war by some months. The war itself was confidently expected by both sides. In anticipation of this exigency, strenuous efforts were made by the English to enlist the aid of all the Indians of this territory as a precautionary or preliminary feature of the impending conflict.

In October, 1811, General Harrison and Colonel Miller with the Fourth United States Infantry, and several companies of Kentucky volunteers reached Troy. The following November, they encountered the Indians under the Prophet at Tippecanoe. This decisive battle, so signally won by the Americans, settled the Indian question for a time.

On the 19th of June, 1812, war was formally declared, and 50,000 volunteers were asked for immediate service, and 100,000 for garrison duty. The expedition under General Hull, consisting of several regiments of Infantry, was organized at Dayton and proceeded north to Troy, later turning east to Urbana, and then proceeded to Detroit. After the surrender of this force to the English, northwestern Ohio was again exposed to Indian and English depredations.

There was, at this time, an organized regiment of Militia and two companies of riflemen in Miami county stationed at Greenville. Excitement ran high as reports reached the settlement, of the approach of the Indians and English up the Maumee. Several regiments were gathered from adjoining counties and assembled at Piqua, under General Meigs. An expedition of 700 or 800 men for

the relief of Fort Wayne, was equipped and sent post-haste. Military stations were established at Loramie, old Fort St. Marys and other places. Blockhouses, outposts and stockades were established along the frontier, the principal ones being at Greenville, another at the mouth of Greenville Creek (now Covington), one at the mouth of Turtle Creek, and another on the Miami. The two companies of riflemen from Miami county were stationed at Greenville under Major Charles Wolverton.

In the spring of 1813, Colonel John Johnston, Indian agent, began to exert great pressure on the Indians to remain friendly to the American cause. Prior to this the Indian chiefs were frequently called in council in the village of Washington, when they were prevailed upon to at least remain neutral.

Colonel Johnston assembled some five or six thousand Indians, men, women and children in the agency at Upper Piqua, where they were clothed and fed at Government expense. Colonel Johnston, by personal influence, and kind treatment secured the friendship of the remaining Indians in the vicinity. The Government was prevailed upon and consented to the employment of Indian warriors. To this end several companies of riflemen were organized and gave creditable service during the remainder of the war. They were officered by whites, a restraining measure against any possible inhumanities of warfare.

In 1813, two companies of rangers were stationed four miles north of Piqua; the local "minute men" of the war ready to respond to a call from the frontier posts for help. The British and their ally Tecumseh, constantly endeavored to enlist the neutral Indians on their side, secret emissaries being sent to the Indians assembled in the vicinity of Piqua. Knowing the vast influence of Colonel Johnston with the Indians, the British set a price on his head, but owing largely to the fidelity of the Indians in this vicinity, all attempts at their defection failed.

About this time Chief Pashetowa with two or three followers, penetrated to the vicinity of Piqua. They were the remnant of a band which met defeat at the hands of Zachary Taylor. Pashetowa and his followers had massacred a number of isolated white settlers, and their expressed mission was to kill Colonel Johnston. Failing in this, they proceeded to the east bank of the Miami, where they killed two settlers named Dilbone and Gerard.

This incident aroused the suspicion against the friendly Indians, encamped around Piqua; excitement ran high, and a disposition of the friendly Indians was felt necessary. It was at this time that General Harrison, on behalf of the government, invited the braves to join the American forces.

One other incident of importance occurred at this time, when the relief expedition for the relief of Fort Wayne, passed through Piqua. This consisted of a force of men under General Harrison. They were met at Piqua by the friendly Shawanoes, who had accompanied Oliver and Worthington on a previous expedition. The Shawanoes, who had reached Ft. Wayne with Oliver, were sent with a communication to Harrison. They succeeded in escaping from the besieged fort and delivered the communication to him at

Piqua. He, urged on by the communication from Oliver, marched to the relief of Ft. Wayne, which was shortly accomplished.

As a resume of Miami county in this war, we find that on the 3rd of May, 1812, a company of fifty volunteers was organized. The election of officers was by ballot and George Buchanan was elected Captain, John Bobo, 1st Lieutenant, and John McClay 2nd Lieutenant. They arrived at Camp Wayne, Greenville, Ohio, May 6th, where they corralled many Indian prisoners. Later, Captain Buchanan and his company were transferred to Fort Rowdy (Covington) at their own request. James Blue was appointed captain as was also Charles Wolverton, the former afterward becoming a judge.

On the rolls recorded and kept by Captain Reuben Westfall, for service in the war of 1812, appear the following: Captains—E. Kirtly, William Barbee, sr., Charles Wolverton, Jacob Mann, George Buchanan, William Luce, Charles Hillard. Lieutenants—Gardner Bobo, J. Orr, John Williams, Conrad Flesher, Robert Reed, Moses Patterson, Jonas Patterson, John and Francis Patterson, Timothy Titus and John Johnson.

Among the privates were: Joseph Marshall, Joseph Culbertson, William and James Shackelford, Andrew and John G. Telford, William Barbee, jr., McClung, James Howart, Aaron Tulliz, Andrew Thomson, James Brown, Samuel Mackey.

The close of the War of 1812, gave great impetus to the settlement of the Miami valley. The Indian and British menace was definitely removed. The great immigration was soon at full tide. Throughout the valley clearings were made, cabins erected, and the great Miami valley was soon the scene of peaceful activities, as the hardy pioneers laid the foundations for today.

The Mexican War. The contribution of Miami county to the Mexican war was limited to a fragment of a company, which was later merged with a company organized at Dayton. The war itself had no appreciable effect on Miami county, other than the national interests involved. As the part played by this county in this war was nominal, there is nothing of significance that could be said in this instance.

Miami County in the Civil War. The call to arms responded throughout the nation in 1861, and Miami county responded almost instantly. The Covington Blues, a local military organization, were equipped and ready for duty within a day or so after the call was sounded. They were on their way, post-haste, to Columbus, Ohio, and from there were quickly dispatched to Washington, D. C. Under the first call issued for 75,000 and 100,000 men; approximately 1,405 men were enrolled from Miami county.

A military aid society was formed for the purpose of assisting in the care of Miami county soldiers. This was the local "Red Cross" of that war. This committee gathered together at the beginning of hostilities and sent many comforts in the way of clothing, delicacies and food to the soldiers. Funds for the relief of the dependents, left at home, were gathered and generously distributed. This committee alleviated the suffering of these at home and did much to smooth the life of Miami's soldiers in the field. The per-

sonnel of this committee was as follows: Hon. M. G. Mitchell, Chairman; Dr. Harrison, Robert L. Douglas, James Rowe, Charles Morris, W. W. Crane and John Wiggans.

Miami's soldiers enlisted in various organizations; mainly in the 11th, 44th, 71st, 94th, 110th and 147th Ohio Volunteer Infantries. Other organizations that drew a part of their strength from Miami county were the 1st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, 61st Ohio Infantry, 8th Ohio Battery, 11th Ohio Cavalry and the 1st Ohio Cavalry. The number of soldiers serving in the different contingents in the Union Army who were from Miami county has been variously estimated at from three to five thousand. One authority places the entire number at about thirty-two hundred.

The 11th Ohio Volunteer Infantry was organized at Camp Dennison. Among those who shone brilliantly in the annals of this regiment was Augustus H. Coleman. He was born in Troy, Miami county, Ohio, October 29, 1829, son of Dr. Asa Coleman, one of the early pioneers and physicians of Troy.

Augustus Coleman attended West Point Military Academy, and at the call to arms, recruited Company D of the 11th and was chosen Captain at Columbus. He was later commissioned Major and subsequently advanced to Lieutenant Colonel. On the day he fell, while leading his gallant charge, his commission as colonel was issued. September 17, 1862, ordered to move on the Confederate position across Antietam Creek, he fearlessly ordered a charge in the face of a galling fire and took his position in advance of his men. A bullet pierced his side and he fell mortally wounded. His men, with a heroic dash, crossed the bridge, gained a position and with a desperate assault swept the Confederates from their ramparts. The 11th was mustered in as a three-year regiment on June 20, 1861, and five full companies were represented from Miami county, B and F, from Piqua and D, H, and E from Troy. On August 27th, they were ordered to Manassas Junction. The rebels were driving the New Jersey troops back as the 11th came up and crossed Bull Run, where they checked the enemy temporarily. At the Union retreat the 11th formed the rear guard. They were in a number of other sanguinary engagements among which were Missionary Ridge, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Resaca, Georgia, At the Battle of Missionary Ridge this regiment did splendid work. As the gallant 11th charged the Rebel position, a shot struck Sergeant Wall down, and Lieutenant Peck seizing the colors from the fallen Sergeant, rushed forward and planted them on the Rebel works. As he did so, a Rebel bullet found its mark and Lieutenant Peck fell mortally wounded. A part of this regiment, consisting of two companies, accompanied Sheridan to the sea under command of Lieutenant Colonel D. C. Stubbs.

The 44th Ohio Volunteer Infantry was organized at Springfield, September 12 to October 14, 1861, for three years' service. At the Battle of Lewisburg they made a gallant charge. In the retreat to Gauley, this regiment protected the rear of the Union Army from the advancing Rebels. As the 44th the military record of this contingent was brief, as they re-enlisted in the 8th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry subsequently, losing many of their number. As

the 44th they participated in the battles of Lewisburg, W. Va., and Duttons Hill, Ky.

The 8th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, in which was merged the old 44th Ohio, reported for service at Camp Dennison, March 28, 1864. This contingent now proceeded toward Lynchburg but the enemy, heavily reinforced, forced the Union Army to retreat.

In the following August, the regiment having been divided, three companies of the 8th were surprised and captured at Huttonville. At Winchester they made a gallant charge and followed Early in his retreat up the valley, its entire work in the valley earning commendations of the highest command. At Phillippi part of the regiment was captured, later being exchanged and in August, 1865, was mustered out of the service. It participated at Covington, Virginia, Lynchburg, Liberty, Winchester, Cedar Creek and other engagements.

The 71st Ohio Volunteer Infantry was organized at Camp Dave Todd, Troy, and was recruited in part from Miami county. Barton S. Kyle, of Troy, was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel and later was mortally wounded while leading a charge at Pittsburg Landing. At Fort Donelson this regiment distinguished itself, losing 130 men. In the battle of Nashville one-third of their number was killed or wounded. This regiment participated in a number of battles among which were Shiloh; Fort Donelson; Cumberland; Jonesborough; Georgia; Columbia and Nashville, Tenn.

The 94th Ohio Volunteer Infantry was organized at Camp Piqua, Ohio, August 24, 1862, to serve three years. It was of raw material and without much training, but was ordered to service in Kentucky. At the battle of Perrysville they distinguished themselves and subsequently at Stone River, participating in every day of that sanguinary contest. At Tullahoma and Hoovers Gap, at Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain their work shone resplendent. With Sherman they were at Buzzards Roost, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochie River and other engagements of that campaign. They were the first to enter Raleigh and took part in the grand review. When mustered out June 5, 1865, they had a total of 338 men of the original 1,100. Many authorities cite this regiment as one of the most brilliant of the Civil war.

The 110th Ohio Volunteer Infantry was organized at Camp Piqua, October 3, 1862, to serve three years. This regiment was assigned as part of the Second division, Eighth Army Corp. They were engaged by the superior forces of Lee near Kernstown and were forced to fight their way to Harper's Ferry. On May 4, 1864, they crossed the Rapidan and fiercely charged the Rebels. Their loss this day was 118 killed and wounded and taken prisoners. Altogether this regiment was in 21 actions and suffered a casualty list of 795 men. Among the engagements participated in were Union Mills, Winchester Heights, Mine Run, Spottsylvania Court House, Petersburg, Fishers Hill and Cedar Creek.

The 147th Ohio Volunteer Infantry was organized at Camp Dennison, May 16, 1864, to serve 100 days. It started for Washington May 20th and was there ordered to Ft. Ethan Allen. It was

later ordered to Fort Reno and then to Crystal Springs, where it supported the 1st Maine and 1st Ohio Batteries. On August 23, it was ordered to Camp Dennison and mustered out September 3, 1864.

Other contingents recruited in part and composed of a substantial number of Miami county men were the 8th Ohio Battery, the 42nd Ohio regiment, and these organizations participated in many sanguinary engagements. The contribution of Miami county to the Civil war was of the very highest order and does not suffer by comparison with any other military division in the Union army.

The 1st Ohio Volunteer Infantry was organized at Dayton from August to October, 1861, to serve for three years. The original members (except veterans) were mustered out September 24th, 1864, by reason of expiration of term of service and the veterans and recruits were transferred to the 18th Veteran Regiment, Ohio Infantry. The regiment saw its initial battle at Pittsburg Landing, and closed its career in front of Atlanta. It participated in the meantime in many of the fiercest and bloodiest battles of the war. Miami county contributed an entire company (K) to this regiment, a number of whom gave their lives on the battle field or in the southern prisons. Bearing the initial number of infantry regiments, this organization stood in the first rank for gallantry and efficiency.

The 1st Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. As in the infantry, Miami county was represented in the first numbered regiments in this branch of the service, one company (I) being entirely composed of Miami county men. The regiment was organized in August, 1861, and served during the entire war, not being mustered out until September, 1865, long after the close of actual hostilities. It had a long list of engagements, extending from May, 1862, to April, 1865, at the very close of the war, and occurring in seven or eight different states, and its career was as honorable as it was extended.

The Spanish-American War. There were two regularly organized companies within Miami county which were called for duty in this war, Company K of Piqua and Company A of Covington, both becoming units in the Third Ohio Infantry. The officers of Company K were: McPherson Brown, Captain; James F. Hubbard, First Lieutenant; Harry Mitchell, Second Lieutenant. Subsequently, Lieutenant Hubbard of Company K was promoted to Captain of Company A of Covington; Harry Mitchell was made First Lieutenant of Company K, and Harry Peterson was made second Lieutenant of the same company. Harry Mitchell later joined the regular army, eventually becoming Colonel in the U. S. A. and as such commanded the famous 165th United States Infantry in France during the World war.

Company A was organized at Covington prior to the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. The officers were: Captain, Samuel Palmer; First Lieutenant, Henry Freinfrock; Second Lieutenant, Harry Weaver. Weaver was later promoted to captain; Z. Ramsey was made Second Lieutenant to succeed Weaver; Freinfrock continuing as First Lieutenant. Subsequently Weaver contracted an illness and died, Lieutenant Hubbard, of Company K, succeeding him as captain.

Both companies were sent to Columbus, Ohio, for mobilization; were sent to Fernandina, Fla., later being encamped at Huntsville, Ala., and both were mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, October 26, 1898.

The World War. Unlike other wars in which we have participated, the individual identity of the separate states was merged with the National Army. Thus we cannot treat each state or county as a unit in this great conflict. We can only follow the movements of those companies or regiments that were made up as a whole, or in greater part, of the boys from home.

While the greater part of Miami's contribution to the great war was widely distributed among different regiments and divisions, the local identity was preserved in the two regularly organized companies which were distinct Miami county companies. We will confine ourselves largely in this instance to the exploits of these contingents as being distinctly representative of the county. The number of men who claimed Miami county as their home and who served in the World war cannot be definitely ascertained, of course. However, the number of those who joined the colors in the army and navy, by draft and enlistment, was approximately 1,100 men. Many of these served in the 83rd and 37th divisions, the latter division embracing the two units regularly organized within the county.

Company C, of Piqua, and Company A, of Covington, were part of the old Third Infantry of the Ohio National Guard, and as such, they were called for service during the Mexican outbreak on the border. At this time the officers of both companies were as follows: Company A, Covington, Ohio. Captain, W. L. Marlin; first lieutenant, W. O. Boggs; second lieutenant, Kenneth Little. Company C, Piqua, Ohio, Captain, James Freshour; first lieutenant, Frank McCullough; second lieutenant, Ray Wolf.

Called for service on the Mexican border, both companies were sent to Camp Willis, Ohio, July 3, 1916. They were assigned to the 11th Provisional Division of the United States Army and were stationed at El Paso, Texas, from September, 1916, to March, 1917. They entrained for Fort Benjamin Harrison to be mustered out but as the world war was imminent, the order was recalled. After a short stay at Fort Benjamin Harrison, both companies were sent to Ohio on guard duty. They were then ordered to Camp Sherman, August 14, 1917, which was in process of construction, and they later became a part of the 148th Infantry, Thirty-seventh Division, U. S. A. At Camp Sherman they entrained for Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala., where they received intensive training and were sent to Camp Lee at Petersburg, Va. Here they were further trained and equipped for overseas duty and the following June, 1918, embarked for overseas service on the U. S. S. Susquehanna. On July 5, 1918, they disembarked at Brest, France, and were removed to the Napoleon barracks, where they remained for a short time and were then detailed for service on the Alsace-Lorraine front.

As the activities of these two companies were largely merged with the general movements of the Thirty-seventh Division, we will divert to a short history of this division before following it into battle. The Thirty-seventh was a National Guard Division, made

up of Ohio National Guard units. This division was formed at Camp Sheridan, Alabama, and was completely organized in October, 1917. New numbers were given the various units and the identity of the old National Guard regiments was lost. On August 4, 1918, the infantry of the division took over the Baccarat sector, on the Alsace-Lorraine front, in the Vosges mountains, which had been comparatively quiet. It extended for a distance of fifteen kilometers from the Bois des Elieux, north of the village of Badonvillier, through the Bois Communal de la Woevre, Bois des Haies, the villages of Merviller and Ancerviller, along the edge of Bois Banal to the southern edge of the Bois des Pretres.

Here the men had their initial training and received their baptism of fire. They were made the special target each night, weather permitting, for enemy airplanes, which constantly raided and harassed them. The division responded by carrying out successfully a gas attack and also destroyed the enemy's ammunition dumps at Cirey and Blamont.

The division soon asserted itself and the night patrols made the enemy contest every foot of front they held. The control of No Man's Land became the sole prerogative of the Thirty-seventh after it was there a short time. This sector passed from a quiet zone into one of decided activity on the arrival of the Americans and in every encounter they maintained their traditional bravery. On being relieved, September, 1918, the French general, Duport, who was in command of the troops in this sector, commended the Thirty-seventh Division. In a special order he paid a tribute to their spirit, discipline and valor. The total casualties while on this sector were 102.

When relieved, the division was sent to the vicinity of Robert-Espagne, a village, for a short rest, after which it was sent to Recicourt, France. Two days later they were transferred to the vicinity of the ruined Avocourt, within sight of historic Verdun.

On the night of September 25th the artillery preparation began for the great Meuse-Argonne campaign. The artillery barrage reached its height at five o'clock the following morning, and the infantry started on their great drive. The Thirty-seventh Division was in the vanguard and was one of the divisions which initiated this great drive. Over a shell-torn area, knee deep in mud, soaked in constant downpour of rain, the infantry plodded on, fighting every foot of the way, until they captured the little town of Ivoiry. A short time later the village of Montfaucon was captured. This objective was considered impregnable and had withstood assaults time and again.

To the men of the Thirty-seventh Division belongs the honor of first entering Montfaucon and breaking the great Hindenburg line for the second time. The division pushed on, without artillery support, fighting every foot of the way until it reached a position north of Cierges, was relieved October 1st, and was sent to the rear after four days' continuous fighting. The total casualties of the division in this movement were 3,136.

When the relief of the Avocourt sector was completed, the division was sent to Pagny-sur-Meuse and later to the St. Mihiel

sector. Here there was intermittent activity, although at the time no organized offensive was undertaken. At times they were heavily shelled and constantly harassed by airplane raids. Here, also, they were subjected to a most vicious series of gas attacks which were largely facilitated by the thick woods and deep ravines. After nine days of desultory fighting on this sector, this division was withdrawn with a total casualty list of 197.

October 18, 1918, the troops were entrained in box cars, and, unaware of their destination, were whisked away to St. Jean and Weltje, Belgium, within sight of the ruined city of Ypres.

On October 22, 1918, the division was attached to the French army in Belgium and placed at the disposition of King Albert of Belgium. On October 29th and 30th it took over three kilometers of front trenches near the Lys river, the town of Olsene being approximately in front of the center.

On the morning of October 31st at 5:30 a. m. the artillery began to pave the way for an infantry advance. In spite of a fierce reply of machine gun fire and gas attack, the Americans quickly overcame the enemy resistance and drove him between the Lys and Escaut rivers. The French artillery played havoc with the enemy and the Americans pushed on to the Escaut, forcing the enemy to give way all along this sector. The town of Olsene was completely destroyed in this engagement. Preparations were now made to cross the river. Early in the morning of November 2nd men of the 3rd battalion, 148th infantry, under command of Lieut.-Col. William L. Marlin, swam the Escaut river and under a perfect hail of shrapnel and bullets and secured a foot bridge by felling trees and anchoring them on the other side. Over this structure the soldiers began to cross, some falling off into the icy waters, drowned, and others fell victims to the enemy fire. At two other points attempts were made to construct a bridge, one of which succeeded. Enemy planes swooped low over this action, pouring their deadly fire into the ranks of the brave allies. The intensity of the fight continued November 3rd and by this time nine or ten companies of infantry had crossed the river. November 4th and 5th the division was relieved by French units and returned to Thielt for recuperation. This achievement of the Thirty-seventh was indeed a splendid one. It was the first allied division which had succeeded in crossing the Escaut (Scheldt) river and established a bridgehead. They were opposed by the flower of the Germany army, who in their desperation gave the gallant Thirty-seventh all they had in human and inhuman warfare.

The conduct of this division was highly commended in an order issued by General H. Penet, in command of 30th army corps. The casualties suffered by the division in this memorable engagement, were 1,612. The division was later transferred to the 34th French Army Corps. It was planned to force another crossing of the river, the initiative, this time, to be taken by the French troops. All speed was urged, in view of the rumors of enemy capitulation as a whole. At 8 a. m., November 10th, the advance troops were on their way, and at the village of Syngem were met by merciless fire from the enemy. The action began and the Thirty-seventh was again in the

center of the fray. The division sector was at a U-shaped bend in the river, with all the vantage points held by the enmy. Slipping in mud and crawling on all fours, the men worked their way up the river bank and dug in. November 11th, the day on which the armistice was signed, found the Thirty-seventh secure in its positions. They fought to the last minute, and were holding the line as far east as the villages of Dickele, Zwartenbroeck, Keerkem and Hundlegem, when the armistice took effect. The division casualties in this action were 66.

It will be seen that the Thirty-seventh Division was one of the very best divisions in action, measured by accomplishments. Time and again it evoked the praise of the Allied commanders, and covered itself with glory on the battlefields of France and Belgium.

Company A and Company C of Covington and Piqua, respectively, were at all times part of this division. As units in the 148th Infantry, they were in the thick of action and took a prominent part in all the regimental and divisional movements.

At El Paso, Texas, Captain Marlin of Company A, was promoted to Major and W. O. Boggs succeeded him as captain. He in turn was succeeded by Robert C. Bunge who became captain of this company at Camp Sheridan. Captain Bunge was wounded at the Argonne, the command of the company subsequently passing to Lieutenant McCullough, and in turn to Captain C. W. Batchelor and Lieutenant George Kingery. On September 27th, at the Argonne, Company A was in the thickest of the fighting. They were continuously engaged from September 27th to October 1st, and during this engagement they suffered 52 casualties.

During one of the engagements of Company A, First Sergeant Luther Langston, of Covington, was cited for unusual bravery. He was far in advance of the firing line, when he perceived a machine gun nest on his right. Midst a hail of machine gun bullets he advanced, flanked the machine gun, and captured it and its crew, single handed. Lieutenant Kingery was wounded at Olsene, Belgium, but remained with his troops and helped to carry wounded comrades to the rear.

Major W. L. Marlin, who had been promoted from Captain of Company A, was in charge of two battalions at the crossing of the Escaut. During this terrific engagement, he rendered unusually distinguished services. For two days and two nights he worked with his men, urging them on and setting a splendid example himself. He was practically in charge of the 148th Infantry regiment, being the highest commanding officer of that regiment present. At the Battle of the Lys and Escaut rivers and at the assault on Olsene, he performed wonderful service, not only personal service of the very highest order, but in the strategic handling of his men. It can be safely said that Major Marlin was one of the prime factors in the attainment of the objectives in this great battle.

The unusual service rendered by Major Marlin, who was then at the Escaut, won several recommendations for citations and decorations by American, French and Belgian orders. His promotion to Lieutenant Colonel was awarded for services of unusual distinction in the Argonne region.

Later, at the home coming of King Albert of Belgium, after his country had been freed of the Germans, Colonel Marlin was selected to command the guard of honor of American troops, an unusual distinction, conferred in recognition of his services in restoring Belgium to its former rulers.

The movements of Company C of Piqua and Company A of Covington throughout their active service were almost parallel. Company C took part in all the general movements of the division, as a unit in the 148th Infantry. On the Baccarat Sector, at the Argonne and later in Belgium, Company C gained many laurels and contributed its share to the general victories. At St. Mihiel this company was gassed time and again and suffered many casualties. At the Scheldt and Olsene, the boys were in the thickest of the fray and sustained heavy losses.

One of the outstanding feats of heroism of the Piqua contingent was that of Clifford Thompson of Troy. At Baccarat, while Thompson and a number of his comrades were in an outpost, an enemy hand grenade was thrown into their midst, timed to explode. Thompson sprang forward and seized the grenade, with the intention of hurling it outside, fully realizing the imminent danger to himself and comrades. As he seized the grenade, it exploded—blowing his hand and part of his arm off. In making this heroic sacrifice, he saved the rest of his comrades from severe injury, if not death. For this feat of heroism, Thompson was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross and Decorations from the French. He also was severely gassed, subsequently dying from the effects. In his honor, his comrades from Troy named the Troy Post of The American Legion—Clifford Thompson Post. Sergeant Paul Schnell, a Piqua boy, fell in battle at Olsene, wounded while advancing on an enemy position, dying on the field of battle. In his honor the Post at Piqua has been named the Paul Schnell Post. The A. B. Cole Post of Covington, was named in honor of one of their company heroes, who fell in battle also. A number of citations for bravery or service were earned by boys in both companies; indeed, these two companies time and again elicited praise and citations from the highest commands, both from American and foreign commanders. Captain Freshour and Lieutenant Wolf, of Company C, were both wounded in action, while leading their men.

In citing these few instances of bravery, it is not the intention to minimize the many outstanding deeds of heroism of the boys who served over there. It is rather the intention to show in these few examples, the general conduct of our boys, and especially those of Company A and Company C. Miami county was well represented, on land and sea, and in the sketch of the two regularly organized companies of this county, is the epitome of all of the brave boys of Miami county, wherever they were called to duty.

Government War Loans. To tell the full story of the wonderful achievements of Miami county in this important phase of the war movements, would be to enter a field of inexhaustible possibilities. From the inception of the First Loan to the final Victory loan, Miami county rose splendidly to its full duty. When the call came for the first loan a compact organization was formed including most

of the leaders of the community in every avenue of life. The experience gained during the first two loans, defined the needs for the subsequent campaigns, and the very efficient organization perfected during the following campaigns was largely the result of many tireless and painstaking efforts on the part of the executive force of the first two campaigns.

The personnel of the executive force selected to push the First and Second loans were Chairman, H. E. Scott; vice-chairman, R. C. Conner; Secretary, T. J. Appleyard; Publicity, A. R. Garver, C. A. Campbell, F. C. Roberts, George O'Donnell, B. J. Ford, A. A. Hall, C. C. Waltermire, Merrit C. Speidel, Henry Kampf and H. A. Pauley. Rural Sales, Wirt Kessler, Chairman; George M. Brecount, Harry Ammon, Sumner Senseman, D. G. Wenrick, C. M. Patty, Geo. M. Boak, A. B. Jones, J. F. Caven, John K. Knoop. Speakers, J. T. Nielson, Chairman; H. E. Scott, T. J. Appleyard, jr., and L. E. Coppock. Factory, L. M. Flesh, Chairman; A. G. Timberlake, Henry Besanceney, H. H. Ritter, and H. L. Johnson. Finance, H. E. Scott, Chairman; J. L. Black, L. M. Flesh, A. R. Garver, and Geo. M. Boak. City Sales, J. L Black, Chairman; J. K. DeFrees, F. O. Flowers, F. P. Irvin, Geo. M. Peffer, A. W. Miles, E. L. Crane, A. W. Landis, Dr. J. Kendall, C. F. Perkins, D. F. Douglass, L. E. Ellerman, L. G. Peffer, Seth McCulloch, W. B. Bu Bois, L. O. Shilling, J. L. Reck, and Roy Pohlman. The new members added for the Second Loan were: Louis G. Peffer, Seth McCulloch, L. O. Shilling, J. L. Reck, Roy Pohlman, A. W. Miles.

The results attained in these two loans are a testament to the very fine organization perfected by these men. A total sale of $577,550 was recorded in the First loan. The Second loan was greatly oversubscribed, the quota asked for this having been $781,400, and the amount subscribed $1,549,000, the number of subscribers being 3,011.

The campaign for the Third Liberty loan was also pushed with great vigor. Mr. R. B. Sullivan, of Piqua, relieving T. J. Appleyard, jr., as Secretary. The quota asked for this loan was $888,350, the amount subscribed being $1,698,900, and the number of subscribers, 4,822.

The executive force selected for the Fourth and Fifth loans was as follows: J. L. Black, Chairman; Bond Houser, Vice-Chairman, and R. B. Sullivan, Secretary-Treasurer. Executive committee: J. L. Black, Piqua; H. D. Hartley, Piqua; J. M. Spencer, Troy; Bond Houser, Troy; Publicity Director, Ralph C. Sykes, Troy; Assistant Publicity Director, J. E. Bryan. Township chairmen under H. D. Hartley, Harry Conley, Newberry township; L. A. Frazier, Brown township; A. A. Hall, Washington township; J. B. Wilkinson, Spring Creek township. Township Chairmen under J. M. Spencer, A. B. Fessler, Concord township; Geo. Rehmert, Staunton township; Geo. Boak, Lost Creek township; Isaac Sheets, Elizabeth township; Wirt Kessler, Union township; C. F. Perkins, Newton township. Township Chairmen under L. E. Coppock, Sumner Senseman, Bethel township; J. W. Scheip, Monroe township.

Piqua City Organization: A. G. Rundle, corporation and business houses; F. M. Shipley, factory employees; J. P. Spiker, individuals and homes; R. B. Sullivan, local office; J. E. Bryan, publicity; and Miss Stella Boal, women's committee.

Troy City Organization: Raymond Harris, corporation and business houses; F. M. Roberts, individuals and homes; R. C. Sykes, publicity; L. A. Wheeler, townships; Mrs. Edwin Scott, women's committee.

County Quota Committee: John Arnold, L. E. Elleman, A. W. Landis, G. M. Peffer, L. M. Flesh, W. E. Bowyer, C. F. Perkins and E. L. Crane.

The result of this loan was very gratifying indeed. The county being thoroughly canvassed, many delinquents were aroused to their full duty. The quota asked for this loan was $1,742,150, and the amount subscribed was $2,235,100, the number of subscribers being 8,513.

The Fifth loan, the "Victory" loan, was accomplished in record breaking time. All the forces of the county were merged into one compact organization under direction of J. L. Black. Each township was divided into districts—with one or more chairmen for each township, who were assisted by a corps of well chosen lieutenants. Piqua and Troy were divided into their respective political wards and a committee was assigned to each ward. All factories and other places of employment had their own special committees, and thus every nook and corner of the county was covered. The quota asked for this loan was $1,286,350 and the amount subscribed was $1,900,000, the number of subscribers, 7,412.

Miami county was among the counties throughout the country which subscribed the Loans in "record breaking time," especially the "Victory Loan," which went over the top among the first, if not the very first in the country.

War Savings Stamps. When the Government inaugurated its campaign for the sale of War Savings Stamps throughout the country, an organization for the sale of stamps in Miami county was perfected. It was decided to push the sale of these stamps with the utmost vigor. Many unique features were introduced and a county wide campaign was pushed.

The chairman selected to initiate this great campaign and to carry it through the year 1918 was W. K. Leonard, of Piqua. J. L. Black was selected to direct the campaign in the northern section of the county and Chas. H. Dale in the southern. Every known agency was selected for the distribution of these stamps; everyone who could possibly sell any amount of them was recruited for duty, the school children selling many thousands of dollars' worth. A county organization was perfected, including an active working organization in each township. The result of this campaign resulted in the sale of $1,200,000 worth of stamps.

F. O. Flowers was selected as chairman for 1919, serving until August of the same year; many thousands of dollars' worth of stamps being sold under his direction. He was succeeded by Ralph B. Sullivan, of Piqua, and the drive conducted under his direction in September, 1919, resulted in a sale of $70,000 worth of stamps.

A consistent sale is steadily maintained through various agencies, mainly school children, amounting to more than $2,000 worth each week.

The War Chest. The war chest idea having been adopted and worked successfully at other places, a movement was started to establish a Miami County War Chest. At the urgent request of the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, and other organizations engaged in war-relief work, Judge Walter D. Jones of the Common Pleas Court of this county, announced the formation of the Miami County War Chest Association. A citizens' committee of twenty-three members was appointed for the purpose of perfecting a war chest organization. This committee became very enthusiastic over the project and rapidly completed the organization, adopting by-laws for its government which provided in substance, that: An executive board of twenty-three members, representative of all elements of the community should be appointed, that the functions of this board would be to direct the affairs of the organization; that a board of trustees be appointed, consisting of seven members, the duty of this board being to appropriate such part of the fund and devote the same to any war need they might deem necessary, and to authorize all disbursements; that a treasurer be appointed, and that all funds be deposited pro rata among the banks, all funds to be drawn on by order of the treasurer and warrant of the Board of Trustees. It was further provided that a president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer be elected by the executive board.

After due consideration and consultation, an organization was perfected for the active solicitation of funds and the county was divided into districts as follows:

The Piqua district: Allen G. Rundle, manager; corporations and business houses, L. M. Flesh; factory employees, H. D. Hartley, Frank M. Shipley; individuals and homes, John P. Spiker, townships, James L. Black; local office organizations, Ralph Sullivan; publicity and education, George A. Flesh.

The townships in the Piqua district were as follows:

Newberry township, Harry N. Conley; Washington township, A. A. Hall; Spring Creek township, J. B. Wilkinson; Brown township, Logan Frazier. The townships in turn were subdivided, J. W. Routson handling the campaign in Bradford, C. B. Maier in Covington, and J. E. Deetzer and H. C. McCrossing were appointed to handle the rural end of Newberry township.

The Troy district was organized as follows: Bond Houser, manager; corporations and larger prospects, Jno. M. Spencer; townships, J. L. Bennett, Chas. Dale; homes and individuals, Harry L. Landis, Perce H. Bridge; local office organizations, C. E. Hottle; publicity and education, Ralph C. Sykes, J. C. Fullerton, jr.

Townships—Troy District: Newton township, Frank Longnacker; Concord township, Harry Schaefer; Staunton township, north, Charles Cline; Staunton township, south, George Rehmert; Lost Creek township north, Frank Wilson; Lost Creek township, south, Ross Knoop; Union township, A. G. Eidemiller; Elizabeth township, Frank E. Thompson; Bethel township, Charles Karns.

Tippecanoe district: Tippecanoe city, Edward L. Cooper; rural Monroe township, H. W. Wilson. Edward L. Cooper was the manager of the Tippecanoe district.

All of the work connected with the fund-raising was in the hands of the campaign committee. This committee in turn appointed a budget committee; the latter committee to investigae and determine the amount of funds needed from the county for the year beginning May 1, 1918. This investigation disclosed that Miami county had contributed approximately $175,000 to various relief work during the previous year. On this basis, it was determined that $300,000 was needed for the ensuing year. A big drive was instituted throughout the county; the organizations as above detailed, handling the campaign in their respective spheres. This drive covered every nook and corner of Miami county and the thoroughness of the work is best attested by the results.

The drive ended June 2, 1918, and by that time approximately 17,000 subscriptions were taken, which totaled $510,000. The last quarterly payment being suspended: all subscribers who paid more than three-fourths of their subscriptions were refunded all in excess of three-fourths.

The War Chest appropriated money to the following organizations: Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Salvation Army, American Jewish Relief, The Knights of Columbus, The American Library Association, American Friends Service Committee, American Committee—for training maimed soldiers (French) in suitable trades, American Women's Hospitals, Armenian and Syrian Relief, American Committee for Relief in Near East, American Fund for French Wounded, American Committee for Devastated France, American Jugo-Slav Relief, American Jewish Relief Committee, Belgian Soldiers' Tobacco Fund, Camp Sherman Community Hostess House, Women's Committee Miami County Branch, Council of National Defense, Duryea War Relief, Fatherless Children of France, Inc., French Heroes Lafayette Memorial Fund, Friends' Reconstruction Unit, Italian War Relief Fund, Miami Co. Liberty Loan Committee, Miami Co. War Savings Stamp Committee, American Red Cross—Piqua Chapter and Miami Co. Chapter, Military Entertainment Council, Miami County Food Administration, Miami County Branch Council of National Defense, Permanent Blind Relief War Fund, Piqua Food Administration, Polish Victims' Relief Fund, Roumanian Relief Committee, Smith College War Service Board, Serbian Relief Committee of America, Serbian Aid Fund, Society for Protection Frontier Children, Salvation Army, and War Resources Committee.

Executive organization of Miami county war chest was as follows: Executive Board—H. D. Hartley, president; Rev. J. E. Etter, vice-president; Stanhope Boal, A. D. Hance, W. K. Leonard, Joe Welsh, Wm. C. Rogers, J. Harry Clark, Dr. R. M. Shannon, James R. Duncan, S. G. Frazier, H. B. Chaffin, D. G. Wenrick, Chas. E. Perkins, George Rehmert, Ross Knoop, A. G. Eidemiller, Frank E. Thompson, Sumner Senseman, H. J. Ritter, A. L. Harshberger, Rev. J. E. Etter, Cort M. Smith, T. F. Rataiczak, A. G. Stouder; Board of trustees: H. M. Allen, Chairman; L. M. Flesh, Vice-

chairman; Geo. M. Peffer, Frank P. Irvin, Edward L. Crane, H. K. Wood, Walter E. Bowyer; Office organization: Walter Bowyer, treasurer; Clyde E. Hottle, secretary; Campaign committee: Bond Houser, Chairman; Allen G. Rundle, H. D. Hartley, John P. Spiker, John M. Spencer, A. C. McClung, Edward L. Cooper. Publicity and Education: Ralph C. Sykes, Chairman; J. C. Fullerton, jr., Harry N. Conley, A. C. McClung, Geo. A. Flesh; Budget committee: H. D. Hartley, Chairman; John M. Spencer, Allen G. Rundle.

Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense. Of all the organizations created as helpful adjuncts to the Government in the prosecution of its part in the World War, probably no single organization contributed a service of such varied and far-reaching character as the Woman's Branch of the Council of National Defense. The far-reaching scope of this organization was certainly not anticipated at the outset. From a vague organization whose full mission had not been well defined, this National body of women in all the various activities which later developed, contributed a signal service, one that had not a little to do with the final achievement of victory. In the countless avenues which claimed their attention, these loyal, patriotic and self sacrificing women rendered a service that has not as yet received its full recognition by the public at large.

No less efficacious was the work of the Miami County Division of the Ohio Branch of this organization. At its initial organization Mrs. Addison F. Broomhall, of Troy, was elected chairman. Mrs. Broomhall was a woman of broad experience in club and organization work and was especially well fitted for so important a task. The other executive officers selected at that time were Mrs. Sterret Faulkner and Mrs. John Spencer, both of Troy and both of whom were recognized throughout the entire community as splendid and capable executive associates of Mrs. Broomhall in this great work.

The work was divided into two general classes, Local Chairmen and Department Chairmen, the latter division being subdivided into a number of special committees. The Local Chairmen were as follows: Mrs. Edgar Todd, Piqua; Mrs. C. W. Cookson, Troy; Mrs. Eugena Wenzlau, Tipp City; Mrs. J. H. Eichelbarger, Fletcher; Mrs. F. M. Longnacker, Pleasant Hill; Mrs. J. L. Cramer, Covington; Miss Mary Knoop, Casstown; Mrs. George Brecount, Conover; Mrs. John Arnold, Bradford; Mrs. Will Eby, West Milton; Mrs. Sumner Senseman, Phoneton.

The Department Chairmen were divided into the following divisions: Child Welfare, Mrs. A. Acton Hall, Mrs. Meyer Louis, of Piqua, and Mrs. J. B. Kendall, of Tipp City; Nursing: Mrs. William Leonard, of Piqua, and Mrs. R. A. Kerr, of Tipp City. Home and Foreign Relief: Mrs. Mary Sawyer, of Piqua, and Mrs. E. E. Edgar, of Troy. Food: Miss Eusebia James, of Piqua; Mrs. C. C. Hobart, of Troy; Mrs. A. L. Marshall, of Piqua. Red Cross: Mrs. W. H. Allison, of Piqua; Mrs. H. T. Gabriel, of Piqua, assistant. Liberty Loans: Mrs. H. E. Scott, of Troy, Chairman; Mrs. Wm. Cook Rogers, Piqua; Mrs. Alvilda C. Ziegenfelder, Piqua; Mrs. Stella Boal, Piqua. Educational Propaganda: Mrs. L. M. Lindenberger, of Troy, and Mrs. George Dietrich, of Piqua. The "Four-

teen Minute Women" were a feature of the Educational Propaganda in Piqua, Mrs. F. P. Brotherton, being chairman of the speakers' bureau. The speakers were: Mrs. Allen L. Marshall, Mrs. J. D. Miller, Miss Dessa Shaw, Mrs. Wm. Cook Rogers and Mrs. Brotherton. These helped materially by their talks on Red Cross Work, Food Conservation, Nursing, Women and the War, Relief Work, Americanization and Patriotic Education. Mrs. Meyer Louis arranged the dates and places for the speakers.

A model kitchen was established at Piqua under direction of Mrs. Stanley Connell, giving practical ways and means of conserving food.

Women's Auxiliary to Camp Sherman: Mrs. L. M. Flesh of Piqua. Committee on Draft Board Assistants: Mrs. Frank T. Harmon, chairman. It will be seen by the titles of the various committees that the work outlined was very comprehensive indeed, and the results proved to be as comprehensive as the outlined work indicated.

It will not be possible to enumerate the many things accomplished by these women in their subsequent campaign. To enumerate the many little sacrifices—the painstaking effort—the ramifications of all the departments of their work would require a volume of itself.

One of the great problems which confronted the Nation at this time was that of Food Conservation. This claimed the attention of our best publicists—lecturers and organizations. The Educational Committee of the local branch immediately took steps to spread the gospel of conservation. Posters were placed throughout the community and food cards were distributed to every home in the county. These pledge cards were a moral obligation to the signer to do everything within reason to help in the conservation of food.

Not only were these cards distributed, but helpful suggestions and scientific information were given to the housewives, to aid them in this campaign. A fair division of coal was another step undertaken by these women. Going from house to house in Troy they determined the proper quota of coal per home, and also provided for the distribution of coal. This canvass in Troy was to determine the approximate amount of coal needed in the county. Early summer buying of coal was advocated to relieve railroad congestion. The Child Welfare Division was another field of distinctive proportions. It is an old adage that war-time is the time for emaciated babies. It was the professed intention, and this intention was carried out, that there should be no emaciated babies in Miami county during the war. All children under six years of age were weighed and carefully examined as to their general physical condition. The work accomplished by this division was simply wonderful. If living conditions were inimical to the child's welfare—the living conditions were immediately improved. If a change of food was necessary—the food was changed. If a nursing baby was liable to suffer from an underfed mother—additional food was provided. In short, nothing was left undone in this great work of Baby-Saving and the results, familiar to everyone, speak for themselves.

As Ohio was called on to fill a certain quota of student nurses, it became the duty of the Nursing division to supply Miami county's quota for this item. These nurses were to be especially equipped with the requisites that go to make good nurses. They were to be sent to training school, or if their previous experience justified, to be inducted into service. Despite the demand for nurses, which had existed for more than a year previously, and the comparative scarcity of available recruits for this service at that time, the Miami County Division supplied its full quota of twenty-five. The Division was called upon by the Governor of Ohio to furnish assistants to the Draft Board. A very efficient committee was formed with Mrs. Frank T. Harmon as chairman, and rendered notable services in this connection. These were only a few of the many contributions to the winning of the war, by the Miami County Division of this great organization. In the Red Cross, Liberty Loan and all other activities they were effective co-workers. When the final history of the great conflict is written, the Woman's Committee of The Council of National Defense will rank among the great forces that strengthened our Nation mightily, strengthened her in those little things which are collectively mighty.

The American Legion was formed for the purpose of perpetuating the interests of the American soldiers who served in the World war. Its functions are not political and it is not designed to wield arbitrary influence in American politics. It is the purpose of this order to perpetuate the great lessons learned in the world wide conflict, particularly the great American ideals which prompted our entry into the conflict. What the G. A. R. was, and is, to the Union soldiers of the Civil war, the American Legion is intended to be to the American soldiers of the great world conflict.

Miami county has three posts in the American Legion: The Clifford Thompson Post, No. 43, of Troy; The Paul Schnell Post, No. 184, of Piqua, and The A. B. Cole Post, No. 80, of Covington. The Clifford Thompson Post of Troy was named after one of the heroes who heroically sacrificed himself to save his comrades. The officers of the post are: Post Commander, Ira C. Helmick; Post Adjutant, Walter C. Miller; Post Finance Officer, Frank Rinehart; Executive Committee, Kenneth Little, Joseph Scott, John L. Babb.

The Paul Schnell Post, No. 184, of Piqua, was named in honor of Supply Sergeant Paul Schnell of Company C, who was killed in Flanders. The first officers to be elected in this post are: Post Commander, Kenneth Miller; Vice Commander, C. Worley Orr; Adjutant, Alfred P. Reck; Finance Officer, Gray Sigler; Historian, George A. Flesh; Chaplain, Dr. Francis W. Thomas; War Risk Officer, Will J. Prince; Employment Officer, J. E. Jones; Executive Committee, Victor Washburn, Chairman; Sharon Mote, William Hirt, Emmett Murray, Dr. M. R. Haley. Will J. Prince, of this Post, was elected as one of the first delegates from this district to attend a National convention—attending the National Convention of the Legion held at Minneapolis—1919.

The A. B. Cole Post, No. 80, of Covington, was also named after a fallen hero, a member of Company A of Covington. The officers of this post are: Commander, L. J. Langston; Vice-Com-

mander, W. C. Graber; Adjutant, Galen Neer; Finance Officer, Otto Fulker; Chaplain, H. D. Orr; Sergeant-at-Arms, Robert Langston; Executive Committee, William L. Marlin, W. O. Boggs and Hobart Fulker.

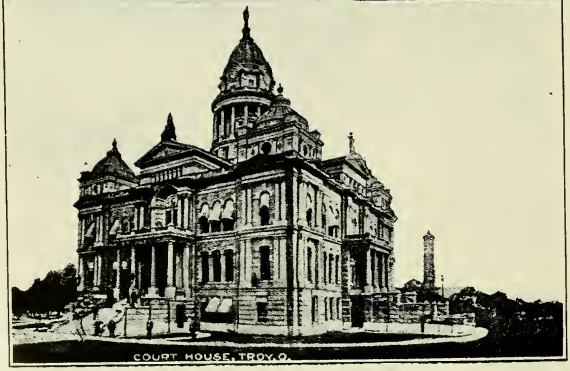
Red Cross, Troy Division. When the United States entered the Great War in 1917, the Miami County Chapter of the American Red Cross immediately began to adjust its program to meet the great and pressing need. Red Cross branches were reorganized under two main heads, the Miami county chapter including all of Miami county excepting Newberry, Washington, Spring Creek and Brown townships, which were embraced in the Piqua division. Headquarters for the Miami county or Troy division were established in Troy where work was immediately started. In October, at the election of officers, Bond Houser was made chairman; Walter H. Coles, vice-chairman; Miss Edith Gruelich, secretary, and John K. DeFrees, treasurer.

Membership during the subsequent campaigns resulted in an enrollment of 8,052 adults, exclusive of a very active junior department. In 1918 L. H. Shipman was made chairman; H. A. Pauley, vice-chairman; John K. DeFrees, treasurer, and Mrs. J. D. Miller, secretary. The women of the county rallied to the call for workers and under the following committeemen did an extraordinary amount of good work: Promotion and magazines, Mrs. A. F. Broomhall; county rural campaign, J. F. Fullerton, Jr.; publicity, Perce Bridge; county organizer, Rev. D. L. Ferguson. By September, 1917, the flying fingers of the untiring women who knitted morning, noon and night had completed 12,121 knitted articles, including sweaters, scarfs, mittens, helmets and socks, and excluding the vast quantities of hospital supplies, garments for Belgian, French and Armenian relief. The women who did splendid work in the supervision of many of the activities of this work in the manufacturing, packing and knitting departments, were Mrs. Harry Gabriel, Mrs. M. S. Wagner, Miss May Nixon, and Mrs. E. E. Edgar.

The rural organization in the townships embraced in the Troy division, in addition to the active workers in Troy were as follows: Monroe Township—E. L. Crane, R. R. Tippecanoe City; Mrs. L. E. Coppock, R. R. Tippecanoe City. Newton Township—W. Deeter, R. R. Bradford; Mrs. Frank Longenecker, Pleasant Hill. Staunton Township—Geo. Rehmerth, R. R. Troy; Mrs. M. E. Thomas, R. R. Troy. Union Township—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ammon, Potsdam, Ohio. Bethel Township—Sumner Senseman, Tippecanoe City; R. H. Deam, Phonetown. Concord Township—Harry Shaefer, R. R. Troy; Mrs. Harry Duncan, R. R. Troy. Elizabeth Township—Frank E. Thomas, R. R. New Carlisle; Mrs. Martin Rehmerth, R. R. Troy. Lost Creek Township—Chas. Rogers, Casstown; Mrs. Virgil Hale, R. R. Troy.

Under the leadership of Miss Ellen Wheeler, the Junior Red Cross organized in the schools of the county made a remarkable record. As the result of a vigorous county-wide campaign, a membership of 3,658 school children was attained and general interest in this branch became very pronounced. Red Cross plays were given, sales of various kinds were held and money was raised in

Adams St. Bridge, Troy, Ohio
"Flood of 1913"



many ways to swell the treasury of the organization. The children also knitted and sewed, knitting 735 articles, the expenditures of the Junior Chapter amounting to $565.37. Many, if not all the school teachers worked long and faithfully after school hours in bringing this branch to a success.

No sooner had the armistice been signed and the pressing need for such great quantities of supplies been lessened than a call, equally imperative but right at our doors, came to the Red Cross.

The epidemic of influenza which swept over the country with such fatal results exhausted the supply of medical and nursing aid and only the heroic efforts of volunteer workers prevented a still greater number of deaths. With the nursing staff of every hospital in the country greatly reduced by the call from overseas, and the number of physicians lessened by the same cause, it was impossible to provide adequate care for the thousands of suffering civilians. It became the mission of the Civilian Relief to provide as well as possible for the many sick people in this community and excellent work was accomplished.

Great quantities of soup were made and delivered daily to the homes of the sick. Volunteer nurses did good work in caring for them, until, as often occurred, they themselves succumbed to the disease. From October, 1918, to April, 1919, there were 2,698 cases reported, and the cost to the Red Cross chapter in caring for the sick and providing sick room supplies was $825.75. The following hospital supplies were made and distributed under the direction of the Red Cross: 6,909 hospital shirts, 529 pillows, 56 bed sox, 70 napkins, 190 handkerchiefs, 120 washcloths, 140 layettes, 144 comfort kits. 264 pinafores, 102 underdrawers, 100 shirts, 300 chemises and 100 convalescent robes.

The question of the returned soldier soon became the great problem confronting the Civilian Relief. It is the Government's agent for keeping in touch with and ministering to the families of soldiers and sailors who are in the army or navy or who have been discharged and are in need of temporary relief.

Troy.

The County of Miami, being organized in 1807, the task confronting the fathers at that time was the selection of a county seat. After a protracted struggle between Piqua, Staunton and Troy, the latter place was selected. At that time Troy was indeed a primitive community, but with the advent of the county seat, the growth became steady and it began to attract many new forces. As set forth elsewhere in the general county history, Jesse Newport, Daniel Wilson and Joseph Lamb were appointed by the court as commissioners to select a location. They decided on what is now Troy, and Robert Crawford was appointed director to purchase and survey the site selected. It was bought from Aaron Tullis, William Barbee, Alexander McCullough and W. H. Gahagan. Andrew Wallace was appointed to survey the land, and he filed his first plat December 2, 1807.

The first house to be built in Troy was that of Benjamin Overfield, erected on the corner of Water and Mulberry streets. The

county court was held at this place for a number of years before the erection of its first courthouse. This was a log structure, two stories in height, a part of which was used as a tavern and for a number of years by Mr. Overfield, the upper floor of which was used as a court room. This tavern was the "Forum" in which questions of the day were debated and was often used for prayer meeting, the celebrated revivalist of that time, Mr. Reuben Dooley, often exhorting his hearers in the barroom of the tavern. Mr. Overfield was also the proprietor of the popular hostelry at the corner of Main and Cherry streets until his death in 1831.

William Barbee, or Billy Barbee, as he was familiarly known, was the first blacksmith in Troy. Despite the fact that he knew little of blacksmithing at the start, he succeeded remarkably well and earned a substantial competence. He subsequently engaged in the dry goods business with Dr. Telford and Moses L. Meeker as partners. Squire Brown, a resident of Staunton, removed to Troy and opened a saddlery and later became justice of the peace. Isaac Peck, Henry Culbertson, Joseph Skinner and Judge Joseph Pearson, also of Troy, learned the saddler's trade under Squire Brown. In 1808 Joseph Culbertson engaged in the making and selling of wool hats, his brother Samuel and Joseph H. Fennery serving as apprentices. William Brown and John Wallace opened a carpenter shop in 1809 at the corner of Clay and Water streets. The first dry goods store was located at the Square and Market street and the first hardware store was started next door and operated by Uncle Mac Hart, which later became the Hart & Harter store and subsequently was taken over by Harter and Cosley and later by H. A. Cosley and is still being operated under this name. Uncle "Bobby" Caldron was another pioneer merchant, who for years kept a knickknack store. The first tannery in Troy was that of Milton McCampbell, located on the corner of Market and Water streets.

Dr. De Joncourt, one of the first physicians to practice in Troy, was of French extraction and "bled" the community literally, but not in the latter-day sense. Dr. Asa Coleman settled here in 1811 and immediately began the practice of medicine.

Troy early began to feel the need of educational facilities and a school was established in 1813. It was housed in the little log house at Market and Water streets. John G. Clarke was in charge of this school in 1816. Micajah Fairfield, Uriah Fordyce, Mary Barney and George Burgess were among the earlier teachers. The first places of worship were in the homes of the adherents of the different sects, the taverns also being frequently used for prayer-meetings. The Methodists were the first to build a place of worship, erecting a log church in 1812 near Main and Clay streets.

The building of the Miami canal ushered in a new era in the life of Troy and placed it in touch with the outside markets, when it began to enjoy a new period of prosperity. After the completion of the canal to Troy in 1837 the business life of the little village began to assume splendid proportions. A review of the business in Troy in 1847 notes the following items for the previous year: The transactions of thirty of the leading business houses by purchase of

goods, manufactures and produce totaled $523,238; sales, $674,307. The following articles bought and sold during the same period were: 174,000 bushels of wheat, 290,000 bushels of corn, 100,000 bushels of rye, barley and oats, 17,000 barrels of flour, 1,300 barrels of pork, 5,000 hogs, 31,000 pounds of butter, 2,000 bushels of coal, 600 barrels of fish, 3,000 barrels of salt, 30,000 bushels of flaxseed, 304,000 pounds of bulk pork and 136,000 pounds of lard. The trade and commerce of Troy having developed to a great extent, the canal became inadequate as an outlet and the railroads furnished the next solution. In 1850 the first railroad train entered Troy from Dayton, which marked the beginning of the end of canal traffic. Among the early manufacturing establishments of Troy were Beedle & Kelley's Agricultural Implement works, the Troy Spring Wagon and Wheel company, the Troy Buggy works, Kelley & Sons, manufacturers of windmills. The first foundry was built in 1838 by John Smeltzer. Cruikshank Bros., coopers, turned out immense quantities of barrels, kegs, casks and tubs. Other early industries were the Miami foundry, the Troy flax factory, the Wilmington plow works and Vandergrift's planing mill.

On June 16, 1885, the cornerstone of the present courthouse was laid. This was a gala day for Troy and for the county in general. This cornerstone marked the final triumph of Troy over her old time adversary, Piqua, for possession of the county seat and the end of the courthouse war as well as the inauguration of the era of good feeling between the two cities. The day was attended with many ceremonies, visiting delegations from surrounding cities attended in a body and a grand procession was held, which was participated in by the delegations, citizens and military organizations. The orator of the day was Elihu S. Williams, who paid tribute to the achievements of Miami county and its good citizens. The new courthouse was designed by J. W. Yost, of Columbus, Ohio, and erected under the direction of T. B. Townsend of Zanesville. The square in which it stands measures 230 by 330 feet, the courthouse itself measuring 114 feet 2 inches square; from the ground to the eaves it is sixty feet in height, and from the ground to the dome 160 feet. The total cost of this building was about $400,000, and it is considered to be one of the finest buildings of its kind in the country.

Troy City Government. The civic government of Troy is divided into a number of distinct departments or committees, the chief elective officials being the mayor, city auditor, city solicitor and city treasurer. The council consists of three councilmen-at-large and four ward councilmen, the latter being elective. Other municipal officers are the director of public service and his assistants, who have supervision over all works of a public nature, both in construction and maintenance. The board of public safety includes a director, the chiefs of the police and fire departments. The civil service commission of four members pass on the qualifications of all applicants for service in the city's employ. There is also a board of health, a board of education, sinking fund trustees, park commission and public library appointees. The present population of Troy is about 8,000 persons.

City Hall. The City hall or City building of Troy was erected in 1876 to suit the needs of the community for that period and is a substantial three-story building with stone trimmings. The lower floor is divided into sections, one of which is used by the public library, the upper floors being used for the municipal offices. The third story was originally occupied as an opera house.

Public Library. The public library of Troy was formally opened to the public on December 5, 1896, in an upstairs room in the city hall, the number of volumes at that time being 2,111. On May 1, 1903, the library was opened in its present quarters on the lower floor of the City building, where it has ample quarters for all present needs. On the opening of the new quarters a book shower was held which resulted in the donation of thirteen hundred volumes and a subscription of $1,051.50 to the fund for the purchase of new books. Miss Clara Williams was the first librarian and she was succeeded March 1, 1918, by Miss Blanche Mitchell, the present librarian. The library now has 18,054 volumes of well-selected works.

Lodges. The Masonic building, located on Main street, is without question the finest building in Troy, and the Masons in point of membership and general activity of its members have always been the strongest lodge in Troy. The Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Eagles, Red Men, Elks, Woodmen of the World, Junior Order United Mechanics and Knights of the Golden Eagles are also prominent as to membership and activity. The auxiliary lodges, Pocahontas, Rebekahs and Eastern Star, add to the social activities of this community and have been prominent in civic betterment and philanthropic work.

Troy Industries. Troy for many years was noted as a manufacturing center for carriage, buggy and other horse-drawn vehicles, not only for its number of factories given to this line of work, but to the general excellence of their products. When the horse-drawn vehicle business was at its zenith, the well-known Troy farm wagons, buggies, carriages, etc., could be seen in service in all parts of the country. With the introduction of gasoline-driven vehicles, these industries quite naturally began to suffer, and, from a city given almost wholly to the production of horse-drawn vehicles and their accessories, Troy began to gradually enter other manufacturing fields, especially supplanting her former industries with those producing automotive parts. It will be seen in the review of Troy industries that this city is gradually acquiring a diversified class of manufacturing establishments. The World War gave to Troy a decided impetus to manufacture. A number of thriving industries of today which had their inception in war production are now firmly placed and doing a thriving business in every-day necessities. Troy, however, still holds supremacy in one or two features connected with horse-drawn vehicles. A branch factory of the only factory in the world exclusively manufacturing carriage dashes is still doing a large manufacturing business. The making of auto truck trailers is rapidly becoming a decided Troy industry, many of which were used during the recent war. At no distant day, perhaps, Troy will be as well known for its automotive feature as it was formerly known

in the carriage and wagon field. The industrial contribution to the recent war of many of the industries of Troy has a very creditable showing.

The Troy Wagon Works. The Troy Wagon works was organized as such May 8, 1891. In 1884 the Beedle & Kelly company sold out to the Troy Wagon company, which later became the Troy Wagon Works company with an original incorporation of $50,000. The Troy wagon became famous throughout the country and was seen in every state in the union and has always had an immense patronage in spite of the sternest kind of competition. The stock of this company was subsequently increased to $1,600,000. The company became builders of farm wagons, dump wagons and slow speed hauling wagons. From 1911 to 1914 a great deal of attention was devoted to the creation of a superior auto trailer and this later became the most important feature of this business. The first contract for motor truck trailers was secured from the government of France in 1915, and this contract continued until the signing of the armistice in 1918. During the duration of the world war ninety per cent of the manufacturing capacity of this plant was devoted to war work. In 1892 the Troy Wagon company was absorbed by the Troy Wagon works and is now occupying the building formerly used by the Troy Wagon company. The officers of the Troy Wagon works are: President, C. A. Geiger; vice-president, C. N. Peters; secretary-treasurer, G. R. Harris; directors, C. C. Hayner, R. C. Sykes and A. O. Brown.

The Skinner Irrigation Company. Overhead irrigation is the one certain panacea for the lack of rain. To the truck farmer, gardener, florist, it is the best insurance of their crops that may be secured. This irrigation system is accomplished by the use of a system of overhead pipes running parallel above the acreage or plot of ground to be irrigated. At stated times the water is released, providing a veritable downpour of rain, or as much as is deemed necessary. The Skinner Irrigation company of Troy has produced a splendid system of overhead irrigation. It has equipped a number of estates, aside from the regular commercial demand for its product. Among the estates so equipped is one at Three Rivers, Mich., belonging to H. L. Kellogg, the breakfast food manufacturer; as is also the estate of H. L. Thompson and the Talbot farm near Dayton. The officers of this company are: President, W. W. Coles; secretary-treasurer, P. H. Bridge; vice-president, W. I. Thompson. The Skinner company was also engaged in war work during the recent war, working for local concerns who held war contracts.

The Troy Body Company. The Troy Body company was organized February 1, 1919. It was the outgrowth of the Troy Manufacturing company, which did extensive work on war contracts during the late war, manufacturing one hundred different parts used in the making of aeroplanes. The Troy Manufacturing company filled its contracts in a most creditable manner. On the cessation of hostilities, this company was merged with the Troy Body company, the latter concern now devoting its entire attention to the making of superior automobile bodies. In the very short time

since its organization the Troy Body company has met with signal success and now employes a force of 250 men. Its product is receiving attention from the foremost makers of cars in the country. Among the prominent users of its bodies are the makers of the Grant and Liberty cars. A total of nine different makes of cars are now equipped with bodies made by the Troy Body company. The officers of this concern are: President, C. C. Cross; vice-president, W. E. Bowyer; secretary and treasurer, W. J. Kroger.

The Miami Specialty Works was organized in 1919 for the purpose of building truck bodies and drivers' cabs. This concern, though in its infancy, has secured substantial recognition in the automobile world for the excellence of their products. The building of bodies is now generally recognized as a feature that requires the highest specialization. Very few automobile manufacturers build their machines entire, looking to these specialists for the various parts in a particular line. There is no feature requiring more care, knowledge and attention to details than the body building of the automobile. It is the artistic feature of the car. Its grace of outline and appearance in general gives the automobile distinction. The organizers of this concern, fully aware of the tremendous field for a thoroughgoing, conscientious organization, established the above concern in 1919. They have specialized on truck bodies, but give their attention to other lines of work in automobile building. Despite the very short time, however, they have been in this field, they have secured substantial contracts from the International Harvester company and also make trucks for the Indiana and Nash Trucks. The officers are: Clyde Statler, president; Louis Schuh, vice-president, and L. R. Stoner, secretary.

H. D. Cress Company. Toy making, until the last four or five years, was not considered a permissible field for American industry. The so-called excellence of the German workmen on these intricate articles, was advanced as the chief reason for a German monopoly of this business. Like many other theories, this myth was exploded and today American-made toys are in demand, second to none in excellence and better than were made in Germany at any time. The H. D. Cress company was organized in 1917, and, starting in a modest way, manufactured educational toys. This concern now occupies 60,000 square feet of floor space and its business has trebled during the year 1919 as compared with the same period during the previous year. The trademark of this concern bears the following words: "Original Cress Educational Boards Reversible." The officers at present are: President, H. D. Cress; treasurer, T. G. Yantis; secretary, H. G. Weisenbarger; vice-president, L. Neal Grassle.

Troy Pattern Works, although a modest concern at this time, is gradually expanding; its business drawing patronage from many places throughout the country. They make wood and metal patterns of recognized excellence. This concern was organized in 1906 and is owned and operated by Mr. S. N. Touchmann. A number of patterns were made and used in local and other concerns during the late war.

The Hobart Brothers Company. This company was organized in 1917 and now operates two factories at Troy, one of which is entirely given over to the manufacture of the well-known line of H-B office furniture, desks, filing cabinets, etc. The Water street plant manufactures motor generators and motor generator sets used for battery charging and naval use during the late war. The Willard Battery Service stations, Prest-O-Lite and other battery stations use the Hobart appliances for recharging their batteries. Both lines manufactured by the Hobart brothers are considered leaders by a wide and growing patronage. The officers of this company are: President, C. C. Hobart; vice-president, Edward A. Hobart; treasurer, Charles C. Hobart; secretary, W. H. Hobart.

The Gummed Products Company. Gummed materials of all kinds are manufactured by this concern—stickers, wrappers, sealing devices—in fact, anything gummed which you may use may have been made by this Troy concern, and, up to date, this concern has more than measured up to the chances in this field, their line being well known throughout the country. The Gummed Products company was organized in May, 1914, and the present officers are: President, Edward F. Herrlinger; treasurer, F. L. Holt; secretary, S. G. Leitsch.

The Hobart Manufacturing Company. The Hobart Manufacturing company was organized under its present form in 1912. In the manufacture of electrically operated food preparing machines, the Hobart company has achieved marked success. Among the items manufactured are: Electric coffee mills, electric meat choppers, electric kitchen machinery for large hotels, and many other electrical labor-saving devices. The Hobart goods were bought by the government for use on the battleships during the war, and is also being installed as regular navy equipment. This plant also manufactured control panels for aeroplanes, making seven thousand sets on government contract during the war. In 1918 the Hobart Manufacturing company established the Troy Metal Products company at Cincinnati for war work exclusively. It manufactured the Adapter No. 2, a small device which was screwed in the ends of explosive shells. Seven hundred and fifty thousand of these were made and delivered during the war. The officers of the Hobart Manufacturing company are: President, A. G. Stouder; vice-president, H. L. Johnson; treasurer, E. E. Edgar; secretary, J. M. Spencer; production manager, C. C. Willard.

The Miami Trailer Company. This company was organized September, 1915, and occupies a floor space of about 45,000 feet and is exclusively engaged in the making and selling of trailers for automobiles. During the war this plant was dedicated to war work and aside from the regular line which was in demand for war service, the company manufactured trench reel carriers, a device used in the trenches and for which this company had a substantial contract which was filled in a most creditable manner. The plant is now engaged in the making of trailers, a field which is today in its infancy and presents a splendid outlook for the future of this concern. Its progress has been very noticeable each year since its organiza-

tion. The present officers are: Joseph Rebolz, president; John K. Knoop, vice-president; W. F. Jolly, secretary-treasurer.

The McKinnon Dash Company has the unusual distinction of being the only company of its kind in the world making an exclusive line of buggy and carriage dashes and has always occupied a conspicuous place in the carriage and buggy manufacturing world. Despite the usurpation by the automobile, the McKinnon company has pursued the even tenor of its way, and today is a thriving concern, its product being still in great demand wherever carriages or buggies are manufactured. The local company is the outgrowth of the parent company of Buffalo, N. Y. The Buffalo company was established in 1892, the McKinnon company having previously operated at St. Catherine's, Ontario, exclusively. The Buffalo company was established to care for the growing trade in the states. Two years later, in 1894, a factory was established at Columbus, Ohio, with Mr. L. H. McConnel in charge. In 1895 this plant was removed to Troy, Ohio, where it first occupied about 48,000 feet of floor space and to the original have been added about 20,000 feet, The present output is about 800 leather dashes per day, a very striking testimonial of the survival of horse-drawn vehicles to date. Mr. L. H. McConnel, who is in charge of the local plant, is a veteran in the carriage and buggy business, dating back many years ago when he was superintendent of the Haydock Bros. Carriage company of St. Louis.

The Star Foundry is engaged in the making of gray iron castings and does a large business. Seventy-five per cent of the capacity of this plant was engaged in war work during the late war. This work was by indirect contract with local and other concerns which used castings on war material manufactured. The officers of the Star Foundry are: President, W. P. Anglemeyer; vice-president, A. F. Lockwood; secretary and treasurer, Jacob Lust.

Ohio Electric Specialty Manufacturing Co. This company is engaged in the manufacture of brushes used in gathering electricity on dynamos, gas engines and other devices. The function of a current collector is to collect the current from its revolving contact. There is a large market for this product and this concern is putting forth every effort to meet the demand. The officers of this company are: president, J. R. Simpson; secretary, W. H. Stillwell; treasurer, J. W. Means. The Ohio Electric Specialty Mfg. Co. was established in 1897 and incorporated in 1908.

The Lorimer Manufacturing Co. The phonograph, once considered a luxury, has now become a household necessity, nearly all homes of any pretension now owning one. Very few of the manufacturers in this line make the entire equipment; the motors especially, being a highly specialized industry. The Lorimer Manufacturing company of Troy is engaged in the making of phonograph motors, exclusively. This company, which was organized September 5, 1919, is developing into a substantial concern with a wide demand for its product. During the war, this concern, on sub-contract, manufactured trench wire carriers for the Miami Trailer company of Troy. The officers of the Lorimer Manufacturing company are: President, G. W. Lorimer; vice-president, G. R. Harris; sec-

retary-treasurer, F. O. Flowers. The directors other than the officers, are: E. W. Jewell, C. N. Kincaid, H. L. Penn, C. N. Peters, and A. O. Judson is the production manager.

The Flood at Troy. During the week of March 24, 1913, a downpour of rain, which lasted for forty-eight hours, engulfed Troy in the terrible flood, which caused havoc and devastation, without parallel in the history of Ohio. The water rose so rapidly that only comparatively few persons living south and west of the Canal and of Nineveh escaped, as the waters slowly rose. By midnight Monday the river had reached its highest point, and the lowlands in the immediate vicinity were entirely under water. At one o'clock a general alarm was sounded by the church and city bells warning the people of the continued rise of the waters. Many persons, lulled into a fancied security, were hastily aroused, to find the water pouring into their homes. Boats were secured and the work of rescue begun. By Tuesday noon many of the streets of Troy surged with the mad rush of waters, and at two o'clock it reached its highest point; as far as the eye could see beyond the city limits the water extended like a gigantic lake.

The Big Four tracks, constructed on a running embankment, were blown out, relieving the water congestion at that point. By three o'clock Tuesday the water began to slowly subside. By this time it had covered all the southwest district of the city, as far north as, and including, the Canal, and as far east as Plum street, leaving the east end of Water, Main, Franklin and their cross streets clear. From the Big Four railroad south, Walnut, Mullberry, Clay, Crawford and Union streets were gradually showing themselves above the water.

Numerous rescue parties under the direction of Sheriff Paul, Chief Headley, Service Director Davis, Fire Chief Sharp, and many volunteers worked unceasingly in their labor of rescue. With a heroic spirit these men, mindful of the perils of many lives, threw their own personal comfort and safety aside, and plunged into the work of rescue. They performed their work heroically and there were many feats of individual heroism. To enumerate any of these would be unjust to many others who shone with splendor in this occasion. With rumors afloat of the breaking of the Lewistown Reservoir; the absence of the electric light and gas—Tuesday night was a night long to be remembered in the history of Troy. With the terrible experience of the preceding night, and momentarily expecting the mad rush of waters from the Lewistown dam, a terrible feeling of suspense pervaded the entire community, which was only lifted when those vague rumors were dissipated, on the receipt of definite information.

Tuesday night while the flood was raging, an improvised organization was formed at the Troy club for the relief of the distressed. The meeting was called to order by Walter E. Bowyer; Mayor McClain announced a general meeting of citizens to take place later and the preliminary meeting was adjourned. Thursday evening, Mayor McClain published the call for a general relief meeting which was held at the Mayor's office at 2 p. m. Friday, at which $5,000 was immediately subscribed, for temporary relief,

with the assurance of more when needed. "Troy will take care of her own," was the slogan adopted. Walter Bowyer and Horace Allen were selected to organize a committee and they recommended Judge E. W. Maier for general chairman; John H. Drury, secretary and treasurer; executive committee, J. S. Combs, Horace Allen, Dr. B. W. Jones; these recommendations were unanimously approved.

The immediate needs of the community were discussed and suggestions were asked for. On motion of Mr. E. E. Edgar an immediate canvass for subscription was taken. Five thousand dollars were pledged, as a temporary fund, preliminary to the general canvass for subscription. The estimated amount necessary for general relief was placed at $100,000 for the relief of Troy and vicinity. After a week's survey following the subsiding of the flood, the estimated amount of damages in Troy were as follows: Residence property, household and personal effects, $170,000; loss in merchandise stored in basement of stores, $40,000 to $45,000. Loss to factories in Troy, $150,000. The following were the known dead Thursday, April 3rd. Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Smock and child, West Market street; Henry Van Tuyl, West Market street; John Glass, Peters avenue; George Glass, Peters avenue; Mrs. Henriette Pearson, West Market street, Harry Hall, Fairgrounds; Mrs. Lydia Bolden, Nineveh; Mrs. Rachael Stewart, Nineveh; Robert Kinney; Edward (Ruben) Jones, Nineveh; George Bosewell, Fairgrounds; Mrs. Oliver Bolden Whitle, Nineveh; Josephine Stewart, Nineveh.

Among the merchants and manufacturers who sustained heavy losses were H. A. Cosley, Shaible & Smith, Gibson & Croner, H. M. Rinehardt, George Clawson, J. M. Grunder & Co., and Miller Bros. Outside the business district the grocery store of H. W. Doppler at Market and Race street, sustained a heavy damage; Young's grocery, May and Garfield streets, and Long's Grocery, West Main street, also suffered heavily. The factories which suffered severely were The Hobart Electric Manufacturing company, Allen & Wheeler, Troy Wagon works, The McKinnon Dash company, Troy Foundry, Troy Carriage Sunshade company, Francis & Clemon company, W. W. Crowfoot company, and the establishment of L. A. Thomas, florist.

The second week after the flood found the situation very well defined. The needs of the community became apparent and by this time more than $10,000 had been subscribed. Greater subscriptions being withheld until the exact necessities were determined. The lodges volunteered to assist all members and many other private organizations were assisting in the relief independent of the general funds. The Troy physicians announced free medical service until May 1, 1913.

Newspapers. The first number of the Miami Reporter, one of the first newspapers to be published in Troy, was issued May 18, 1827, the editor being Micajah Fairfield. The early issues of this paper show the editor as a strict Abolitionist. He also takes a decided stand in favor of the election of John Quincy Adams as opposed to Andrew Jackson. There were one or two attempts to establish a newspaper prior to The Miami Reporter. About 1817 a small sheet was issued under the title of the Miami Weekly Post,

edited by a Richard Armstrong. This plant was later purchased by Micajah Fairfield, when he established the Reporter.

The Troy Times was started in 1829, John Tullis being the first editor and owner, and he was succeeded by Richard Langdon. The times continued to serve the public until 1870. In 1865 John W. DeFrees started the Miami Union; in 1883 I. L. DeFrees took charge of this sheet and in 1886 it passed to the ownership of a stock company; the controlling factors today being Pauley and McClung.

The Troy Sentinel, the first newspaper in this town to carry the Democratic standard, was first published in 1871 by J. A. McConahey and discontinued in 1880. The Imperial and the Bulletin rose and fell in quick succession. The Troy Democrat was established in 1880 by J. P. Barron and was later sold to M. K. Gantz and J. A. Kerr, subsequently passing into the hands of Charles H. Dale who is the present owner.

In 1891 The Buckeye was founded by Captain Elihu S. Williams. He later sold this paper, but in 1912 again took charge and continued its operation until his death; his daughter Ollie continuing its publication for some time after the death of her father. It eventually passed into the hands of H. A. Pauley and was consolidated with the Miami Union.

The Troy Chronicle and Daily Trojan were published by Dr. C. H. Goodrich. This publication was discontinued about 1885. The Troy Record was first published in 1897 by the Croy brothers and later by W. S. Croy and this was succeeded in 1917 by the Troy Daily Times which was discontinued in June, 1918. The Troy Daily News was founded by Charles Dale in 1909, and later sold to D. J. Moore and in May, 1919, Pauley and McClung took charge of it and continued its publication.

The Altrurian Club of Troy. This club, the leading woman's organization of Troy, was organized March 13, 1894. Prior to 1899 its officers were chosen each month; Mrs. L. M. Lindenberger being the first president elected to serve a full year, the presidents subsequently elected to 1919 were: Mrs. A. F. Broomhall, Mrs. George S. Long, Miss Olive G. Williams, Mrs. W. W. Hegler, Mrs. F. E. Scobey, Mrs. Theodore Sullivan, Mrs. Hannah M. Gahagan, Mrs J. W. Stillwell, Mrs. C. C. Hobart, Mrs. M. K. Gantz, Mrs. Harry Gabriel, Mrs. C. W. Cookson, Mrs. Walter Brewer, Mrs. Clarence Snook, Mrs. B. W. Jones, Mrs. R. C. Wolcott, Miss Edith Scott, Mrs. C. A. Geiger, Mrs. Edwin Cosley, and Mrs. Edward Wilson. The Altrurian club meets each Wednesday, with a distinctive program. Its motto is "In essentials—harmony; liberty; In all things charity." A comprehensive program is given each week and the discussions cover a wide range of topics, with special attention to home economics and civics. Delightful musicales are a frequent feature of the weekly meetings and child-welfare discussions are one of the special features. The latter subject extends beyond the range of mere discussion—the child welfare work of this organization having accomplished tremendous benefits in this field. The work is largely divided into committees—the civic committee having inaugurated "clean up" week in Troy, and initiated many move-

ments tending to civic betterment. In social, civic and philanthropic work, the Altrurian club easily ranks among the foremost clubs of the county. The Altrurian club was federated October 25, 1894, and incorporated April 26, 1895. The present officers are: President, Mrs. Harry Shilling; vice-president, Mrs. Sterrett Faulkner, Mrs. E. W. Jewell; recording secretary, Mrs. Lewis Schuh; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frank McCullough; treasurer, Mrs. Arthur Sheets; auditor, Mrs. Hannah Gahagan.

The Fortnightly Club of Troy was organized in September, 1900, and its membership at its organization were members from the Sorosis Club. The Fortnightly Club was prominent in Belgium relief work, and is now defraying the expenses of educating a French orphan. The present officers of this club are: President, Mrs. Pearl Stephens; vice-president, Mrs. Edward Bowers; secretary Ralph Gibson; treasurer, Mrs. F. W. Steil.

The Sorosis Club was organized November 24, 1893. The motto adopted at this time was "Keep in step, the world is moving." The Sorosis club, being one of the older clubs of Troy, has always been of distinctive usefulness to its members and to the community at large. The present officers are: President, Mrs. C. M. Smith; vice-president, Mrs. Ivv Yount; secretary, Mrs. Harry Shilling; treasurer, Mrs. W. H. Baker.

The Varsity Club. Among the younger element of Troy, the Varsity club holds pre-eminence as the dominating social institution. It is composed entirely of the younger spirits of the community and its functions have always been of a wholesome and entertaining variety. It was organized in 1912; improvements have been made from time to time—the club now having modern and commodious headquarters. The officers of the club are: President, Warren Chambers; vice-president, D. E. Dalzell; secretary, Paul Shavers; treasurer, Christian Pister.

Troy Rotary Club. As in other places the Rotary club fills a position in the life of Troy which could not possibly be filled by any other club or organization. The get together spirit of the Rotary club is the spirit that has made the Rotary clubs famous throughout the country. The Troy Rotary club holds a weekly luncheon which is animated by lively discussions on current topics, embracing community and civic needs and many kindred subjects. Once a month, a meeting is held, at which the members are privileged to bring their wives or other guests. These monthly meetings are one of the main events of the life of the Rotary club, and are enlivened with impromptu musicales and informal discussions. Many special features are also introduced at these meetings; speakers of note and important personages have been invited and attended many of the meetings in the past. The Troy Rotary club was organized in 1918, the first executive officers being H. L. Johnston, president and Harold A. Pauley, secretary and treasurer. The present officers are J. W. Safford, president; Harold A. Pauley, secretary; Frank C. Roberts, vice-president. The board of directors at present are Fred C. Holt; Glen C. Strock and Sterret Faulkner. The work of the organization is divided into committees, which are accountable for the entire activities of the club.

The Troy Club was the outgrowth of the old Troy Bicycle club. It at first rented quarters in several places, finally establishing a clubhouse on the south side of Franklin street, between Market and Cherry streets, in the Hatfield-Scott building. Later, the Outing Club of Troy, consolidating with it, gave to it an increase in membership. The Outing club was a very popular club for a number of years. It occupied an island in the Miami river, above Troy, for which it paid a yearly rental to the state. This island was the headquarters for the club and was the scene of all their many outings and formal gatherings. Among the moving spirits of the Outing club were George Scott, Chas. W. Tobey and Henry Allen. The Troy club eventually rented the Dunlap building on South Franklin street, between Market and Walnut. This later passed into the hands of Geo. Scott and subsequently became the property of William Hayner. On the death of Mr. Hayner, it was found that provision had been made by him whereby the building became the property of the Troy club. The Troy club is distinctively a social club, embracing many of the business men of Troy. Its present officers are: Dr. J. S. Shinn, president; Sterrett Faulkner, vice-president; William Hartley, secretary. The directors are George Torlina, Harold Pauley and Fred Holt.

Troy Railroad Service. Since the advent of the first railroad through Troy in 1850 there has been a steady increase in transportation facilities in and out of the town. It is especially fortunate in having two of the foremost steam roads and its interurban facilities are highly satisfactory. The Baltimore & Ohio give a service to Troy of six daily passenger trains, three each way, and the Big Four run two daily passenger trains on this route, one each way. The freight service of both roads has always been eminently satisfactory, and prior to the amalgamation of freight service, under Federal control, gave individual service of the very highest order. D. & T. (Dayton and Troy) traction line operates fifteen passenger trains each way daily, through Troy, and the Springfield, Troy & Piqua traction line run ten trains daily, each way, both roads maintaining passenger stations. The traction lines, as may be seen, give Troy a splendid communication with other points. The freight service on these lines, in light freight and parcels, supply hourly outlets for this class of shipment.

Troy Banks. In 1871, W. H. H. Dye & Son established the Miami County bank in Troy and eight years later sold it to another company, at the head of which was H. H. Weakley, and later was acquired by the Heywood-Royce company. Although in the beginning its capital was only $50,000, it exactly doubled that amount by 1888, when it became the Troy National bank with the following officers: President, N. H. Albaugh; vice-president, John M. Campbell; cashier, Noah Yount; assistant cashier, C. E. Wilson.

The capital at present is $125,000, with a surplus and undivided profit of $200,000. The present officers are: President, W. E. Bowyer; vice-president, W. H. Francis; cashier, John K. DeFrees; assistant cashier, P. G. Yantis.

First National Bank of Troy. Although the old state banks were an improvement over their predecessors, they were still unable

to meet the needs of the times, and in 1863 the First National Bank of Troy was established, as a successor to the Miami county branch of the state bank which was founded in 1847. Its first officers were President, Asa Coleman; cashier, John C. Culbertson; teller and bookkeeper, D. W. Smith; directors, Jacob Knoop, Daniel Brown, George Smith, Asa Coleman, Lewis Hayner and H. W. Allen. Mr. Allen was made president in 1865 and D. W. Smith became cashier the same year. The First National was the fifty-ninth national bank established in the United States. A handsome new stone fireproof building, with modern equipment, was occupied in 1908. The present capitalization is $200,000. The savings department is a distinct feature of this bank and is especially appealing to a person who can only make a small deposit each week. The present officers of the bank are: President, F. O. Flowers; vice-president, C. O. Briggs; cashier, E. Z. Elleman; assistant cashiers: N. E. Metcalf and A. D. Dill.

The People's Building & Saving Association of Troy, and one of the most substantial institutions of its kind in Miami county, extending a service for many years and having enjoyed a steady and substantial growth, was organized in 1890. The need for an institution of this kind had been apparent for some time and the first officers elected were men of wide experience in business affairs and well adapted to lay the cornerstone of this institution. Its officers were: Dr. L. M. Lindenburger, president; James Knight, secretary; Noah Yount, treasurer. Mr. Lindenburger resigned and Mr. A. E. Childs was elected president, continuing in office until his death in 1909. After the death of Mr. Childs, J. W. Stephey, the present incumbent, was selected as president, and has continued in this office up to the present time. Mr. L. O. Shilling was elected in 1893, as secretary, being the present incumbent. The present vice-president is Mr. George W. Conrad; assistant secretary, Mary P. Rosser, and J. C. Fullerton, jr., attorney. The directors of this company are J. W. Stephey, George W. Conrad, John K. DeFrees, Elmer E. Pearson, Joseph V. McCool, F. W. Steil, R. H. Gibson and C. L. Yost. On June 30, 1919, the total assets of this company showed $1,126,993.17. Since that time loans to the amount of $145,000 have been made. The earnings for six months prior to June, 1919, showed $32,527.35. The earnings for the previous year having totaled $63,289.04 which shows a pro rata increase for the six months ending June, 1919, in earnings. Since July 1, 1919, the assets have increased to $1,159,000.

Troy Churches. From the primitive places of worship, often the rude log cabins of early days, the barns, and when the weather permitted, the open air, to the splendid places of worship of today, is shown the general progress of this community during the last one hundred years. Today Troy is worshiping with almost all denominations known; the number of churches in Troy indicating a pronounced spiritual atmosphere. The Methodists were the first to build a church here, their first place of worship being a log church located near the corner of Main and Clay streets. The second church was built in 1825 on Mulberry street between Franklin and Canal street. This was transformed into a parsonage when the

third church was built adjoining it in 1839. Ground was broken for the present beautiful church building in 1899 and was dedicated on May 2, 1901. It is a magnificent stone structure, surmounted by a gilded dome.

St. Patrick's Catholic Church. About 1857 Catholics in Troy were few in numbers but very zealous in the practice of their religion. They first assembled for divine worship in the home of John Danaher. In the fall of the same year the Hon. J. E. Pearson tendered the use of his courtroom for worship. This generous offer was accepted and the Catholics held services here until the following year. In 1858 the first Catholic church was completed and was dedicated to the honor of St. Patrick. Priests from Piqua and Dayton attended to the wants of this parish until 1877 when Rev. F. H. Menke was made its first resident pastor. In 1883 a substantial addition was made to the church and in 1886 a new parochial school was built. In 1915 a new church was decided on, and on May 28th of the following year, the cornerstone of the present building, a magnificent structure of stone of the pure Gothic design was laid and the building was finished and dedicated November 30, 1916, by Archbishop Henry Moeller.

The First Presbyterian Church of Troy was organized September 13, 1813, in the home of Alexander Telford; the families who were adherents of this church at this time were the Orbisons, Telfords, McClungs, Youarts, Shacklefords and Scotts. A church was later erected on Crawford street near Franklin. A schism took place in this church about 1840 and for some time there were two divisions of the church existing in Troy, one known as the Old School Church and the other known as the New School Church. These two factions were again united in 1870. The New School had built a new frame church on the present site and in 1859 the present brick structure was erected. In 1917 extensive repairs were made giving the Presbyterians of this community a very beautiful place of worship.

The First Baptist Church. The Baptists early worshiped in the homes of its adherents; among the earliest visiting ministers were those of this denomination. About 1830 a regular place of worship was established; being part of the home of Mr. Joseph R. John, on the site of the present place of worship. In 1843 the church was incorporated and purchased this property. In 1855 the present church was erected and in 1865 improvements and additions were made, giving the Baptists a splendid place of worship.

The First Christian Church. This denomination for a number of years held services in the old town hall, and in 1862 the cornerstone of the First Christian church was laid. Reverend A. L. McKinney preached the dedicatory sermon. He was known as the "Fighting Chaplain" of the 71st Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The cornerstone of the new place of worship was laid on May 4, 1905. Other churches of Troy were St. Johns Evangelical church, which was founded in 1848 and the new edifice was built in 1882. The Trinity Episcopalian church of Troy is one of the historic places of worship in Troy, and is one of the oldest parishes in the Diocese of Southern Ohio. The Christian Science church maintains reading

rooms; there are also a number of churches for the worship of the colored people.

Troy Schools. From the first school of Troy, which was established in 1813, to the present splendid school advantages now enjoyed, is a long stride in popular education. As is set forth elsewhere, the first school of Troy was established at what is now the corner of Market and Water streets, and the first teacher of this primitive school was Samuel Kyle, the number of pupils being fifteen. Somewhat later the Academy was built and here Micajah Fairfield taught, he later taking up the publication of the Miami Reporter.

The first school board in Troy was composed of the following men: Charles Morris, Rev. Daniel Rice, George D. Burgess, William B. Johnston, Benjamin Powers, Zachariah Riley, and Henry S. Mayo. This board elected as superintendent, William N. Edwards, one of the most efficient and well beloved men that has ever lived in Troy. The Edwards school has been named for him and his memory is revered by a few of the older residents of Troy who remembered him. The school system of Troy began to grow from this time on and as the population increased the number of buildings and teachers grew also. The first class to graduate from the Troy high school was composed of Walter S. Thomas, John W. Morris, Diana Meeks, and Augusta Brandriff. Succeeding superintendents were H. A. Thompson, H. P. Ufford, John W. Dowd, L. V. Ferris, J. F. McCasky, C. L. Van Cleave and Ralph Brown. Mr. Dowd was one of the most popular superintendents, serving from 1880 to 1906. In a paper which he wrote, in which he collected a number of interesting facts concerning the history of Troy schools, he gives, among other things the list of early teachers: Samuel Kyle, 1813; Micajah Fairfield, 1826; John Petit, 1831; Benjamin Powers, 1832; Mr. Walkup, 1833-34-35; Uriah Fordyce, 1837; Hiram Brooks, 1837; Miss Barney, 1838; George D. Burgess, 1839-41; Robert McCurdy, 1842; E. P. Coles, 1843; Minor Fairfield, 1845; Rev. Edmund Fairfield, 1845-46.

The public school systems of Troy and Piqua are at the present time as thoroughly modern and efficient as up-to-date equipment, and well-trained, conscientious teachers and supervisors can make them. In Troy the curriculum is divided into three groups; the first six years comprise the elementary department, the seventh and eighth grades are called junior high school and the work is departmental, preparatory to the work in the high school proper. The high school course is four years and manual training, domestic science and a commercial course extend the work beyond the purely academic. The present high school course is much more comprehensive than that of the most progressive college of a hundred years ago.

Manual training was included in the course in the Troy high school in 1906, domestic science in 1912, and the commercial course in 1905. The enrollment for 1919 was 1,540, 315 of whom were in the high school and 210 in the junior high school. Every child in the Troy schools was a member of the American Red Cross and worked loyally to raise money and make clothing for the soldiers and refugees of Belgium and France during the great war. School

SCENES AT PIQUA, O.—COURTESY VIOLET RAY STUDIO

and home gardens were successfully maintained adding a practical, useful project to the course.

The personnel of the present Board of Education is: President, Walter Duer; clerk, J. C. Fullerton, jr.; R. W. Crowfoot, Dr. Geo. McCullough, Dr. J. W. Means, and P. G. Yentis.

A splendid athletic field that has been in use for the last few years has been taken by the Miami conservancy.

Mr. Charles W. Cookson, who for twelve years was superintendent of schools, recently resigned to accept the superintendency of the Franklin county school with headquarters at Columbus. Mr. Cookson is a graduate of Wooster university and of Ohio university at Athens.

Mr. T. E. Hook, the present superintendent, is a graduate of the University of Michigan, with the degrees A.B. and A.M.; taking the former degree, in the class of 1914, and the latter in 1918. After graduation, he subsequently went to South Haven, Mich., as principal of the high school at that place, and later became superintendent of schools, which position he resigned to become superintendent of the Troy high schools.

St. Patrick's Parochial School has a splendid curriculum, taught by sisters of the Most Precious Blood. This school has an attendance of about 100 pupils.

Piqua

From the Shawnee Indians come the name of Piqua, in their lore signifying "ashes" and the story of the rising of the wraith of a white man whom they had tortured and burned to death and the awed exclamation of the chief "Otatha-ha-wagh-piqua." "He has risen from the ashes" is a familiar local tradition.

Job Gard, a storekeeper with General Anthony Wayne's army, was the first white settler in this section, building his cabin and clearing ground in the fall of 1806 at "Upper Piqua" about two and one-half miles northwest of the present city of Piqua. It was at Upper Piqua that Fort Piqua was established by the British. In the spring of 1807 he migrated down the Miami river, and built a cabin at what is now the corner of Harrison and Water street. Other settlers arrived this same year including one by the name of Hunter who settled in what was first Huntersville. The land west of the river was included in the famous Symmes land grant and was barred from settlers at that time.

The first hamlet of Piqua consisted of seven log cabins occupied by Benjamin Leavell, John and Edward Manning, Alexander Ewing, Nathaniel Whitcomb, Armstrong Branden, Casper Henderschott and Joseph Porquette; and the first white child Elias, son of John Manning, was born in 1800.

In the summer of 1807 the first survey was made and John Manning was granted a patent deed by President Madison to 101 acres covering the land from what is now Wayne street on the east to the river as a boundary line west and north, and extending to what is now South street. Mathew Caldwell secured land to the west of the Manning section. It was also in 1807 the first wedding was celebrated when Benjamin Seawell married Martha McCorkle.

Washington was the first name given this settlement in 1808. The records show that Washington extended as far south as Sycamore street, east to Harrison street, north to Green street, and west to Downing street. Piqua bore the name of Washington until 1816 when by the wishes of the people and an act of the legislature it was restored to the old Indian name of Piqua.

In the war of 1812, Gen. William Henry Harrison had quarters at Upper Piqua on the Swift Run creek, called Camp Washington. Blockhouses for protection from the Indians had been established; previously one stockade house of logs had been built in 1811 about where Harrison street intersects Water street; one in Huntersville and one on what was afterward the old Turk farm west of town. At this time Col. John Johnston was the Indian agent here and by his tact and courage, kept the Indians well in hand, holding a number of them on his land. There were about six thousand Redmen at one time under his surveillance and his success in keeping them neutral was the saving of much bloodshed in this territory.

The signing of the treaty of Peace between the United States and Great Britain gave the settlers a chance to return to the development of their little communities. With the organization of Miami county into townships in 1814 Piqua (Washington) was located in Washington Township, the smallest but now the most populous and wealthiest in the county.

In 1822, a petition to the State legislature bearing the date of November 7th was signed by 57 of the householders that Piqua be incorporated as a town. The list of the signers included Robert Young, John O'Ferrall, William McLean, Benjamin S. Cox, Alexander McClintock, Robert Bigger, James Jugrum, Jacob Lauder, William R. Barrington, Barnard Arstingstate, Joseph Bennett, Joseph Caldwell, John Orbinson, W. Johnston, John McCorkle, Phebe Shaw, John P. Finley, David Morris, Jacob J. Cox, John Heller, Joseph Sage, James DeWeese, Boyd Edinger, John Blange, Mary Donally, John Chatham, Charles Royal, Joseph Porquette, John Brown, William Perrue, Asa Dunham, William Royal, John Lorton, James Tamplin, William Julian, Nicholas Greenham and Nicholas Smith. These early settlers came mostly from Pennsylvania and Kentucky. In 1825 the population of Piqua had increased to 348 souls.

Additional territory was added to Piqua by a special act of the general assembly of Ohio, March 9, 1835, and John L. Johnston was elected the first mayor of Piqua. Robert Young was the first treasurer and filled this office for four successive terms, the terms being for one year. Joseph G. Young was also town treasurer for several terms. An act incorporating Piqua as a city of the second class was passed March 19, 1850, and the first city officials were: Stephen Johnston, mayor; M. H. Jones, recorder, and John Morrow, treasurer. By the census of 1860 the population was shown to be 4,616. When the Civil war broke out, in 1861, Piqua furnished seven companies of infantry of 104 men each, fifty of her men were included in the 8th Ohio battery, and the cavalry company mustered in Piqua became part of Co. 12, O. V. C. The Piqua lodge of the Grand

Army of the Republic numbers today many of the veterans of the Civil war.

Huntersville became part of Piqua in April, 1892. This village, named after David Hunter, and also called "Shawnee," was on the east side of the Miami river to the south and east of Piqua. Nearly all of the original land had belonged to the Hilliards, who settled there in 1879. Their first mayor was L. C. Cron, elected in 1875; John W. Eley was the mayor at the time of the annexation of Huntersville. This part of Piqua is now known as East Piqua.

Piqua today covers an area of three and a half square miles. Manier street is the last street at the south end of town, Drexel avenue is the last street north, Riverside drive (the old St. Mary's pike) skirting the canal and river, the last street east, and the Washington pike is the western boundry. Statler's pike is the south boundary of East Piqua. Directly to the north and east of Piqua across the great Miami river is the village of Rossville, platted in 1840, and named after a man by the name of Ross who established a carding mill on that side of the river. In 1846 John Randolph had freed his slaves in Virginia and these came north and quite a little colony of them settled in Rossville, where their descendants are living today.

Piqua with her population of over 15,000 and extensive manufacturing interests is easily the most important city in Miami county. Thirteen of the sixty miles of streets are paved, and a boulevard electric lighting system is installed. It is an attractive city with its many handsome homes, and the maple and elm trees that still beautify and shade the streets in summer. The residences are landmarks that have special interest. The old Ashton and the old Joseph G. Young homes on North Main and Greene streets are typical of the 1820 style of buildings, the Davies and O'Ferrall homes on Wayne street are types of 1830 to 1840 structures with their pillar construction of walls and boxing under the eaves. The seventies brought the Mansard roof as witness the Orr home and barn on Greene and Downing streets. After 1900 came the homes of L. M. Flesh, George H. Rundle and John P. Spiker. An elbow of the Great Miami river flows through the east side of the city and Riverside drive glimpses some very picturesque spots on this river. Echo Lake, a part of the hydraulic system, is overlooked by some attractive homes and Sugar Loaf island antedates Piqua history by thousands of years, being a conglomeral of the glacial Morain.

Fountain Park and the Chautauqua. Beautiful Fountain park, Piqua's playground for old and young, was made possible by the women's clubs. About twelve years ago Miss Martha Wood, daughter of Mr. C. L. Wood, was on the program of the Fortnightly club for a paper on Parks and Playgrounds. And in looking into the situation in regard to Piqua, she found that the beautiful tract of woods on the hydraulic canal, in the extreme western part of the city, was to be divided, the timber cut down and sold, and the ground cut up into city lots. She made such a strong plea for the saving of the tract and making it into a park that the members of the club at once decided to take the matter up with the other women's clubs.

An offer, in the name of the women's clubs, was made to raise the money to purchase the grounds for a city park. They found the city council in sympathy with the project, and the city decided finally to purchase the tract of land, and the members of the women's clubs, by a "tag day," and in other ways, raised the funds to improve it. This was done so completely that Fountain park, as it was named, is now a delightful place, enjoyed not only by Piquans, but by people of this and adjoining counties. A wading pond, swings, and playground apparatus, dancing pavilion with bandstand, add to its natural beauties, make it an ideal picnic ground, and as such it is widely taken advantage of and here the Piqua Community Chautauqua meets each year.

Federal Building. The Federal building is one of which the citizens of Piqua may well feel proud. Built of Bedford stone with granite entrance steps, it is an unusually handsome structure of the Grecian style of architecture with Doric columns supporting the entablature. An original appropriation of $100,000 was made for this building in 1910, and an additional appropriation of $75,000 asked for in 1912 when this became a postoffice of the first class. A site was acquired on the corner of Wayne and High streets, with a frontage of 179 feet on Wayne and 147 feet on High street and ground was broken for the erection of a building March 29, 1914. The building was finished August 26, 1915, and the postoffice moved from its former location at the southeast corner of Maine street and the Public square under the direction of Dr. W. J. Prince, postmaster from August 27, 1913, until his death, March 28, 1919. William H. Flach, recently appointed, is his successor. The first postoffice was established April 1, 1811, and officially bore the name of Piquatown. This name was retained until 1823 and was then changed to Piqua.

The Piqua Chamber of Commerce was organized in January, 1916, and James L. Black elected as the first president. Its quarters are in the three-story Boal building on Wayne street and occupy the whole second floor. In the building is an auditorium 70 by 30 feet which seats about three hundred and fifty and is used for meetings of the Chamber of Commerce and various office rooms stand for industrial, commercial and social betterment, supporting and developing its manufacturing interests, promoting good city government, and assisting every movement for the general good. The various departments of the organization and the chairman elected January, 1919, include civic bureau, J. L. Black; industrial bureau, M. H. Lytle; membership council, Meyer Louis; convention and publicity bureau, J. E. Bryan; mercantile bureau, C. E. Lynch; rural affairs bureau, E. H. Allen; transportation bureau, J. F. Hubbard. The transportation bureau retains the specialized services of S. D. Hutchins for routing shipments, etc. One of the feats of the Civic Bureau has been the removing of unsightly bridges across the old canal at North, Greene, High and Water streets and the constructing of concrete culverts. The rural affairs bureau helps promote good roads and assisted in establishing the Dixie Highway, War gardens, of which 126 were assigned to individuals and approximately $20,000 of produce raised.

Co-operating with the Troy Chamber of Commerce the elimination of the dangerous road curve at Farrington between Piqua and Troy may be accomplished.

The mercantile bureau formed a retail board of directors, numbering in its personnel the following representative retail merchants: F. E. Campbell, furniture; C. G. Fisher, leather goods; George Benkert, dry goods; Ray Woodcox, plumbing and hardware; George Higgins, druggist and C. E. Barker, men's clothing. This retail board of directors meets every two weeks and passes upon matters of importance to merchants.

The Piqua Chamber of Commerce was the center of war work activities. It took the lead in conducting all manner of such work. It was headquarters for the Miami County Liberty Loan committees and was largely responsible for the success of the Liberty Loans in Piqua. The Red Cross headquarters was at the Chamber of Commerce.

The Piqua Fuel Administration, with Mr. Hutchins as secretary, procured for Piqua a sufficient supply of coal to prevent the closing of schools, churches and factories during the war-time shortage of fuel. The officers elected January, 1919, are as follows: A. Acton Hall, president; Ralph B. Sullivan, executive secretary; August S. Clouse, treasurer; J. L. Black, national councilor; S. D. Hutchins, traffic manager. The board of directors are E. H. Allen, M. B. Orr, Leo Louis, J. E. Bryan, Meyer Louis, Ferd A. Beckert, W. O. Taylor, F. L. Marshall, Eugene Johnson, C. E. Lynch, M. H. Lytle, George Washing, J. F. Hubbard, J. L. Black, and the membership at this date is four hundred.

The original Piqua Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade was organized in 1887 and had its headquarters in the Wilson block, over the present location of the Miller-Baldwin company. Of this organization, Homer C. Nellis was president; C. L. Wood, vice-president, and Walter D. Jones, secretary. Among the directors were L. C. Cron, W. P. Orr, H. K. Wood, William C. Johnston and Lewis Leonard. This was a very active organization in its day and the one which directly secured for the city the location of the Favorite stove works, the Cincinnati Corrugating company, the Piqua rolling mills and several smaller industries. The organization was also very active in securing aid for road and bridge improvements, and, in fact, was a powerful factor in the affairs of the community. It missed "by an ace" the securing of the State Soldiers' home for Piqua. When it came to determining the selection of a site, two members of the board voted for Piqua, two for Sandusky and finally, after some hesitation the latter city secured the casting vote. The organization also, on one occasion when the city council failed to act, took up the matter and went into court and secured an important victory in defeating an attempt to interfere with the city's gas supply.

Public Utilities. Railroads as a means for transportation were preceded first by the flatboats plying the great Miami to the Ohio rivers; a large Keelboat for this primitive method for carrying on commerce being built on what is now the public square. The second method of transportation was the opening of the Miami and

Erie canal for traffic between Piqua and Dayton July 6, 1837. With the active operation of the canal Piqua became a point of distribution for the products brought in by wagons from the counties north and west of Miami county.

The Columbus, Piqua & Indiana railroad was the first brought through Piqua. Authority to use Sycamore street for this railroad being given May 17, 1851. This was the terminal point of the road until 1864 when the Richmond branch was completed to Bradford. Before that time the round house and shops were located at Piqua. It was the custom to detach the wood burning locomotive in common use and attach the new-fashioned "coal burner."

This line is now a part of the Pennsylvania system, and Piqua is a station on the main line between Columbus and Indianapolis, just seventy-eight miles from Columbus and having a passenger service of thirteen trains a day. Extensive improvements were begun in 1912 and finished in 1914. The twenty-two feet of elevation of the track through the city, replacing the six miles of single track road with double tracks and the building of a handsome new station on Wayne street.

The Dayton & Michigan railroad first ran cars through, in 1854, from Piqua to Dayton. The D. & M. railroad was absorbed by the C., H. & D. and this road became a part of the Baltimore & Ohio System in 1917. Before the war Piqua had ten passenger trains a day, but is now reduced to six a day. As a station on the B. & O. it is eighty-eight miles north of Cincinnati and 114 south of Toledo. August 5, 1889, a charter was granted to construct the first electric street railway, the line to extend from Favorite Hill to the cemetery. In 1896 extensions were made through River street and Broadway to Ash. The city line now runs from the city limits on Favorite Hill to the cemetery and has been extended to South street. It is now owned by the Dayton & Troy traction line, this also gives Piqua a passenger service of twenty trains a day between Piqua and Dayton. The Dayton, Covington & Piqua traction lines ran their first cars through Piqua in October, 1902, and this line gives a service of twenty trains a day. The Western Ohio Traction line, running to Lima and Findlay, was established April 5, 1903, and has a schedule of twenty trains a day.

Water Supply. The Piqua Hydraulic Company was organized May 1, 1866, to build a hydraulic canal from Lockington to Piqua and the following officers and directors were elected: President, G. V. Dorsey; secretary, A. G. Conover; treasurer, J. D. Holtzerman; directors, G. V. Dorsey, Stephen Johnston, A. G. Conover, J. F. McKinney, John O'Ferrall, W. J. Jackson, and J. D. Holtzerman. The state had previously agreed to grant a supply of water for Piqua from the Miami and Erie canal which has its big reservoir at Lewistown, forty miles from Piqua.

A hydraulic canal from Rocky Branch to Swift Run creek was built and completed by the fall of 1870. May 22, 1872, the city took over the task of completing the city waterworks system. William Scott, William Johnston and Stephen Johnston were appointed waterworks trustees and this board was responsible for getting the interrupted work under way again. The present system was

completed June 16, 1876, and consists of four miles of hydraulic canal which leads to the pumping station, located on the corner of North street and Washington avenue. The canal connects with a feeder at Sidney and comes through Lockington where a basin was built on an acre of ground given by the state. There are three reservoirs or reserve basins for the local supply of water, one at Swift run, Echo lake and the Franz pond. These three reservoirs in all occupy fifty-eight acres.

Central Union Telephone Company. This company is now occupying its fine, new building, constructed this last year on Wayne street between High and Ash. Every detail to make this an exchange of the very highest type has been attended to, both in the building and in the equipment and is now considered one of the most complete plants in the state. Regardless of the size of the city thirty-five operators are employed. This office serves 2,200 subscribers as well as those of Lena and Fletcher. The cut-off of the old switchboard in the former offices was made and the new board put in commission without any interruption to service at midnight on June 29, 1919.

Originally the Central Union Telephone company had its exchange in the old Scott building, on the corner of Ash and Main streets. From this building the company later moved their offices to the second floor of the old postoffice.

The Piqua Home Telephone company was incorporated February 6, 1899, by Stanhope Boal, W. A. Snyder, Henry Flesh, William Sniff, S. K. Statler, M. G. Smith, and L. M. Flesh. This company was taken over in October, 1917, by the Central Union Telephone company. Both exchanges were kept in operation until the cut-off to the new building.

Artificial Gas. The first gas company was organized by Joseph G. Young and A. G. Conover in 1854, and the gas works were built on River street between the canal and Spring street. In 1856 the city gave this company a contract to light the streets and this was the method of street and home lighting until 1889.

Natural Gas. A franchise was granted November 15, 1887, to the Mercer Gas & Fuel company to lay natural gas pipes through Piqua to the Mercer county gas fields. This pipe line was completed early in 1888. The company was financed by the Brice-Thomas syndicate, in which William P. Orr and S. K. Statler were interested. The Dayton Natural Gas company succeeded this company, this being followed by the Miami Valley Gas & Fuel company, who have been merged into the Ohio Fuel Supply company. Its offices are now located in the Third Savings & Loan company's handsome marble front building on Wayne street. Frank C. Davies has been local manager since 1896.

The Dayton Power & Light Company has its Piqua office in the Boal block on Wayne street, and the power plant and central station of the hot water heating plant is situated on Sycamore street between Main and Wayne streets. Mason H. Lytle is the local manager and fifty men are employed at the plant and office. The system of the city heating was installed in 1901, but the generating equip-

ment has all been practically rebuilt since then and materially improved.

H. K. Wood secured the first Edison rights in Ohio, although Piqua was not the first city to have the electric lighting installed. However Piqua has the honor of being the seat of organization of the Ohio Electric Light Association of which Thomas A. Edison, Samuel Insull (president of the Commonwealth Edison company of Chicago) and H. K. Wood of Piqua were three of the five organizers in 1898, and Mr. Wood was its third president.

The Piqua Edison Illuminating company was the first electric light company in Piqua and the officers were: President, Harvey Clark; secretary, H. K. Wood; treasurer, Henry Flesh. They built a plant at the corner of Water street and the canal and also furnished power to the first electric railway here. This company was succeeded by The Piqua Electric Light company, whose officers were: H. K. Wood, president and general manager; Henry Flesh, secretary and treasurer. In 1900, they built the original plant between Main and Wayne street just off the railroad. December 1, 1912, the Miami Light, Heat & Power company took over this company and operated until complete transfer of the property was made in 1915 when it became part of the Dayton Power & Light company. The plant here also supplies St. Paris, Rossville and Fletcher.

The Piqua National Bank. In 1847 Joseph G. Young, one of the most prominent men of his time, active in promoting the success of every business enterprise of importance in Piqua during his day, was the prime mover in organizing the first bank in the city and was its cashier twenty-eight years until his death in 1875. It was incorporated as the Piqua Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, with a capital stock of $100,000 and Mr. Young personally made out the slate of officers as follows: President, William Scott; cashier, Joseph G. Young; directors, William Scott, Joseph G. Young, H. W. Hughes, J. D. Holtzerman, Stephen Winans, Robert Young, L. R. Brownell and J. A. Schmidlapp. On March 13, 1865, it was nationalized with William Scott and Joseph G. Young still president and cashier and Henry B. Greenham, assistant cashier; and its capital stock was doubled.

The first location was on the west side of Main street, at the present location of the Border City Building association. Later it moved several times before reaching its present location at the corner of Main street and the Square. This present three-story stone-front building was erected in 1900 and was considered a model bank building of its time, but the business has so increased that much more extensive quarters are necessary, and a handsome new building will be erected on the lots the bank has purchased at the corner of Market and Wayne streets, 90 feet on Wayne and 100 feet on Market street. The present officers and directors are: H. K. Wood, president; J. H. Clark, vice-president; John H. Young, vice-president; George M. Peffer, cashier; August S. Clouse, assistant cashier; James R. Duncan, Wm. Cook Rogers, A. W. French, A. G. Rundle, L. A. Frazier, W. W. Wood, John W. Brown, directors. Its capital is $200,000; surplus, $200,000; undivided profits, $200,000, and its resources are over $3,000,000. This bank has been considered during

its entire career as one of the strong and stable financial institutions of the state.

Citizens' National Bank was organized in April, 1865, at the close of the Civil war, with a capitalization of $100,000. Its first officers were: President, Mark N. Megrue; vice-president, William Megrue; cashier, H. Clay Landes; directors, M. N. Megrue, William Megrue, H. C. Landes, Stephen Johnston, Dr. C. S. Parker, Colonel Granville Moody, Samuel Wood. Dr. G. Volney Dorsey, one of the eminent men of his times served as president from 1867 until his death May, 1885. He was succeeded by General W. P. Orr, who held the office as president until his death, May 23, 1912. Henry Flesh then served as president, cashier and director until his death, May 29, 1919. The location of the bank building has always been on the northeast corner of Main and Greene streets. In 1882 a three-story stone-front building was erected that served until this spring. At present the bank is in temporary quarters two doors north of their old building, which has been torn down and a handsome new modern one story and a half building is in process of construction on the site of the old building and additional ground, the building next door north having been purchased from F. C. Davies. Their capitalization is now $150,000 and the officers are: L. M. Flesh, president; W. A. Snyder, vice-president; J. P. Spiker, vice-president, F. P. Irvin, cashier; directors, L. M. Flesh, W. A. Snyder, O. J. Licklider, Val Decker, J. P. Spiker, Walker McCorkle Dorsey, George H. Statler, Alfred L. Flesh, F. P. Irvin.

The Piqua Savings Bank Company, organized October, 1901, occupies handsome quarters in the Plaza block. On the first board of directors were: W. P. Orr, Henry Flesh, L. M. Flesh, A. M. Orr, George Benkert, W. A. Snyder, J. L. Boyer, Stanhope Boal, J. H. Frantz, S. K. Statler and J. W. Brown. The first president was W. P. Orr and L. M. Flesh was vice-president; from October, 1901, until March, 1902, John Fouts acted as cashier, and was then succeeded by John L. Prugh, who has been the cashier ever since. Wm. B. DuBois, who has been with the company since its organization, first as bookkeeper, is the assistant cashier. The first capitalization was $100,000 with $50,000 paid up. Present officers are H. D. Hartley, president; W. A. Snyder and George Benkert, vice-presidents; directors, L. M. Flesh, chairman; W. A. Snyder, Geo. Benkert, J. L. Boyer, J. W. Brown, Wm. M. Boyer, H. D. Hartley, George H. Statler, Morrison B. Orr. The present capital stock is $100,000 paid up, $100,000 surplus and $35,000 undivided profits. Assets, $1,237,000. The president of this bank, H. D. Hartley, was chairman of the Executive Committee of the Miami County War Chest.

The Third Building & Loan Company was organized in September, 1884. Its list of incorporators were: Clarence Langdon, A. W. Alexander, L. C. Cron, R. M. Murray, Harvey Clark, John U. Patterson, C. L. Wood, Francis Gray, H. H. Bassett, Richard Lee, Leopold Kiefer, Homer C. Nellis, Wm. C. Johnston, W. Scott Johnston. Originally the capital stock authorized was $500,000, increased to $10,000,000. The original office was in George Brook's law offices. In 1892 they moved to what was known as Music Hall block on Ash and Wayne streets. For sixteen years they occupied

quarters in The Piqua National Bank building, and in 1909 changed their name to The Third Savings & Loan company. This company is now occupying their own handsome modern, marble-front building on Wayne street which they erected in 1916. It is a model for institutions of this character. Present officers are: A. M. Leonard, president; George M. Peffer, vice-president; Mrs. F. E. Purcell, second vice-president; J. H. Clark, treasurer and Louis G. Peffer, secretary.

Border City Building and Loan Association is the oldest building and loan association in Miami county and one of the oldest in the State, having been incorporated June 6, 1871. The original capitalization was $100,000 and the directors were: Francis Gray, H. H. Smiley, J. W. Shipley, R. P. Spiker, William McWilliams, William Turk, A. A. Blinn and S. N. Todd. The first active secretary was S. N. Todd from 1871 to 1884. Later J. H. Hatch, who became secretary in 1885, conducted the affairs of the company for sixteen years in the Council house and old Postoffice buildings. In May, 1901, the business was moved to its present location in the Parker block on North Main street. Seth McColloch became the active secretary of the company June 24, 1901, and has continued in office to date. During his incumbency of eighteen years the assets of this institution have increased from $154,000 to $600,000. Henry Flesh, who was president for over forty years until he died, May 29, 1919, was the company's financial adviser and had always watched the conduct of its affairs with close personal interest. The present officers are: Vice-president, P. I. Hedges; treasurer, F. P. Irvin; secretary, Seth McColloch; assistant secretary, Mary Hughes; directors, P. I. Hedges, F. P. Irvin, Otto Von Bargen, John Zollinger, Alfred Flesh, W. D. Jones and W. H. Flach. Present capitalization is $2,000,000.

The Piqua Club, organized December, 1901, is composed of the most prominent business and professional men of the city. The original membership was sixty-five and the club house was the present residence of William K. Leonard on Wayne street. A handsome new club house of brick and stucco was erected at the southeast corner of Wayne and Greene streets in 1908, built on a high terrace, three stories and basement, with every convenience for club purposes. This $50,000 property is unusual for a club of this character in a city of its size. The first officers were: President, William P. Orr; vice-president, J. L. Boyer; secretary, F. B. Roe; treasurer, W. J. Kelley. The membership has increased to 110 resident members and 65 non-resident. The present officers are: President, J. L. Black; vice-president, W. K. Leonard; secretary and treasurer, Logan A. Frazier.

The Piqua Golf Club occupies the old Kelly grove, two and a half miles northeast of town, consisting of thirty-four acres, the property of Mrs. Augusta I. Boal. It was organized in 1898 by Nathaniel Neill, William P. Rice, William Lauder, J. W. Flesh, J. Frank Gray and Henry Kampf.

The course is one of the most beautiful spots around Piqua, Rush creek running through gives a natural hazard. At present there is a 2,300-yard course. Donald Ross, the eminent golf architect, is about to reconstruct same, making it a nine-hole, 3,300-yard

course, when it will be one of the best nine-hole courses in the State. Plans are also under advisement for a $25,000 club house to be built next spring. At present there is a membership of one hundred and the officers are: President, J. L. Black; vice president, Alfred Flesh; secretary and treasurer, C. C. Jelleff.

Women's Clubs of Piqua

In Piqua the women's clubs, federated or unfederated—all are literary clubs organized for intellectual growth—worked magnificiently to further every interest of the United States and her Allies in the World war. And this can undoubtedly be said of all in Miami county. All Piqua club women invested liberally in Liberty bonds and sold thousands of dollars worth of them, at first as clubs and later uniting with all women of the city.

Almost every club in Piqua paid the expenses of at least one French or Belgian war orphan, and most of them are also contributing to the Loan Scholarship Fund. They never failed to fill their quota of anything given them to do during the war. The club women also filled the part of "four-minute" speakers during the war, proving themselves thoroughly competent. Progressive and quick to initiate or assist any movement for city or world improvement, there is a saying: "When Piqua club women take hold of anything, it is sure to succeed."

The Fortnightly Club, organized in 1889, is the oldest women's club in Piqua, and has always been a literary club of the highest attainments. This club has fifty members and meets once each fortnight. Its first president was Mrs. Emily Pyncheon Reed, and the present occupant of the chair is Mrs. Grace Albers French.

Daughters of the American Revolution. The Piqua chapter of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized on the day which we now set apart on which to especially honor the flag of our country, June 14, 1896, the charter members including Mesdames Martha Geyer, George W. Statler, Gertrude M. Irvin, Wm. P. Hall, Louise Wood McKinney, Elizabeth G. Royer, Elizabeth R. Slauson, and the Misses Martha H. Wood, Nellie E. Wood (now Mrs. George Taylor), Daisy Mary Smith, Mary E. Hall, and Adeline E. Gross. Mrs. Augusta I. Boal was the first regent, and the regent today is Mrs. Helen Widney Walker, the membership numbering twenty-two. The Piqua Daughters erected a stone at Upper Piqua, in front of the old Colonel Johnston Indian Agency House (now the Morris Farm), to commemorate the last battle of the French and Indian war, which was fought there. They also placed a tablet on the Indian Agency House, and have marked the graves of Revolutionary soldiers who are buried in the county. They have also contributed to Memorial Continental Hall at Washington, and to the various calls of the National Society for funds connected with the World war, and furnished comfort kits for Company C, Piqua's first company of soldiers to leave for service in that war; doing war work also with the Red Cross and other local organizations. The Piqua Chapter's national number is 275, which shows that it was one of the earlier ones organized.

The Columbian Club. Another which has accomplished results

is the Columbian club, organized in 1892 as the Sommerset club, with literary improvement as its object, and eight charter members, and the following year the name was changed to the Columbian club. Two years later it was federated. From this small beginning, the present club of fifty members has grown. Purely a literary club from the first, it has never-the-less been active in assistance rendered in many other fields, and has the honor of starting the City Federation. Mrs. Binney M. Sweezey was its first president; Mrs. Allen L. Marshall was president in 1919.

The History Club was organized in 1895 by Miss Mary Hall as a little study club for a group of young teachers who were obliged to pass special examinations, and Mrs. Louise Wood McKinney taught them. The club was federated in March, 1897, the study having brought so much of pleasure and profit, that the members decided to continue as a club. There are now twenty-five active and one honorary members.

Helen Hunt Circle. Intellectual and social culture is the aim of the Helen Hunt Circle, organized in 1894 and federated in 1897. Its first president was Mrs. Libbie B. Robison, and Mrs. Minna B. Hunter is the present incumbent. The number of members is limited to twenty-five, and there are at present five non-active charter members. The programs have dealt principally with history, literature, civics and related subjects and the world today.

The Book Club, a delightfully informal one, organized in 1900. Mrs. Fred Johnston, now Mrs. Albert Barber, was its first president, and Mrs. A. A. Hall, who has held the chair for several years, this year is still its official head. To familiarize themselves with the best of modern fiction, and current events, are the aims of the Book club, which has met continuously for nineteen years.

The Non-de-Script is another club which developed from a little study class, eight or nine girls meeting together to study Shakespeare under Mr. J. W. Fisher, and in 1901, it was organized into a club with Professor Moffet, a teacher in the high school, as leader. Miscellaneous study is now its aim, and the membership limit is twenty-five.

Reading Circle. The year 1904 saw the organization of a little group of women into the Reading Circle, a club of twelve members, congenial souls, who have found much pleasure in the meetings. It has never been federated, but its aim has been literary profit and social intercourse—purely a reading circle, as the name indicates. Mrs. Rebecca Ludlow was the first president, and Mrs. William Fleming presided over the Circle in 1919.

The Story Tellers' League, organized by Miss Jessie Masden, now Mrs. Harold K. Harvey, of Greenville, has brought joy to all those fortunate enough to be numbered among its members, for it has a particular charm all its own. Miss Masden suggested, and carried out, her desire for a league in 1911, and made it a branch of the National Story Tellers' league from the beginning. She was the first president, and Mrs. Helen Reymiller is its president today. Its aim is to revive the lost art of story telling, and to familiarize its members with the great stories of literature; and its programs have been some of the best given in Piqua.

City Federation of Women's Clubs. To unite for cooperative work all the women's clubs of Piqua is the aim of the City Federation, and it has been a powerful factor in the life of the community, for by organization the clubs have been able to accomplish much that would have been wholly impossible if attempted individually. In 1897-98 there had been a Miami County Federation, but this had long since been abandoned.

It was early in November, 1909 that the organization was completed, Mrs. Todd being elected president. The clubs represented, and their presidents, were: Fortnightly, Mrs. William Cook Rogers; Columbian, Mrs. E. A. Todd; Helen Hunt, Mrs. E. H. Butterfield; History, Miss Effie Angle; Reading, Mrs. Frances Nelson; Book Club, Mrs. A. A. Hall; Non-de-Script, Mrs. George Berry; Reading Circle, Mrs. Louis Koester; American University, Mrs. R. P. Sprague. The Federation has executive, philanthropic, club extention, educational, art, civics, health, and Florence Crittenden committees, and each by enthusiastic work has accomplished splendid results.

It is impossible for lack of space to enumerate the many good works, but during Mrs. Todd's incumbency, the Parent-Teachers' Association, and "Clean-Up Days" were established; Miss Belle Boyer, the second president, initiated and established the Scholarship Fund and took one girl through the high school; Mrs. A. A. Hall's term of office saw the initial move taken for the Y. W. C. A., with $1,000 earned for it and the Research club organized; during Mrs. William Cook Rogers' term, 1915-17, the City Federation, with the help of the Piqua Welfare association, brought the Public Health Nurse to Piqua. During Mrs. W. C. Kerns' tenure of office, 1917-19, the Convention of the Middle West District was brought to Piqua—the first time in twenty years—and the Young Women's Christian association was organized. Several girls have also been educated, or partially educated, during the various years, each year the Health committee managed the selling of large numbers of Red Cross Christmas Stamps to aid in the fight against tuberculosis.

Mrs. Meyer Louis was elected to the presidency in the fall of 1919, and in her hands the same high standards will be maintained.

The Research Club. A new club, organized through the club extension committee of the City federation, in 1915, and federated the same year, is the Research, whose members are especially enthusiastic in all club work. Miss Almont Stewart was their first president, and Mrs. J. C. Cron was elected in 1919. Social and intellectual culture, and the promotion, so far as may be practical, of measures for the good of the community, are its aims.

Piqua Branch Child Conservation League of America. This, the youngest of Piqua's clubs, was born of the child welfare movement in 1918. Its president is Mrs. E. H. Allen, and monthly meetings are held.

The Round Table. September, 1878, at the home of Dr. Dorsey, Mrs. George Nelson, Mrs. J. F. McKinney, Mrs. G. Volney, and Mrs. Charlotte Goode, discussed the possibility of forming a literary club in Piqua and in October the club was organized, "the object of which should be the social and intellectual improvement

of those who should be connected with it." This club continued to meet every Monday evening for thirty-two years. Two reasons for its long life, and unusual loyalty of members may be discovered in article 3, which says: "The presiding officer shall preside at one meeting and appoint his successor for the next," and article 9: "It shall be considered a point of honor with the members not to criticise or discuss the exercises in the presence of persons who are not members."

The original membership was twenty-five, afterward extended to thirty. The name adopted was The Round Table, and a pleasant conceit was inaugurated, giving to each member a club name from "The Idyls of the King." The charter members were Dr. and Mrs. G. Volney Dorsey, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. McKinney, Captain and Mrs. George Nelson, Mr. Richard Slauson, Miss S. M. Scott, Miss A. L. Frye, Mr. James Johnston, Miss Adeline E. Gross, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Gross, Miss Margaret Johnston, Mrs. Charlotte Goode, and Miss Callie Pettitt. This club became very dear to its members, and when, at the end of thirty-two years it was decided to discontinue the meetings, it was done with great regret.

Community Club, Springcreek Township. District number one, of Springcreek Township, has a flourishing organization in the Community club, which came into existence in June, 1915, and was federated in the spring of 1919. Its object is to provide better country schools and to benefit the community, and it has accomplished much good for its district. The members did splendid work for the Piqua Chapter of the Red Cross and for Child Welfare, Mrs. Blaine Statler being the efficient chairman of the latter. They always gave the quota asked for in war work. There are about 60 members, and they meet every two weeks, twice a year having open meetings. Mrs. George Doss was the first president, and was again in the chair in 1919.

The Schmidlapp Free School Library. Thru the generosity of Jacob G. Schmidlapp, now a prominent financier of Cincinnati and New York, a public library was given to Piqua that has been a source of enjoyment since its inception in 1890. Mr. Schmidlapp, who was born and lived here until manhood, when a boy attended the Piqua schools, to whose Board of Education in later years he proffered the use of his property on North Main street for a library. The offer was accepted and the old building reconstructed. The first librarian was Miss Sue Hetherington who filled the position for years. The city funds support the existence of the library, which is under the supervision of the Board of Education.

During the flood of 1913 the library was badly damaged, the waters rising in the lower floor to a height of five feet, destroying so many books that an appeal was made to Carnegie who responded with $10,000 to buy new books. Mr. Schmidlapp attended to repairing the building. A bronze tablet on the wall pays tribute to the untiring efforts of Miss Jessie Masden, Miss Sue Hetherington and Miss Gertrude L. Irvin who saved many books that would otherwise have been lost. The physical equipment of the library now consists of the main library building, 511 North Main street, and three school deposit stations. During the last year its circulation

was 70,013 volumes. In response to an appeal for books for the cantonments many hundreds of books were collected at the library and the Schmidlapp library was headquarters for the War Savings Stamp Campaign of the School Sammies during the summer months. The present librarian is Miss Gertrude L. Irvin.

Lodges and Societies. The Odd Fellows were the first to establish a lodge in Piqua, April 29, 1839; Masons instituted Warren lodge October 21, 1841; Alexander Mitchell Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, October 27, 1866. Piqua lodge 533 of the Benevolent Order of Elks, November 9, 1899; the Amokee Tribe of the I. O. Red Men, May 7, 1908; Willow Camp, Woodmen of the World, April 11, 1906; Miami lodge, M. B. of A., May 25, 1897; Knights of Pythias, February 12, 1882; Piqua Aerie 614, Fraternal Order of Eagles, February 12, 1903; Piqua lodge No. 1067 of the Loyal Order of Moose, July 23, 1912; Theatrical Mechanical association, August 7, 1907; Order of the Eastern Star, October 21, 1909. Minerva lodge, No. 16, Order of Rebekah, December 16, 1916; Order of Maccabees, Border City Tent, No. 72, October 21, 1889; Women's Benefit Association of the Maccabees, May 6, 1894.

The Young Women's Christian Association of Piqua (the only one in Miami county), has the best record of any Association in Ohio and West Virginia, yet it has been in existence but seven months. The City Federation of Women's clubs had long carried the thought of a place where the self-supporting women of the city might meet for recreation and pleasure, very near its heart, and when Mrs. A. Acton Hall held the president's chair, the initial move was taken, and during her regime $1,000 was made for this very worthy purpose.

During the years 1916-17, when Mrs. William Cook Rogers was president, this sum was added to by part of the proceeds of her opera which was given in Piqua, and by the business women of the city headed by Miss Albertine Christ, who showed their interest by giving an unusually successful lawn fete on the grounds of the Piqua Handle & Manufacturing company, which netted several hundred dollars more for the cause. But in 1917 saw the entrance of America into the World war, and the patriotic women put the money they had earned for the Y. W. C. A. into Liberty Bonds, to await a more favorable season for the carrying out of their dreams. An endowment of $6,000 had been bequeathed in his will by Mr. Robert Patterson, which in time would be available for a permanent home, on condition that a Y. W. C. A. be organized. So after an enthusiastic rally on February 24, 1919, the establishment of the association was certain. Because of payments to the War Chest, and the Victory Liberty Loan to be held in April, it was decided to begin in a small way in rooms over the Piqua Daily Call office on North Wayne street. Committees were announced for a three day's "budget campaign" to obtain funds to finance the organization for two years. Leading business men, the Chamber of Commerce and Rotary club pledged their support, the newspapers adding their valuable quota, and instead of the $10,000 asked for, $17,500 was raised by untiring efforts of practically every woman and girl in Piqua, and it was decided to put the surplus of $7,500 into the building fund.

March 22, an organization meeting was held when directors and officers were elected as follows:

President, Miss Lucy Patterson; vice-president, Mrs. L. M. Flesh; recording-secretary, Miss Marjorie Whitlock; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Scott Watterson; treasurer, Mrs. Helen Reymiller. Messrs. L. M. Flesh, J. L. Black, Logan Frazier, Mrs. W. C. Kerns and Mrs. Rebecca Ludlow were elected trustees, Miss Alice M. Bartlett, of Maine, general secretary, and Miss Elsie Cox, of Piqua, office secretary.

Thus was the Young Women's Christian Association of Piqua most auspiciously launched, and under the guidance of Miss Bartlett, a young woman of magnetic personality, it has assumed remarkable proportions. The pretty and home-like suite of five rooms, including secretaries' offices and club rooms on Wayne street between High and Ash, were formally opened with a reception May 1, 1919, and on October 24, 1919, there were 1,320 names on the roll.

It was found necessary during the summer to add more rooms for the accommodation of this surprisingly large number of members and these were procured a square below on North Wayne street, above May's Opera house. They include a large recreation hall, reception room, kitchen and store room. In September of the same year the serious need of another secretary arose, and Miss Susan Jane Boone, of Dayton, was happily secured. Piqua is said to have 1,800 self-supporting women and girls, and many of these hold positions in the factories, a number coming from other places. And because of the absence of foreign element, and possibly because of their favorable conditions, the factories here employ a higher class of girls than is generally the case.

There are six clubs and a Girls' Reserve within the folds of the Piqua Y. W. C. A., and they are not only intellectual, but very democratic, and every working woman in the city is invited to attend. All clubs meet monthly, and at the general federation supper given once a month, all come together, and in turn, each club provides the entertainment for these evenings.

The Blue Triangle Welfare clubs include the "Fiwelco," (or first welfare club), from the Superior Underwear company; the "Twightwee," from the Atlas, the "Hiticlu" (high times club), Orr Felt & Blanket company, "Pikawillainy," Piqua Hosiery, and the "Swastika Smiles" from the Imperial Underwear company.

November 23, 1919, the Piqua Y. W. C. A. federated, and it is hoped that before very long a permanent home will be provided for this rapidly growing organization, whose beautiful influence is being realized more and more by the community at large.

Young Men's Christian Association

In dividends of manhood rather than money, the Y. M. C. A. is considered the best paying enterprise in the city of Piqua. Organized in 1877, its value to the community cannot be estimated, for it has moulded the characters and developed the physique of thousands of boys and young men, its aim always for their uplift and development mentally, morally, physically and spiritually. The membership is open to all boys and men over ten years, without

regard to religious beliefs, yet working in close co-operation with the churches, and in its daily contact with men and young boys, the institution endeavors to identify them with the life of some branch of the organized church.

The building at High and Downing streets was thrown open to the public in 1894, and has been constantly in use ever since, a center always of recreation, uplift and help. During the terrible flood of 1913, it was put at the disposal of the relief committee, and hundreds of people who entered its doors dejected and discouraged with the loss of all, or nearly all, of their possessions, went out comforted and materially assisted. It has now a fine gymnasium, with modern apparatus, where "Busy Men" and business men, as well as high school boys and juniors have their special classes; its dormitories built in 1913, provide comfortable quarters for from twenty-five to thirty men, while cafeteria dining rooms, in charge of Japanese caterers, serve a large number of women as well as men daily.

The swimming pool and shower baths are largely patronized, as are the reading and billiard rooms. Formerly there were evening classes in business courses, with practical talks by Piqua experts, but this need is now filled by the high school. There are 800 members, including 200 boys, and at least 500 take advantage of the physical culture department, in summer the tennis court finding particular favor. The change from the crowded quarters over the postoffice at the time of its organization, to the present well-equipped building, is great, and too much cannot be said of the loyal men who have put their shoulders to the wheel and placed the organization in the position where it now stands, the women of Piqua, too, have ever been ready to help. Religious work is developed through Bible classes for the various groups, and personal interviews with the members, and factory meetings, these in co-operation with the Ministerial association.

Two officials of the Piqua Y. M. C. A. gave up their duties there for the greater service of the War Y. M. C. A., the general secretary, Mr. W. V. Hayes, who became general secretary at the Wilbur Wright Aviation field, early in the World war, and Physical Director Harry J. Gould, who was stationed at Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Alabama, and at other Southern military camps in the same capacity.

The late George H. Rundle was ever the faithful friend of the Y. M. C. A., helping with his money and by his enthusiastic belief in the cause, to tide it over many a hard place. As recreational features, the Y. M. C. A. picnics, given yearly at the Rundle farm, are a source of great pleasure to the members. Allen G. Rundle is president of the Board of Trustees, Mr. Harry D. Hartley chairman of the Board of Directors, T. P. Pearman is the general secretary since February, 1919; Mr. Norman McDonald, boys' secretary, and R. L. Westerman, physical director. A company of men known as the "Boosters" have secured remarkable results in campaigns for money for the Y. M. C. A.

The annual summer camp for the boys is always looked forward to with enthusiasm by them, and each year enrolls a larger

number. Camp activities include morning devotional exercises, camp-fire talks, swimming, hiking, social stunts, and Sunday meetings. The boys' headquarters is equipped with reading matter, games, etc., and is located in the finest room in the Association building. A standing invitation is issued to the boys and young men of Piqua to affiliate with the association and enjoy its benefits, and all are made welcome.

Knights of Columbus

Piqua Council, No. 1094, Knights of Columbus, was instituted in this city, February 25, 1906, with a charter membership of fifty-four. The officers chosen for the Charter Class were:

Grand Knight, George M. Benkert; Deputy Grand Knight, Leo Thoma; financial secretary, August I. Clouse; treasurer, Geo. M. Peffer. At that time, the G. A. R. hall on North Main street was rented for meetings of the Council, later club rooms were secured in the present Piqua Daily Call building, where meetings and other gatherings were held. A steady growth of the Council has brought the membership above 200 and another class of possibly 60 is to be added in the near future. The K. of C. club house on North Wayne street, formerly the Joshua Shipley home, was purchased by Council in 1918 and is most comfortably equipped. Louis G. Peffer served as K. of C. secretary at Camp Sheridan. August S. Clouse served in the Air Service division at Dayton, Ohio, having been granted leave of absence from his duties as assistant cashier of Piqua National bank. Present plans of the Council include the building of an Auditorium on the premises of the present K. of C. club house and the work will begin in the spring of 1920. The officers elected for 1920 are as follows:

August S. Clouse, Grand Knight; Joseph C. Vogt, Deputy Grand Knight; recorder, Albert J. Zink; Leon H. Sills, financial secretary; George M. Peffer, treasurer.

The Memorial Hospital of Piqua. An institution which has proved of the utmost good to the people of Piqua and Miami county as well as many from afar, is the Memorial hospital, given to the city by Mrs. Edward C. Thayer, of Keene, N. H., in memory of her brother, Mr. Delos C. Ball, a resident of Piqua from 1855 until 1870. It was built at a cost of $20,000, dedicated with impressive ceremonies November 30, 1905, and opened to the public December 7, 1905, five acres on Park avenue—the old Park Avenue Cemetery —having been secured.

The building, which faces the south, is of light pressed brick with stone trimmings, and is conveniently located on Park avenue in artistically laid out grounds, the colonial pillars adding dignity and beauty. The main building is three stories high, with wings on either side two stories in height. The administrative offices, reception hall and wards are on the first floor, private rooms, two sun parlors, diet kitchen, etc., occupy the second, while operating, sterilizing, and anaesthetizing rooms and a pathological library for the use of physicians, are situated on the third floor. All are thoroughly equipped, and the hospital is one of the most complete in the country.

In 1915 an X-Ray room was installed by Dr. R. D. Spencer and the late Dr. Robert M. Shannon.

Most of the rooms were furnished by individuals as memorials, so are especially attractive, the donors being Mrs. Augusta I. Boal, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Brown, Mr. James R. Duncan, Piqua lodge, No. 523, B. P. O. E., Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Flesh, Mrs. W. H. Geyer, Mrs. John C. Geyer, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Hance, Mrs. Frances E. Nelson, Mrs. John S. Patterson, Miss Harriet Statler, Mrs. S. B. Warren, Mrs. M. E. Barber, Mr. W. K. Boal, St. Paul's Evangelical church, Ladies' Aid Societies of the Presbyterian and Greene Street M. E. churches. The physicians of Piqua furnished the operating room. Many of the rooms are in memory of men and women whose names meant much to the history of Piqua, such as Mrs. Mary Langdon Young, Mr. J. C. Geyer, Mr. J. S. Patterson, Mrs. Catherine Atkinson Brooks, and others, and a pathological library in memory of Mrs. Thayer. Legacies have also been received from E. R. Farrington, Elizabeth S. Young, Sarah A. Gray, George A. Brooks, Mrs. John Keyt, Daniel Spencer, Robert Patterson and Allen D. Hance. Miss Mary Collins Melville was the first superintendent, being succeeded by Miss Elizabeth L. Hatfield, R. N., and she in turn by Miss Dessa Shaw, R. N., the present superintendent, a graduate of the Harrisburg hospital and a registered Red Cross nurse, who assumed the position in 1912. In 1908, during Miss Hatfield's administration, the Memorial Hospital Training School for Nurses was established, and it has been most successful. At first the course was for three years, but in 1916, a four-year course was organized through affiliation with the General hospital in Cincinnati, the nurses completing the course there. October 31, 1911, through the generosity of General W. P. Orr, a most attractive Nurses' Home was turned over to the Trustees. Built and given in memory of General Orr's wife, Mrs. Frances Meilly Orr, a woman of remarkable character, it is a beautiful building, conforming to the architecture of the hospital and situated to the west of it on the spacious grounds with accommodations for fifteen nurses. The complete equipment of the steam laundry was the gift of the Women's Auxiliary Board. Founded and maintained for the benefit of all classes, the hospital is managed by a Board of Trustees, composed of twelve citizens of Piqua, assisted by a Woman's Auxiliary Board.

The number of cases treated at the hospital the first year was 167, while during 1918-1919, the number was over 700.

The first officers and trustees included Gen. Wm. P. Orr, president; John H. Young, vice president; Henry Flesh, treasurer; George M. Peffer, secretary; board of trustees: Gen. Wm. P. Orr, John H. Young, Henry Flesh, George H. Rundle, Robert C. Patterson, James R. Duncan, W. K. Boal, Daniel Spencer, George A. Brooks, Walter D. Jones, W. A. Snyder, Frank Lange, C. L. Wood, S. K. Statler, and the Mayor of the city, ex-officio. The Women's Auxiliary—at that time called the Board of Lady Managers—Mrs. Charles E. Stuart, president; Mrs. A. Acton Hall, secretary; Mrs. Kate Y. Leonard, treasurer.

Present officers are: President, C. L. Wood; vice-president, J. R. Duncan; secretary-treasurer, George M. Peffer. Mr. Peffer

has always been secretary, and upon the death of Mr. Henry Flesh, was appointed treasurer also. Messrs. Wood, Duncan, Young, Peffer and Flesh are the present life members of the Board of Trustees. The officers, and members of the boards, Woman's Auxiliary, and all who have been connected with the Hospital have given devoted service, and it is an honor to Miami county to have so fine an institution in its midst.

The Flood of 1913

With the shrieks of the drowning, the agonized calls for help of those marooned on their house-tops, or in the trees; with houses lifted bodily from their foundations and pounded back and forth as if the elements were playing battle-dore and shuttlecock; with rain and bitter winds; with black nights that struck terror to the staunchest heart, the 1913 flood will go down in history as the most terrible calamity of Piqua.

Yet it brought forth marvelous heroism, men and women looked into the face of death unflinching, and gave up their lives to save others. More gave of themselves unstintingly, working day and night until exhausted to answer the pathetic appeals that rang out unceasingly over the dark waters.

After it was all over, men and women returned to what was left of their homes, dug out the mud, cleaned and scrubbed; and began anew the battle of life. The waters came suddenly, swiftly, and with so little warning, that few were in the least prepared, many refusing to believe, even when told of the danger, an awful tragedy resulted, with fifty lives snuffed out like candle flame upon a windy night.

Those in the lower districts of Piqua, Shawnee, East Piqua and Rossville, who lived in two story houses, fled upstairs, and then, as the waters followed them, they worked frantically with pocket-knives, curtain poles, nails, anything that they could lay their hands on, to force a hole in the roof, and laboriously pulled each other up to supposed safety, only to have the whole house wrenched from its foundations and float down the river, crashing its way through all kinds of wreckage to, in many cases, be dashed to pieces at the bridges, in plain sight of friends helpless to rescue them because of the rush of the mad waters.

Many remained on the roofs of houses or in trees for twenty-four to forty-eight hours, one family perched on its roof for three days before rescuers could get to them. An old man, living in Rossville, hung in a tree sixty hours, keeping up his spirits the entire time with hymns and prayers and calls for help, was finally rescued by the magnificent heroism of Clarence White, a moulder, whose battle with the waters at a point threatening certain destruction, and where no one else had dared to launch a boat, was watched and cheered by crowds along the shores.

Easter Sunday, March 23, 1913, dawned in Piqua dark and forbidding. Rain had fallen on Saturday, and it rained practically all day Sunday, with high winds and rain in the afternoon. Early Monday morning, the 24th, the rain fell in torrents, and with it came terrific winds that ripped the shutters from their fastenings

and blew trees about as if they were twigs. The evening papers said the river was booming, and had gone above the nine-foot stage as a result of the rain. "But," they added, "no fear of flood is entertained just now."

So the residents of Rossville began leisurely to move their household goods to safety, but they and those in Shawnee and East Piqua were not particularly disturbed. There had been floods before, but they had never done a great amount of damage and people west of the river did not give a moment's thought to the possibility of the main part of town being flooded, but on that fatal evening went down curiously to view the high water, and some of these sight-seers were caught near the levee in East Piqua when it broke, and in the terrible rush of water, in a moment their lives were blotted out without even the chance for prayer.

Late Monday night when it was found the levee in northeast Piqua was weakening, police and firemen were hurried to the scene, and the riot call was sounded to warn residents in that district. But as one small break was mended, another developed and suddenly the entire wall went down, and the enormous volume of water plunged over, carrying men, women, children, houses, everything before it, in one terrible unrecognizable mass. Men with automobiles and every kind of vehicles, and on foot with ropes and lanterns that had been on hand and five boats had been sent in from the pump house to help those they could to safety. Many who had been offered help refused to leave their homes, so sure were they of their safety, a number of these were drowned, and others were rescued only after unutterable suffering and privation.

The death of Mrs. Louise Hohendorf was particularly sad. She with her family lived at the corner of New and Harrison streets. Five of her nine children were with her and after the water reached the second story, at break of day on Tuesday morning, Dick Morrow and Clarence Hauck came for them in a big boat. The current was so strong that the boat rocked from side to side and soon filled with water, and went from under them before they had gone 100 yards.

Each of them grasped a little pear tree, but Mrs. Hohendorf, who had died in the boat. A man on a nearby roof threw out a rope fastened to a second story window and pulled each one in while they clung to a water spout. Five hours they spent in the tree and all night long the rain poured and thunder and lightning added to the agony. And a day and a night were spent in that house before they were rescued by Mr. Emmett Brush and Mr. Parsons.

The telephone girls saved many lives in Shawnee; while the waters were rising, they stuck to their posts and transmitted the frantic calls for help that came over the wires to police headquarters, and men were sent in boats to the rescue, who would otherwise not have known where they were most needed.

One of the first to give his life in the black waters of the flood was Mr. C. B. Jamison, a prominent lawyer and representative Piqua man. Although he had a wife and three children, his own home was beyond the water and he thought them safe, so at the first call for help he went, and with Mr. F. M. Sage, securing a

boat that black Monday night, went about saving all he could. In an attempt to save a three-year-old child, and a woman, he gave up his life. After he and Mr. Sage got them into the boat, an oar broke and the boat became unmanageable. Another boat came to their rescue, but the first boat was overturned in the current, throwing Mr. Jamison on the outer side of it and on the other side of a tree. Mr. Sage managed to grasp the tree, but Mr. Jamison was carried on down with the terrible rush of waters. For days after the flood had receded, devoted friends searched for his body but it was not until March 29th, that Madison Dye, Dr. W. N. Unkefer and Mr. Alvah W. DeWeese discovered it, covered with mud and with only one elbow exposed, the searchers were attracted to it by the glistening of his Masonic ring.

Many were the thrilling rescues; heroes were discovered in this time of stress when men's souls were bared to the lime light and there was no place for craven who thought of self.

Of the many heroes, the names of Richard Bateman and Clarence White stand first on the list, while others are Mr. Clark B. Jamison and Mr. T. M. Sage already mentioned, Dr. John L. Crawford, Mr. Edward Pearsons, Emmett Brush, Louis and Edward Neth, George Brucker, John Wagner, Henry Bertling. Police under Chief Price and firemen under Chief Caufield also did heroic work. Dr. L. S. Trowbridge and Miss Marie Penny, a nurse at Memorial hospital, earned undying fame by allowing themselves to be drawn across the turbulent waters from the wrecked Pennsylvania Railroad bridge to Shawnee in a pulley swing suspended on a cable to attend the sick over there who could not otherwise be reached, as all communication was cut off with the people west of the river. As the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge was washed out at the east end Dr. Trowbridge went over first, then the nurse who won encomiums of praise for her bravery and splendid service.

Mr. Richard Bateman was afterwards given the Carnegie medal for saving at least 100 lives. He had been a river watchman practically all his life at Lawrenceburg, Ind., and had been in many floods but the one in Piqua was the worst he had ever seen. He was fifty-seven years old, yet he rowed his boat through water running thirty miles or more and through driftwood, roofs, houses, parts of bridges, etc., and the almost superhuman strength he displayed was beyond comprehension. Clarence White was equally heroic, working two days and a night without food or rest, in the dangerous Rossville vicinity, saving at least 60 men. Both were cheered by thousands on the banks.

To add to the terrors of the days and nights of rain and cold and darkness constant rumors of the breaking of the Lewistown Reservoir reached this city. These continued for almost seventy-two hours and kept the people in a state of panic. With all of eastern Piqua flooded, should another volume of water come from the west, they felt the town would be wiped out completely. Night after night those who could get there, spent on the western hills, the rumors seeming so authentic that Wednesday night, March 26, the Mayor receiving word that the Reservoir had broken, warned the people to take to the hills. Another night when fears had been

somewhat allayed, a modern Paul Revere on foot with a lantern rushed through the street, throwing open doors of houses, and yelling for the people to flee for their lives, that the Reservoir had broken. And the same frantic scenes were repeated.

But the Reservoir did not break. The great volume of water filled the bank to the breaking point, and although the outlet at the bulkhead was opened to the limit, the level of the water could not be held below the danger point. At the worst the water ran four feet deep over the waste weir during the afternoon of March 25, 700 feet of the low bank north of Lakeview went down, but as the pressure of water there was low, no particular damage resulted.

The heroic work of the residents of that section, the County commissioners, and a detail from the National guards patrolling the banks and working night and day saved the situation. Drift logs in great number were obtained and placed on end inside the embankment, and sacks of sand were laid against them. This was done at a weak place at Russell's Point where the waves were dashing over the embankment for a distance of 70 feet. Of the thirty-five men who worked to save the situation three were ministers.

The highest water previously known in Piqua was 41½ inches in 1898, and in this flood of 1913 it rose to 180½ inches, 11 feet and 7 inches higher than on any previous record. The Shawnee bridge was washed out, the Rossville bridge was impassable and the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge east end was gone. The water began to fall about 1 p. m. Tuesday, March 25th, and relief measures were at once begun. In the main part of town the streets had been flooded to Downing street and in some cases to Caldwell on the west. Around the City hall and Hotel Plaza (now Hotel Favorite) people could get around only in boats. The streets were black, many houses with only basements flooded were without heat or light as the electric light plant was flooded, and although the gas company kept going, numbers of meters were under water in the homes. On North Main street people were being taken from the second floors of their homes. The City building was abandoned as it was flooded 5 feet deep and police headquarters established in Masonic hall. All traction lines were crippled and were unable to run in or out of the city. The newspaper offices were flooded but in spite of the fact that its machinery was all under water, all paper ruined, The Piqua Daily Call got out a tiny sheet about 8x10 inches on Wednesday, March 26th, by obtaining job stock from Magee Bros. and W. F. Caldwell's Printing Establishment, and printing it on a small press at Magee Bros.

Relief headquarters were at once established at the Young Men's Christian association, the Business Men's association, the Y. M. C. A. and citizens generally co-operating. Company C, Ohio National Guard, of Piqua, and Company A, of Covington, patrolled the streets under the direction of the city authorities, placing the city practically under martial law. Piqua was cut off from the outside world, no mail was received or sent for days. All telegraph and many telephone wires were down. North and South the C., H. & D. (now B. & O.), was crippled—the washout from Sidney to Dayton being almost complete. Bridges and tracks were down on

both railroads and no trains running, the only possible means of communication being a freight engine to Bradford where one could telegraph.

H. E. Culbertson, in charge of the Pennsylvania railroad elevation, gave invaluable service at a most critical time when he placed at the service of the relief committee the only two available engines in the Piqua yards, and he and J. T. Nielson made a trip to Bradford and thence to Union City which resulted in two carloads of provisions being sent here from Union City and Winchester, Indiana.

Prof. George C. Dietrich, superintendent of the Piqua Public schools, came home from an Eastern trip and with difficulty reached Shawnee but could get no further. So he took charge of affairs on that side of the river, and farmers north and east of Pigue supplied Rossville, Shawnee and East Piqua with food.

Citizens rallied to the assistance of the unfortunates in splendid fashion opening their homes, dividing their provisions and their clothes. Relief work was carried on in a most approved and businesslike way. All kinds of garments were brought to the Young Men's Christian association, where the most prominent women of the city, under the direction of Mrs. Emma Fordyce, of the Associated Charities, remained day after day, sorting, arranging and giving out the necessities of life to those who had lost all. Harry J. Martin, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., was chairman of the Relief committee and John T. Nielson of the Executive committee and later J. T. Jackson of the Red Cross came with a staff of workers to assist in rehabilitation work.

The receding of the waters disclosed a desolation so complete, so heart-rending, that it seemed impossible to believe it could ever be remedied. But the heroism with which men and women met death, now was shown in their learning how to live, and in an incredibly short time the devastated districts began again to be habitable. March 29th brought another company of soldiers to guard the districts, Mayor Smith with Company M, Second O. N. G., with 39 men and two officers, and were placed in Shawnee, Rossville and the city proper, and Uncle Sam sent shipments of supplies from the Purchasing Departments of the U. S. Army. Word of Piqua's terrible experience was flashed over the United States and even Europe and assistance came from many directions. Governor James M. Cox sent representatives and then came himself to investigate Piqua's needs.

Of countless deeds of heroism and good works, it is impossible to tell. Factories gave men and teams to go into the wrecked districts to help clean up the mud and debris, the president and other officers working in hip boots, side by side with their humblest employees, and this was the spirit which prevailed throughout, and enabled those who suffered so cruelly to win out of the darkness of death and destruction into the light of life renewed and hope triumphant. As a local poet put it

"For Piqua, risen from ashes,
Shall rise from water's strife;
By fire and flood's baptism
She proves her right to life."

Piqua Chapter of the American Red Cross. On Registration day, June 5, 1917, after a patriotic demonstration in honor of 1,423 of the young men of the city, who had enrolled for their country's service, a most representative and intensely interested company of people met in Greene Street M. E. church and organized the Piqua Chapter of the American Red Cross. J. L. Black presided and Henry Kampf was secretary of the temporary organization.

At first only the corporate limits of Piqua or Washington township were included in the Chapter, but September 1, 1918, the boundary was changed, and Brown, Spring, Creek and Newberry townships added, thus adding four Branches, Covington, Bradford, Lena and Fletcher. At the organization meeting J. B. Wilkinson was elected chairman, Rev. J. F. Cogan vice-chairman, F. P. Irvin treasurer; Martha H. Wood, secretary, and Mrs. Charles Conroy, assistant secretary; and after a meeting of the directors, an executive committee was appointed consisting of Mr. J. L. Black, Prof. George C. Dietrich, Mrs. Emma Fordyce, Mr. A. D. Hance (since deceased). Mrs. W. H. Allison, A. A. Hall, Henry Kampf, Miss Stella Peffer, W. W. Wood III, and ex-officio, were included the chairman, treasurer and secretary of the newly formed Chapter.

Mrs. August I. Boal generously gave the Chapter the use of a room in the Scott-Slauson block which she owned, for six months, free of rent, and at the end of that time, Chapter headquarters were moved to the Chamber of Commerce.

It is interesting to note that the shipping committee had three chairmen, Mr. W. V. Hayes, general secretary of the local Y. M. C. A., who resigned to become secretary of the War Y. M. C. A. at Wright Field, Dayton, O., Rev. William H. Allison, rector of St. James Episcopal church, who went overseas as Y. M. C. A. secretary with the American Expeditionary Forces; the third chairman, Mr. J. C. Eley serving for the remainder of the time.

The campaigns of the Nursing Committee, Mrs. W. K. Leonard, chairman, for graduate nurses for the Student Nurse Reserve, resulted in recording 14 graduate nurses, four undergraduates, 12 student and 12 practical nurses, seven having made arrangements for autumn entrance to training schools of their choice. Two of Piqua's nurses were accepted for service, one, the public health nurse, Miss E. LaVerne Gamble, being sent over seas; Miss Irene Hockenberry serving at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Miss Margaret Hunter, who was in training in Columbus, was sent to Camp Sherman during the influenza epidemic. The committee obtained a Red Cross nurse for Piqua during the epidemic, the public health nurse having left for overseas' service.

The Woman's Service League, Mrs. Augusta I. Boal, chairman, which was organized in April, 1917, for the purpose of doing war work, and had done splendid work, soon after the organization of the Piqua Chapter was merged with the Red Cross, Mrs. W. H. Allison was appointed chairman of woman's work, and she was assisted by the executive committee, Mrs. L. M. Flesh, Mrs. C. E. Stuart, Mrs. W. T. Hart, and Mrs. E. A. Todd, and the vestry of St. James Episcopal Church placed the Parish House at the dis-

posal of the Women's Committee for a Red Cross Workshop, and all work was done there for several months, when because of increasing demands, the departments of hospital garments and supplies, and the yarn were moved to rooms over the Third Savings and Loan Bank, and the Parish House was devoted to surgical dressings. Later a house on North Wayne street was rented, and all the work done under one roof.

Meanwhile Mrs. A. M. Orr, Mrs. Theodore Royer, Mrs. G. M. Peffer, Mrs. J. C. Eley and Mrs. H. D. Hartley were added to the executive committee. Surgical dressings and home nursing classes were organized, Mrs. Allison teaching one, and drives for refugee clothing were held each spring under Mrs. A. A. Hall. The three-hundred dollars raised by the Woman's Service League was used by the Red Cross to purchase the first supply of yarn. Mrs. G. A. Brooks was the superintendent of this department, and she was assisted by Mrs. F. B. Roe, Mrs. Forrest Stickler, Mrs. Harry Brown, secretary, Miss Louise Jones, Mrs. H. D. Hartley, Mrs. P. L. Snorf and Mrs. Helen Reymiller, as well as the room supervisors. The unit system was instituted, the knitters numbered over a thousand, and 5,678 articles—sweaters, helmets, wristlets, socks, mufflers, afghans, trench caps and bed socks—were knitted, filling 18 boxes, and with a valuation of $16,945.50.

Articles to the number of 107,206 were made in the department of surgical dressings, hospital supplies and sewing articles. The women filled every quota assigned, never refusing a single call; layettes for Belgian babies, and other refugee garments, comfort kits for the soldiers, and the assembling and packing of Christmas packets for them, and decorating and selling Red Cross bags, were among other things accomplished, the total value of the women's productions being $39,759.53.

The Home Service Section was first started in January, 1918. In the beginning six families were dealt with, and March, 1919, the number had increased to 169, the secretary, Miss Mary Sawyer, having in that time made 585 calls to the homes of men in the Service, and received 823 visits at the office. Most excellent work in the way of making Red Cross supplies, packing and filling boxes, etc., was done in most, if not all of the factories, the churches and schools, as well as the Branches, of which the chairmen were. Women's Work—Lena and Conover, Mrs. A. J. Brantner; Fletcher, Mrs. J. C. Suber; Covington, Mrs. May Rothermal; Bradford, Mrs. Robert Meyer. Men workers, chairmen—Lena and Conover, Mr. Omer B. Frazier; Fletcher, Dr. J. R. Eichelbarger; Covington, Dr. H. W. Kendall; Bradford, Mr. H. N. Conley.

While devoted women were giving their time daily at the workshops and in their homes to work in the gauze, hospital and refugee garments and supplies, yarn and other comforts for the soldiers, equally devoted men were promoting membership campaigns and War Loans, etc. The first war drive and membership campaign in June, 1917, had an unusual record, in that the entire amount subscribed, $25,000, was paid in full. The first membership campaign brought 2,706 annual members, 510 magazine members, 3 life and 1 patron member, and the next in 1918 brought in 239 magazine members. Because of the Miami County War Chest,

put on with such success in May, 1918, the Chapter did not have another war drive, as through this organization it was not only able to meet its allotment of $18,000, but received as its share of the over-subscription 132 per cent. of the allotment, making $23,760. It is well to add here that although some chapters kept a large reserve balance in their treasuries, the Piqua Chapter never did, but patriotically spent the money as it came in for supplies in order to render the greatest service, accepting every quota whether it was for war drives, membership, or chapter production, sometimes not knowing how the money could be obtained to fill the orders, but trusting to the loyal people of the city and townships, and they never trusted in vain, every quota was accepted and met. The grand total of money received by the Piqua Chapter from all sources from June, 1917, to May, 1919, was $61,477.92.

The newspapers rendered inestimable service, the Leader-Dispatch, Call and Press, members of the editorial staffs being on the publicity committee, the Boy Scouts also rendered frequent service, and the ministers of the various denominations helped in all possible ways. Unfortunately, it is entirely impossible to give credit to a large number of those who helped by work or money or both; practically every person in Piqua and the four townships adjoining, did what he or she could to the best of his ability to further the splendid work of the Red Cross.

The children were not behind their elders, for they gave enthusiastic service to Junior Red Cross work, a chapter being organized early in 1918, with all the pupils in the schools organized into Red Cross Auxiliaries. Supt. G. C. Dietrich, chairman, and the principals of the various schools were made chairmen of the branches in their schools. Mrs. Minna McClay was made director of the elementary work, and Miss Lucy Patterson of the high school, Miss Helen D. Hetherington elected secretary-treasurer, and Mr. R. M. Franz placed in charge of the boys' work. Because of the interest of the school children the elementary schools were 100 per cent, and the high school about 60 per cent in membership. A total of $500 was raised, which was largely expended for materials and to meet assessments from the Red Cross society. The time was taken from the regular art periods of school work for the making of articles for the soldiers and Belgians, and in each school members of the Parents' association co-operated gladly with the auxiliaries. Articles made under the direction of the ladies of the Parents' association were: Park avenue, 120; South street, three dozen under garments; 500 pits and shells were collected by the children and sent to Columbus to be used in making of gas masks; 104 articles were made by the High school girls, and 500 pairs of knitting needles and packing boxes for the Parents' associations were made by the boys of the Manual Training department.

The Piqua chapter was honored by having a Piqua girl in the Red Cross Home Service department at Red Cross headquarters in Paris. Miss Eucebia James spent eleven months overseas in this work. Miss Dessa Shaw, superintendent of the Memorial hospital, and one of the three registered Red Cross nurses in Piqua, was

awarded special chevrons from the National Red Cross Nursing Service for her service at home.

Churches. Piqua might well be called the "City of Churches," with its eighteen churches all well attended. The United Presbyterians, in 1816, were the first denomination to build a log cabin church in Piqua, located at the southeast corner of Downing and Sycamore streets. This was replaced in 1837 by a plain brick church. Twenty years later this building was found too small and plans for a new building started, and the present church on Downing street between Ash and Greene streets was completed in 1858. Before this year the congregation had been known as Associate Reformed Presbyterians. During the World war, their pastor, Rev. Ralph Neale, was granted leave of absence and was in Y. M. C. A. service overseas.

As early as 1807 meetings of the Methodist Episcopal church were held in Piqua at the homes of the early settlers. In 1815 a log church was built on an acre of ground in "Upper Piqua," donated by John Johnston for church and cemetery purposes. The First Methodist Episcopal church in Piqua proper was on Spring street and was built of frame. In 1837 a brick church was put up at the corner of Main and Greene streets. This church has been enlarged as necessity required and is known as the Greene Street church. Rev. John A. Altman is their pastor, and the congregation is increasing to such an extent that a new location for a larger and more modern building is being sought.

Favorite Hill mission is maintained by the Greene Street church.

In 1853, it was decided to introduce a second Methodist church as the Greene Street congregation had so increased. The church was first located below the railroad, on Wayne street, and afterward a frame church was built on West Water street, between Downing and Chestnut, which was destroyed by a tornado, afterwards rebuilt, and finally burned a few years ago. Undaunted by all these misfortunes a fine brick church was erected in 1914 at the southeast corner of Franklin and Ash streets. The present pastor is Rev. J. R. Wynd.

The Presbyterian church on the southeast corner of Caldwell street, is one of the handsome churches of the city, having a rough stone front and good lines of church architecture. It has one of the largest and most faithful congregations in the city, and is quite a contrast to the first place of worship of the Presbyterians in a small brick church built in 1823 in the south end of town on the west side of Wayne between Wood and Sycamore streets. Their second church building was dedicated March 8, 1845. This was the brick church at the southeast corner of Wayne and Ash street, occupied for 45 years. Rev. E. H. Montgomery is the present pastor.

In January, 1823, St. James Episcopal parish was organized, and for five years church services were held in a log house, at the southwest corner of Wash and Wayne streets, also out at the school house on Colonel Johnston's place. The first church was erected in 1828 on Spring and North streets. This church becoming inconvenient in location a building was erected by the congre-

gation and consecrated December 1, 1847. This was torn down in 1899 and replaced by the present churchly edifice of rough stone and brick on the same site. Rev. Gideon McNullen was the first rector. Rev. W. H. Allison, rector from 1907 to 1919, was in the Y. M. C. A. service overseas for the duration of the World war. The present rector is Rev. Hayward S. Abelwhite.

Baptists held their first place of worship in a frame building that members of the congregation put up in 1830 near what is now the southwest corner of Harrison and Ash streets. In 1848 a brick church was built on the south side of High street between Wayne and Downing. In 1916 the present modern and convenient structure was erected at the northwest corner of Greene street and Broadway. On completion of this building the Calvary Baptist church congregation, who had been worshipping in their own church on Ash street near Virginia street since 1876 united with them. Rev. A. W. Littrell, the present minister, was granted leave of absence during the World war, and did faithful duty in Y. M. C. A. service, especially during the influenza epidemic at Camp Sherman.

St. Paul's Evangelical church is located on the northwest corner of Greene and Downing streets. In 1840 the present site was purchased and in 1845 a small frame church building was purchased from the Cumberland Presbyterians and moved to this location. October 17, 1846, saw the establishment of the first resident pastor, Rev. T. A. G. Doepken. The present brick church was completed and occupied in 1870. Rev. Paul Gehm has been the pastor from 1912 to the present date.

St. Mary's Catholic church dates back to the year 1839 when services were held in the home of Valentine Butsch by Father Theinpoint, of Dayton. In 1843 the Catholics had their first resident priest, and the first church building was erected at the present site on Broadway in 1844. In 1869 the church was greatly enlarged and Sisters' home across the street was erected. In 1897 the present St. Mary's school was erected under Rev. E. P. Hickey and in 1899 the church was practically rebuilt. The present well arranged parsonage was built in 1914 under the direction of Rev. John F. Cogan, the present pastor, who came in 1913.

Prior to 1855, all Catholics worshiped in one body in this city, but in that year a separate congregation of the German American of Piqua was established and Rev. Hemsteger was appointed the first pastor. The first St. Boniface church was erected on Adams street and completed the fall of 1855. In 1866 the present large brick edifice was erected at Downing and Miami streets. Rev. Geo. P. Steinlage had charge of St. Boniface from February 14, 1881, until his death which occurred here in 1913. The present pastor is Rev. A. C. Tabke.

The First Christian church in its earliest days occupied a small frame building on Broadway between High and Ash streets, known as "Broadway Chapel," until the present church building was constructed in 1895. Dr. S. F. Newhouse was the first pastor.

The United Brethren also used the "Broadway Chapel" until 1901 when they built a frame church at the northwest corner of Wood and Water streets. In 1908 the present brick church was

built at the corner of Ash and College streets. Rev. C. W. Stephens has been pastor for the last two years.

The Church of Christ was the last to occupy the "Broadway Chapel," and their present brick edifice was built in 1901 at the corner of Broadway and Boone street.

St. Johns Evangelical Lutheran church has always occupied the present site at the corner of Wood and Downing streets. The first structure was of frame, built in 1890, and this was replaced by a brick church completed in 1913. Rev. S. Long has been here since 1916.

The Wayne Street Methodist Episcopal church (formerly the German Methodist), at the corner of Wayne and Young streets, was established by Rev. Paul Brodebeck. The original frame church was built in 1866 and 67 and remodelled in 1898. Rev. F. Johannes is the pastor. The First Reformed church, until this year, was called Zion Reformed church. This congregation occupies a frame church on Wayne and Miami streets, built in 1875, but since remodelled. The first pastor was Rev. Rusterholtz.

There are two colored churches, both having very good brick churches, the Cyrene Methodist Episcopal and the Park Avenue Baptist.

The Piqua Public Schools. "To keep the schools abreast of every movement that will make Piqua one of the best cities in the United States in which to live," has been the aim of the Board of Education, the administrative officers and the teachers of the Piqua Public schools. And truly they have made remarkable strides. In 1809, when the first school house was built—a little log structure made possible by the subscriptions of the early citizens of Piqua—near the corner of what is now Main and Union Street, Isaac Henderson, who afterward became a prominent physician, was given the position of teacher. Here the youthful Piquads went to school until 1818, when "The Seminary" was erected on the public square, a one-story building, the first teacher being John P. Finley. Piqua was then, and still is, in school district number two.

James DeFrees, Abel Brandon, and Robert Young were elected directors of district No. 2. W. R. Barrington, clerk, and Thomas G. Ward appointed teacher, this being the earliest record of a teacher employed. After 1840 the teachers were paid entirely by the township. The churches and homes also housed many private schools.

Three schools erected about 1845 or 1846, were named according to their relative positions, the North school being between Boone and North streets on the west side of Caldwell; the East school was just south of Ash street on the east side of Harrison street, while near the southwest corner of Wayne and Wood streets stood the South school. The Union School System of 1849 was adopted by vote in 1853, and it was decided to build a Union school, a School board being also elected, on it being W. W. Wood, Wm. Scott, J. D. Holtzerman, J. T. Janvier, Dr. G. V. Dorsey, and W. T. Humphreville.

The high school was finished in 1856, the whole cost of building and grounds being $34,983.80, and A. G. Chambers was first superintendent.

A school for colored children was established in 1854, in the Wesleyan church (where now stands the Cyrene A. M. E. church), but in 1872 a school was built for them at the northwest corner of College and Boone streets, and used until August 1, 1885. After that time, the colored children were allowed to attend the regular schools.

The Park Avenue school was built in 1874 at the northeast corner of Park avenue and Broadway, this taking the place of the old "North school" on Caldwell street; it being sold and torn down. The Spring Street school was originally the home of Robert Young, on Spring and Ash streets, the residence and lot having been purchased in 1875, and the house remodelled for this purpose, as the old East school had been sold. The new school on Spring street was completed in the spring of 1894.

The Wayne Street school, originally called the new South school, was built in 1877 at the southwest corner of Wayne and Wood streets, just north of the old one; in 1890 the South Street school, at the southeast corner of South and Chestnut streets, was erected; the Staunton Street school was obtained when the Hunterville School district was annexed by the Piqua district in 1893, this school being new at that time, and the purchase and remodelling of the Baptist church on Madison avenue in May, 1905, gave to Piqua the present Madison Avenue school, the North Street school having been built on its present location, at North and Walker streets in 1888-89, the lot having been purchased in 1888, and the building completed the following year; an addition being built in 1898.

A new high school was built in 1884, considered a fine building and the pride of Piqua for many years. But the introduction of many new phases of school life, such as manual training and domestic science, necessitated large and more modern quarters, so in 1913 the present handsome structure was begun and finished in time for the opening of the school year in 1914. The approximate cost of the building was $150,000, and it is one of the finest high school buildings in the state. There are accommodations for 600 students, a complete domestic science and art department with dining room, kitchen, bed room, sewing room and other rooms; a particularly well equipped manual training department, with both iron and wood-working rooms, a fine gymnasium, 70 feet long, 38 feet wide and 18 feet deep, with showers off of it for boys and girls. There are administrative offices for the superintendent of schools and principal of the high school, laboratories, a sun garden for botanical and agricultural purposes, reference libraries, and lunch rooms, beside an auditorium seating about a thousand on its first floor and balcony. The building is situated in the center of an entire square, and is most imposing.

The Favorite Hill school, begun in 1908, dedicated in 1909, attracts many visitors. Built on the cottage plan, which originated in Colorado, having five rooms, all opening on a central corridor, and each having its separate exit. The plan was adopted at the suggestion of Mrs. W. P. Orr, who was then a member of the board. An athletic field, where many a football game has been played, is situated in its rear.

The manual training department has three courses, woodwork, iron-work and textile. The latter has complete machinery for the making of underwear from the yarn to the finished garment, and these classes are taken advantage of by boys and girls who work in the factories in the afternoons. For such pupils the high school has a single session plan, whereby pupils who must earn their living may continue their high school course. Another big feature is the night school, which has been in operation for five years. It gives full business and other courses.

The special school for retarded children under Miss May Gillis, has brought happiness and new interests in life to many. For the past nine years the Piqua schools had a definite course of reading for every school child from the first grade on. This is considered very helpful by educators. The art department, under Mrs. Minna McClay, has achieved distinction and praise for the really remarkable results obtained by the pupils.

Music is more than a fad in the Piqua schools. The Board of Education, with the object of developing a strong musical sentiment in the community, provides twenty free lessons on any musical instrument, there are classes in musical appreciation in the high school, a High School band, a High School orchestra, each of twenty-five pieces, a Junior band of sixty pieces, and girls' and boys' glee clubs. Patriotic song services or "Community Sings" have been successfully held at the high school, and the fine Lyceum course, which is carried out every year, brings good music as well as lectures.

The encouragement of athletics has always been a policy of the Piqua schools, and many victorious teams have been turned out in football, baseball and basketball, Merlin Ditmer being the coach for years. An interscholastic league was also formed in 1913 among the elementary schools. From the seventh grade through the high school each girl and boy had physical culture under competent men and women teachers, physical examinations being given and defects corrected. In connection with the Junior Red Cross the schools did enthusiastic war work during the World war, an account of which has been given. The pupils also sold $50,000 worth of Thrift Stamps in 1917-18; $20,000 in 1918-19, and collected a large amount of fruit shells and tin. The fall of 1918 a cafeteria lunchroom was established at the high school for pupils and teachers who live at a distance, and its success is shown by the fact that 200 are served there daily. Parents' Associations and Mothers' clubs established in 1909, are a big feature of the school life, for these help the schools buy pianos, victrolas, pictures, and assist in all possible ways; much extra war work was accomplished because of the aid of these associations, which have monthly meetings.

The Piqua High school is accredited by the North Central Association of Secondary schools and colleges, and one-half of its graduates enter colleges. They are noted, too, in the business world—one of the highest salaried men in America is a graduate of the Piqua High school—and a large quota of both men and women graduates served their country during the World war.

St. Mary's school was first established in 1853 and placed in charge of the Sisters of Charity, the first school house standing on

the space now used as St. Mary's playground. About the time Rev. E. P. Hickey became pastor of St. Mary's church in 1899, the Sisters of Mercy succeeded the Sisters of Charity as teachers, and they still are in charge today. In 1897 the present school house was built on North street to the rear of the church. St. Mary's school has for years maintained a high standard. At present there are 251 pupils, 45 of these being enrolled on the High School department added to 1915 which is affiliated with the Catholic University of America at Washington, D. C.

The first school of St. Boniface was held in the rear part of the church, and opened in January, 1856. In the spring of 1857 another school room was added to the building. In 1889 a new school building was erected at the northwest corner of Downing and Miami streets and the school has prospered under the care of the Sisters of Christian Charity. There are now 230 pupils and a three-year commercial course has been added to the curriculum.

Piqua Newspapers. The Piqua Gazette, issued July 6, 1820, was the first newspaper to be published in Miami county. William R. Barrington, who came here from Philadelphia, was editor and owner. On June 23, 1829, Jeremiah Doolev assumed sole control until September 30, 1834, when he sold to Dr. J. B. Gregory and not many months later passed out of existence. The second newspaper to make its appearance in Piqua was the "Western Courier" and Piqua Enquirer, the first issue coming out March 14, 1835. This was a weekly paper and the publishers were Murray & Espy. A year and a half later W. R. Barrington bought this weekly and held it until 1840 when it was acquired by Jonathan Vaile, who rechristened it "The Piqua Intelligencer," only retaining control a year. December 4, 1841, he bought the property and "The Piqua Register" was published Saturdays. Writer and Bradings bought "The Piqua Register" in November, 1858, but publication lapsed in 1861 at the beginning of the Civil war. This paper had first been an advocate of the principles of the old Whig party and became "Republican" in politics under John W. DeFrees.

No Democratic paper was in existence until 1847 when a stock company was formed and the Piqua Enquirer was bought out with D. M. Fleming as editor, who afterwards purchased the paper. In 1860 Mr. Fleming changed the politics of the paper from Democratic to Republican and the name to The Piqua Journal. This paper was published in 1901 when it was consolidated with the Weekly Leader, taking the title of the Leader Journal.

A daily paper had also been started in Piqua back in 1886 by D. M. Fleming called "The Piqua Daily Dispatch" and this daily and the weekly paper "The Leader Journal," were both published by Mr. Fleming until his death, January 26, 1898. Ed. Wilbee took charge of the two papers until they were sold to George Long and several of his friends and became Democratic.

In the meanwhile, the "Miami Democrat" came into existence in 1860, after the Piqua Enquirer became a Republican paper and this paper came into the possession of J. C. Smiley & Company in 1875. Seven years later this weekly paper became "The Miami Leader," and in 1887 the publication of a daily paper, called the

Piqua Daily Leader, was commenced. Henry Kampf bought these papers in 1895 and six years later also bought the Piqua Daily Dispatch and the weekly journal and combined the two weeklies into the Weekly Journal and the two dailies into The Piqua Leader Dispatch. The publication of weekly papers in Piqua ceased in 1911.

"The Miami Helmet" was a weekly paper published first in the interests of temperance, with Isaac S. Morris as editor. The first issue was brought out August 6, 1874, and Morris remained editor until his death February 3, 1905. John W. Morris, son of I. N. Morris, was editor of The Piqua Morning Call, first published October 18, 1883, and three months later it was changed to an evening paper called The Piqua Daily Call. John Morris published the "Miami Helmet" and The Piqua Daily Call until his death April 23, 1906. These papers were then sold to "The Call Publishing Company," with H. R. Snyder as editor. In 1909 The Piqua Publishing Company was reorganized and Merritt C. Speidel became editor and manager.

January 1, 1917, the Piqua Daily Press was first issued by The Press Publishing company with various editors during its short life of three years. The Piqua Call, The Piqua Leader Dispatch and The Piqua Press have all three just been consolidated by J. A. Chew and C. F. Ridenour, of Xenia, who expect to publish both a morning and evening paper.

The Miami Post, a weekly paper published in German by August Bartel since August 2, 1894, ceased publication April 17, 1919. This paper had originated with Boni Hemsteger, who bought it out April 17, 1878, as The Piqua Correspondent.

About 1873, Wilson J. Vance, later a noted newspaper correspondent, commenced the publication of the first daily paper ever printed in Piqua, and probably at that time the only daily in the United States, in a town of its size. The paper was called the Miami Valley News. It was a very creditable sheet, but was far too much in advance of its day, and soon suspended.

Industries of Piqua. Grist mills were of the most primitive type in pioneer days and John Manning was the first to build a water power mill in this locality, putting it up on the Miami river near what is now the corner of Harrison and Water streets.

In 1839 the water power from the lock on the canal was utilized by B. B. Beall, who built a small frame flour mill. A year later this was replaced by a large plant owned by Joseph G. Young and Mr. Yager. In 1872 O'Ferrall & Daniels put up a brick flour mill, which was burned seven years later, having been sold to Conrad Amendt, who was the next miller of importance. He rebuilt, and his plant is that of The Piqua Milling company today.

During the '70s and '80s Piqua was the most important linseed oil center in the world. As many as a hundred carloads of flaxseed could frequently be seen on the tracks for unloading.

Manufacturing of linseed oil and its by-product of oil cake continued until the absorption of the Piqua mills in 1892 by the American Linseed Oil company, who soon after, closed them down. The first linseed oil manufacturer was John McCorkle, who built a small mill on the west side of the Miami river a mile and a half

south of town in 1824. Among the early oil men were Thomas Bellas, Theodore Hale, Asa Lampher, John O'Ferrall and Dr. G. V. Dorsey. Sawyer & Son sold their oil mill south of town near Farrington to Delos C. Ball in 1855, who sold it to Orr, Kendall & Leonard in 1870. This mill was later absorbed by the W. P. Orr Linseed Oil company.

In this company William P. Orr had associated with him his brothers, J. W. Orr and C. W. Orr. This company also acquired the large mill that had been built on the corner of Main street and the railroad in 1879, by Orr, Leonard & Daniels, and operated the two mills until 1902.

W. W. Wood and his son, H. K. Wood, were also linseed oil men. In 1865, W. W. Wood and Mark N. Megrue bought the oil mill that had been built by George C. DeFrees on the west side of town, where the Piqua Paper Box company is now located at Covington avenue and College street. Megrue withdrew and the company's name changed to W. W. Wood & Sons. In 1874, E. Farrington came in and the company was known under the name of Wood, Farrington & Co. This firm finally was absorbed by the National Linseed Oil trust, afterward the American Linseed Oil company.

Leonard, Daniels & Johnston built a linseed oil mill on the southwest corner of Wayne and Sycamore streets, operating it until it burned in 1879, and also built and for a time operated another mill on the hydraulic. The Champion Paper Cutter company's building now occupies this site.

Loomis, Reiter & Wall built the first paper mill here in 1876, at the west end of North street on the hydraulic. This mill manufactured coarse wrapping paper at first and later strawboard, and is now owned and operated by the American Strawboard company. A second mill to manufacture strawboard was built in 1880 by Francis Jarvis, W. P. Orr, Lewis Leonard, Harvey Clark and G. N. Ziegenfelder. This mill was put up to use the water power of the hydraulic race emptying into Rocky Branch creek at the south end of Main street. It was acquired by the American Strawboard company in 1899 after some very prosperous business years, but fire destroyed the plant in 1901.

At one time there were three carriage and buggy factories located in Piqua. The first carriage maker was W. R. Crozier, who started his first little place in 1835 between Downing and North streets. This business continued until 1881 when it was sold to Crozier & Wilbee and terminated in 1892. R. P. Spiker started to build carriages in 1859 and in 1880 organized the Spiker Wagon company with a factory on West High street. Curtis & Reed built some very fine buggies and carriages, their first factory being opened January 1, 1878, at the corner of Wayne and Water streets, on the site now occupied by the Imperial Underwear company. The Enterprise Carriage company was in existence on North Main street from 1890 to 1902 when the plant was destroyed by fire.

The Piqua School Furniture Company was the outgrowth of Piqua Lumber company that had been organized in 1890 by W. P. Orr, S. K. Statler, Moses G. Spencer, J. H. Clark, Thomas Aspinall

and Charles Barnett. School desks and other furniture were manufactured until the plant was absorbed by the American School Furniture company and closed down. The Hartzell Propeller Works now occupy the buildings formerly occupied by this company, who had built upon the old foundations of the Blackie Twine factory which flourished in the '80s.

Piqua Rolling Mill and Cincinnati Corrugating Company. Before reaching the subject of present day industries, a glance backwark will reveal a cycle of prosperity in the city's life that covered the life of the Corrugating company and the Piqua Rolling mills. Experienced and high priced men were employed and the pay roll averaged $35,000 a month. Homes were established by the working men and the population was increased by 1,500. The Cincinnati Corrugating Works was moved here bodily in 1899 and The Piqua Rolling Mill company was organized to manufacture the iron plates used by the Corrugating Works.

These two companies occupied thirty-four and one-half acres in the south part of town from South Main street to what was formerly the Main line tracks of the C. H. & D. before the Pennsylvania railway built its present elevation, and from Summit street to the Hemm road. Only one of the buildings put up by this company is still in existence, and that is a brick building used by them as a paint shop. Col. J. G. Batelle and James Hicks moved here from Cincinnati at the time, Mr. Hicks having been the heaviest stockholder in the Cincinnati company.

The officers of the two companies were the same: James Hicks, president; J. G. Batelle, vice president and general manager; Ed. Hart, treasurer. W. P. Orr and John Daniels were interested in these enterprises. Mr. Batelle made Piqua his home until 1900 when he left for New York City and later to Columbus where he became an important factor in the Columbus Iron & Steel company. His death occurred in Columbus, May 10, 1918, not very long after the Columbus company was merged into the American Rolling Mill company. Mr. Hicks remained in Piqua making this his home until his death, Christmas eve, 1901. It was in Piqua at the rolling mill that the first strictly American tin plate was made during McKinley's campaign for president. McKinley stopped here on his campaign and personally dipped some of the plates. In 1902 these plants were bought by the American Sheet & Tin Plate company, and were closed down completely by the U. S. Steel company in 1906.

Wood, Shovel & Tool Company. Piqua justly has pride in the Wood, Shovel & Tool company's modern plant on South avenue and Clarke street, with its commodious buildings of pressed brick and reinforced concrete so designed as to be distinctly restful to the eyes of the neighborhood and to the passer-by. The original site was partly occupied by the old Callender company, who manufactured wire fence. This old plant was purchased and in 1903 the Wood Shovel & Tool company was incorporated with H. K. Wood, its founder, as president and general manager; S. S. Gould, vice president and sales manager, and W. W. Wood as secretary and treasurer. In 1912 the death of Mr. Gould occurred when W. W.

Wood became vice president and treasurer, and Charles C. Procter, secretary.

Just a year after the incorporation of the company, in 1903, a fire occurred that totally destroyed the original buildings, and the first new buildings were constructed. The products of the plant are shovels, spades and scoops of all description. Twenty-four hundred different styles of shovels alone are produced, the different countries demanding their own design of shovel, and the different industries requiring the shovels best adapted to their various needs. The miner requires one design, the railway companies have their own idea of what they need to help build their miles of railroad, while the farmer differs still in his requirements of the type of shovel he needs to dig the soil.

In the early days of its existence this company's output was 20,000 dozen per annum, increased by degrees to 150,000 dozen per annum. The factory floor space at the time of writing is more than six times the original space. From 150 to 175 men are employed and everything possible is done for their comfort and convenience. A space has been reserved in one of the main buildings to be eventually used as a recreation and dining hall, with plans for carrying out the latest idea for welfare work, even a motion picture machine will be installed. There will be shower baths, lockers, etc., for the comfort of the men. The administrative building contains perhaps the most modern and convenient offices in the city. Across the way a small park was created by the company with well-kept lawn, hedge, shrubbery and flowers to make the outlook attractive from the factory.

Mr. Wood started at the inception of the company with the idea of making it famous for the quality of the tools manufactured. This aim has been attained, as a world-wide reputation for its products attests. The machinery is all modern, all original machinery having been discarded, and some special machinery even being made by their own employes. It is now conceded to be the largest and most modern shovel factory in the world, with its foreign export business expanding every year and most especially in Africa and South America.

While the main office is in Piqua, branch offices have been established in New York City, San Francisco, Chicago, Houston, Texas and Atlanta, Ga., as well as offices in principal cities in foreign countries including Buenos Aires, South America, and Johannesburg in Africa. Most interesting in the history of the company is the part it played in the World war, furnishing the short intrenching shovel, one of the tools carried by every infantry private.

For several years before the war, the Wood Shovel & Tool company had enjoyed annual contracts from the government to furnish intrenching shovels to the Rock Island arsenal, so that when these shovels were needed for actual warfare, the company was in a position to supply them at once and the first order for shovels was sent by Uncle Sam to Piqua, and during the war, 1,250,000 shovels were furnished from this city. This factory filled its orders with so little delay that when the armistice was signed the contract then

in execution was within one day of completion, making a unique record for efficiency.

The Piqua Hosiery Company ranks among those foremost in Miami county war work, having manufactured nearly two million shirts and drawers for the American Expeditionary Forces. Aside from its capacity, it is the largest underwear plant in Piqua, this organization has two bits of history associated with it which are of particular interest. First, it is the pioneer knitting company of Miami valley. Second, it originated the now almost universal union suit for men. The hosiery company was founded in July, 1886, by J. O. Neer, C. A. and C. L. Wood, Samuel Gross, A. J. Roe, C. Langdon, H. C. Nellis, W. A. and C. A. Kitts, who elected the following officers: C. L. Wood, president; C. A. Kitts, vice-president; Clarence Langdon, treasurer; J. O. Neer, secretary. The first products of the hosiery company were stockings and mittens made on hand-operated machines, but attracted by the possibilities in underwear manufacture, it soon turned the bulk of its efforts in that direction, making shirts and drawers of high quality for men and women. Very early the founders conceived the idea of a combination garment for men and after much experiment they evolved the first commercially practical union suit.

The company began with a capital of $8,800 and a staff of half a dozen workers. Today it has a capitalization of one and one-half million dollars ($1,500,000) and employs nearly five hundred men and women. In 1886 it occupied a small three-story building, today it has expanded into a magnificent plant covering the entire block bounded by Ash, High, Spring streets and the canal. On the corner of Ash and Spring is the splendid daylight construction concrete building which houses the administration offices and finishing department and adjoining is the original mill now used for shipping, restaurant and cloth storage.

The knitting division, bleaching and processing rooms are located in the big five-story building purchased from the Meteor Motor Car company in 1918 and the three-story building on the corner of High and Spring is used for yarn storage. Wash rooms and showers of the most approved type have been installed, drinking fountains are maintained on all floors, and a restaurant is conducted without profit for the convenience of the employees. The Piqua Hosiery company is not a co-operative institution in the generally accepted sense but many employees own stock and the basis of its pay system is a sharing in consistent production effort and waste saving.

W. K. Leonard, president, has been prominent in all the war activities of Miami county, having been chairman of the War Saving Stamp campaign and chief of the American Protective league during the war period. F. M. Shipley, secretary and treasurer, was chairman of the factory committee in the various Liberty Loan drives. The present official board consists of: President, W. K. Leonard; vice-president, J. W. Daniels (formerly of Piqua, now of Minneapolis); secretary, treasurer and general manager, F. W. Shipley.

The Atlas Underwear Company. In just twenty years the Atlas Underwear company has grown to its present big proportions, with two manufacturing plants, one on North Downing street and Rundle avenue in this city and the other in Richmond, Ind., having a combined factory capacity to produce 4,500 dozen garments a week, and employing about 800 men and women. The main business offices are in Piqua in a dignified four-story and basement structure of pressed brick, erected in 1905. Originally of three stories, a fourth story was added in 1909. An addition is in process of construction to the north of the present building to be four stories, also pressed brick, that, when completed, will be a model in every detail. In this new addition a modern cafeteria will be opened for the employees, rest rooms, library, etc., on the first floor and in the basement there will be shower baths. The upper floors will be devoted to manufacturing purposes. The subsidiary plant in Richmind is equally fine in appearance and completeness of its buildings and equipments. It is said to make the finest underwear for men of any factory in the world. A sales office at 346 Broadway, New York City, is conducted by Mr. Abe Louis.

The Atlas Underwear company was organized in 1899 with L. M. Flesh, president; W. P. Orr, vice-president, and E. A. Todd, secretary. They bought the Piqua Underwear company that had an existence of but ten months in the old O'Ferrall factory and foundry on River street at Downing. The Piqua Underwear company was originated by E. A. Todd, Clarence Langdon and J. M. Cahill. Their first factory made children's, boys' and men's underwear, but its present product is men's suits exclusively. Originally incorporated in 1899 at $75,000, the authorized capital stock has been increased to $1,000,000. The present officers are: L. M. Flesh, president; A. L. Flesh and Abe Louis, vice-presidents; H. E. Sims, secretary, and E. A. Todd, treasurer.

A signal tribute was paid Mr. L. M. Flesh, president of the company, in his appointment as chairman of the Worsted Knit Underwear committee of the Council of National Defense. It was his duty to see that the proper garments were supplied our soldiers, letting all contracts for the government on this class of merchandise. The Atlas Underwear company furnished the government 1,500,000 suits of underwear during the war. The women employees of the Atlas had their own Red Cross unit and gave up two evenings a week to the work in a room given over to that purpose in the factory building.

The Superior Underwear Company. When the manufacture of husk mattresses was discontinued by the Piqua Manufacturing company, their factory building on Water street was occupied by J. P. Spiker and George Davidson, who organized the Superior Underwear company and started to make underwear. In a very few months Spiker and Davidson moved to a building on "Five Points" across from the C. L. Woods lumber yards. Mr. Davidson withdrew from the company and left Mr. Spiker in control of this modest concern that employed but two or three girls. In 1900, a half interest was sold to J. L. Black, and the concern was moved to Bowling Green, Ohio, where they did a manufacturing business of underwear for five years. In 1905 the Superior Underwear company pur-

chased buildings and ground at their present location, corner of River and Downing streets, having capitalized for $10,000 the previous year, and in 1906 were established in Piqua and had increased their capitalization to $50,000. Four years later the old plant of the Atlas Underwear company to the south of them was acquired and the present five-story concrete building was erected. This modern and convenient structure has a floor space of 110,000 square feet. The best grades of men's union suits are made, and this mill is the largest mill in the country making men's union suits sold direct to the retail trade, and every garment is sold under the Superior's own label.

Branch offices are located in New York City, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, and they have selling agents in Latin-America. The stock room in Germany has been closed. The Tippecanoe Underwear Mills became a subsidiary plant of the Superior in 1913, and this mill took care of the big proportion of their war orders. During the war, 60 per cent of the Superior's output was for government needs for the soldiers. Four-fifths of their five hundred employees are women, and they have a machine capacity of 1,800 dozen garments a week. The Superior Underwear company is a strong factor in making Piqua the leading center in the country for the manufacture of fine underwear. At present the authorized capital stock is $1,000,000 and the officers are J. P. Spiker, president and general manager; J. L. Black, secretary and treasurer; Foster Stickler, assistant secretary and general manager; and J. E. Bryan, sales and advertising manager. J. L. Black, secretary and treasurer of this company, was the first president of the Piqua Chamber of Commerce and was the valued chairman of the War Loans Committee.

The Imperial Underwear Company. With one knitter and two assistants, Mr. Charles E. Stuart made his entry into the manufacturing world, and associating himself with John W. Brown, a company was incorporated, known as the Stuart-Brown company, to make underwear. Their factory operations started in the old Brendel cabinet shop on South street between Main and Wayne streets. The company was incorporated January 22, 1902, and the board of directors consisted of Charles E. Stuart, John W. Brown, Allen D. Hance, George H. Rundle and Daniel Spencer. Later on Mr. Stuart purchased Mr. Brown's stock and the Stuart-Hance company resulted. In 1913 the Stuart-Hance company was absorbed by the Imperial Underwear company, which was incorporated in 1909 by the same officers and the following board elected: President, A. D. Hance; vice-president, George H. Rundle; treasurer and general manager, Charles E. Stuart; secretary, August Clouse. Mr. Stuart actively filled office until his death, which occurred in 1914, just as the success of the business he had primarily established had reached a most enviable stature in the underwear world.

After Mr. Stuart's death, the following officers were elected: A. D. Hance, president, vice-president; A. S. Clouse, treasurer; L. E. Shanks, secretary, and Philip Geil, general manager. The Imperial company, with a capital stock of $400,000, is now

occupying the four-story building on the corner of Wayne and Water streets, built by Curtis and Reed for the manufacture of carriages, noted in their day. When the purchase of the building was made retail stores occupied the ground floor, the upper floor being converted to factory purposes, with offices on the second floor. As the leases of the various stores are expiring the company will include this space in their plant, and big improvements are contemplated. Over 200 dozen suits of underwear are now being furnished each day in contrast to the 30 dozen daily output in earlier years. The majority of the 225 employees is women, and the most modern conveniences and best factory conditions possible are provided for their comfort. At noon hot lunch is served in the company's lunch room and a woman is kept there to cater to the wants of the employees all day. Thirteen men of the employees served in the World war. Forty thousand suits of underwear were manufactured for the government, to be worn by the soldiers. The output of the factory now consists of cotton, wool and silk knit underwear, also all grades, including silk in woven fabrics, and is taken directly by the big retailers all over the United States. After the death of A. D. Hance in July, 1919, the official board was rearranged as follows: F. E. Campbell, vice-president; A. S. Clouse, treasurer; L. E. Shanks, secretary; C. A. Campbell, general manager, and Philip Geil, advertising and sales manager.

The Favorite Stove & Range Co. The name of William King Boal is ineffaceably impressed upon the intimate history of the Favorite Stove & Range Co. as its founder and spirit. On the completion of the first factory buildings in the south end of the city, Mr. Boal moved his family here in 1887 and became an integral part in the social and business life of the community. His character and personal life, until his death, occurring January 2, 1916, was felt to be for the betterment of all affairs with which he was in touch. Looking for the best in everyone, he brought out the best. It was his custom to make a trip through the factory every morning and his men entertained for him the highest personal respect and always felt free to go to him for advice and in any difficulties that might occur.

The original Favorite Stove & Range Co. was established in Cincinnati in 1848. The necessity for expansion and owing to the fact that the plant in Cincinnati was located in a district where it was impossible to obtain additional land for building purposes resulted in the removal of the institution to Piqua in 1889. Here an ideal plant was laid out with all the work shops on the ground floor and so arranged that all the work progresses from one department to another in an orderly fashion. There is no retracing of steps, or raising and lowering from one floor to another from the yards and foundries to the shipping platforms. On coming to Piqua William K. Boal was the president of the company and his son, Stanhope Boal, the vice-president, and Jacob Bettman, of Cincinnati, secretary and treasurer. Mr. E. W. Lape, who came here with the company as bookkeeper, succeeded to the offices of secretary and treasurer when Mr. Bettman returned to Cincinnati in 1893 and has taken an important part in the concern.

Additions to the plant have been made from time to time and today the Favorite Stove & Range Co. occupies fourteen acres. The buildings are in six parallel rows with light courts in between, and it is acknowledged to be one of the best arranged and most efficient manufacturing institutions of its kind in the United States. The administrative building is on Young and Weber streets. The company today makes the most complete line of stoves, ranges and furnaces of any stove manufacturing plant. The Favorite line comprises the famous Favorite baseburners for hard coal; a wonderful variety of heating stoves for soft coal and wood; a complete line of cast ranges, steel ranges and cooking stoves; a complete line of gas ranges and gas heaters, including the marvelous Favorite fireless gas ranges, and a very beautiful and complete line of porcelain stoves and ranges for all fuels. They manufacture Hermetic Favorite warm air heaters and the Favorite pipeless furnaces, and there is also operated a completely equipped shop for the manufacture of Favorite Piqua hollow ware.

An intelligent and progressive sales and advertising policy has resulted in a nation-wide distribution of Favorite stoves and ranges. Favorite stoves and ranges are sold to over 5,000 dealers affording representation in every state in the Union. In addition they do a considerable amount of export business, which includes not only Mexico and South America, but Japan, Java and South Africa. Before the European war they had a large export business with Russia.

In packing stoves for export they first mount them in order that they may fit perfectly, then they are dismounted and each piece carefully tagged and numbered and packed in large iron bound shipping crates with straw so that they will occupy the least possible space. Since the war extensive importations are being made to Spain and Italy. The total number of employees of the Favorite Stove & Range Co. at present is about 650. During the late World war the Favorite Stove & Range Co. manufactured over 6,000 stoves and ranges which were used in the cantonments and hospitals in this country and in the camps abroad. Favorite hill, where many of the employees have their homes, took its name from the company. The executive officers today are: President, Stanhope Boal; vice-president-treasurer, E. W. Lape; secretary, Leo. M. Frigge; superintendent, John H. Fecker; sales manager, J. A. Underwood; manufacturing manager, Charles C. Jelleff; manager of furnace department and advertising manager, Irving M. Adams.

The Piqua Handle & Manufacturing Company, now the largest handle company in the world, was organized on May 1, 1882, and housed in a small building on River street, Piqua, to manufacture garden and farming tools, long and "D" handles; the earliest officers being R. M. Murray, president; H. C. Nellis, vice president; H. H. Bassett, secretary, and W. C. Gray, treasurer. Upon Mr. Nellis resigning in 1886 as vice president, Myron E. Barber was elected to fill his place. September 26, 1886, he was also made treasurer and manager, later following Frank Chance as president. Mr. Barber was with the company for twenty years, and upon his resigning May 1, 1905, was presented with a silver loving cup as a "token

of the honor and esteem in which he was held by the officers and employes." During Mr. Barber's long and efficient service, many changes were effected.

September 1, 1892, Mr. William Cook Rogers, of Philadelphia, was added to the firm, bringing with him The W. C. Rogers Manufacturing company, making wooden door knobs, shutter knobs, escutcheons, base knobs, electric push buttons, and kindred goods. September 26, 1893, Mr. Rogers was elected vice president of the company, and upon the retirement of Mr. Barber, he became president, the company being reorganized May 1, 1905, under the laws of Ohio, having until then existed under a West Virginia charter. From the time Mr. Rogers entered the firm the words "and manufacturing" were added to the name.

About the year 1902 branch factories were established at Thompsonville, Mich., and Osceola, Ark., where, as both were equipped with sawmills, they made the finished product direct from the forests. The entire output of these branch factories was farming tool handles. An office was also maintained at Columbus, but that was later discontinued. The New York office is at 18 Broadway.

In 1907, Mr. Robert Lansing Douglas, vice president of a life insurance company in Indianapolis, was elected treasurer, and in that capacity, and as a director, was with the company until his death in 1917. Shortly afterward, Mr. Charles H. Barnett, who had entered the company in 1891, had been made assistant secretary in 1905, and secretary in 1907, was elected treasurer also, with Mr. W. B. Unkefer, assistant treasurer.

In 1914 the company took over the Joseph Bardsley company of New York, manufacturing the finest line of wooden door knobs in the country, and in 1917 the Chapman-Sargent company, of Copemish, Mich., makers of dairy supplies—many of them hand-carved and unusual—was acquired. In 1917 a new plant was built in Marquette, Mich., which is one of the finest wood turning establishments in the United States. There the Thompsonville branch was moved in 1917.

The buildings of this plant are of the most modern, slow burning factory construction, automatically sprinkled, virtually fireproof, having as their motive power electricity generated by a 1,000 horse-power turbine engine. The company holds in reserve large acreage of standing timber, its fancy woods being obtained from Mexico, Cuba and Honduras. The Piqua Handle & Manufacturing company is thoroughly progressive, its president, Mr. Rogers, ever on the alert to improve and perfect, to the smallest detail. A business man of rare acumen and ability, he has won for himself and his company an enviable and substantial name, selling its products in every part of the world. From the little, one-story and a half building on River street, where it had its birth, the company has grown until it now occupies ten buildings in Piqua, six in Osceola, Ark., and five at Marquette, Mich., and employes between 500 and 600 men and women. In 1918-19 the output, or number of pieces sold was 27,593,513. The company derives its strength fundamentally from its timber holdings, manufacturing the finished products in the place where it grows. The men employes have a

mutual aid association with sick and death benefits, and a large co-operative store is owned by the employes of this and a neighboring plant. Present officers of the company are; President, William Cook Rogers; vice president, A. M. Leonard; secretary and treasurer, Charles H. Barnett.

The company was the first Piqua factory to be given a government war order for the World war, receiving an order for 350,000 tent poles before the war was declared by the United States. The poles, which were for the shelter or "pup" tents, were cut and turned at the Thompsonville branch, and sent to the Piqua factory to be assembled. They were to be delivered in thirty days. So, as it was impossible to obtain men, a number of the prominent young girls of the city, headed by the daughter of the president, Miss Eleanor M. Rogers, volunteered for the work, thirty starting the first day and it was finished in less than the time required. More orders following the first, the girls patriotically remained for several months or until the work was transferred to the Marquette branch of the company. There, and at the Thompsonville branch as well, young women did this work.

The company devoted 42 per cent of its output to direct war work, and 52 per cent to other essential work. This involved approximately three and a half million turnings. Among the articles made were shovel handles, intrenching tool handles, baling shovel handles, tent poles, serving mallets, pick mattock handles, file, chisel, brad-awl, and other small tool handles; the intrenching tool and baling shovel handles together with the metal parts furnished by the Wood Shovel & Tool Works, were in the equipment of most soldiers, as were the tent poles, while the mallets were used in connection with airplanes. It was said that his factory was the only plant to make good on tent poles, 1,440,000 were made and assembled.

The Orr Felt & Blanket Company. The unusually attractive office and factory buildings of the Orr Felt & Blanket company with well-kept lawns and surroundings are most ornamental to the south end of Main street, and everyone connected with the institution seems to have a personal pride in its sightliness. This company was incorporated August 16, 1901, by General W. P. Orr and his son, A. M. Orr, for the manufacture of felts and blankets, after the purchase of the old F. Gray company, who had manufactured paper maker's felts and jackets, flannels and yarns since 1872. They remained in the plant on East Water street, until 1910, when in January, they moved into a new plant they had constructed on South Main street the previous year, much larger than the original plant and occupying a space of 95,000 square feet. The East Water street plant was reorganized and changed into a worsted mill, for the manufacturing of "piece dyed worsted," operating successfully until April, 1913, when it was badly damaged by the flood which swept through Miami valley. This mill was never started up again after the flood, as when all improvements had been made and it was about ready for the commencement of operation it was entirely destroyed by fire. The machinery was sold and the company after deciding not to rebuild sold the site

to the state for an armory. The Orr Felt & Blanket company confined its operations to the South Main street plant and in the fall of 1916 was obliged to enlarge its quarters. A new building was erected south of the plant, occupying a space of 6,000 square feet, and the output increased. The volume of the business is in the manufacturing of the felts used by paper makers of this country and in foreign paper mills. Blankets are manufactured that have a world-wide reputation and no finer ones can be produced anywhere.

Every convenience for the employes has been arranged for and the offices are very attractive and comfortable. The company in 1919 employed approximately 350 hands, 60 per cent men and 40 per cent women. The women employes had their own separate organization for doing war work, working especially for their own men who were in the service sending them boxes when they were in camp on this side. They knitted sweaters and scarfs giving up definite hours each week to the work. Forty-eight of the employes of the company were engaged in the World war. Approximately 100,000 army blankets were manufactured for the government, the company starting on a war order almost immediately upon the entering of the country into the war.

The Pioneer Pole & Shaft Company. Prominent among the manufacturing companies of Piqua is the Pioneer Pole & Shaft company, whose main offices occupy the whole top floor of the Orr-Flesh building at the corner of Main and Ash streets in this city. The official staff is as follows: President, A. R. Friedman; secretary, W. W. Edge; treasurer, H. D. Hartley; chairman of the executive board, W. A. Snyder. This company is closely identified with the Hayes Wheel company with its plants at Jackson, Mich., and Anderson, Ind., and their own plants are at Piqua, Sidney, Muncie, St. Louis, Memphis, Cairo, Ill., Evansville, Ind., and Cincinnati, and Canadian factories at Windsor, Galt and Muritton, Ontario.

To old residents, however, the Bentwood factory on South Main street is thought of when the Pioneer company is mentioned. This factory including the manufacturing and storing space occupies the better part of two blocks at the south end of Main street, and was erected by A. G. Snyder and his son, W. A. Snyder, who came here from Ashtabula in 1888; the firm name was Snyder & Son. The site was the old Hetherington stone quarry filled up to a great extent by ashes and cinders. In digging for various purposes at one time or another remains of the supporting work of the trestle work of the old quarry have been uncovered. The original product of the Bentwood was confined entirely to wood work for the carriage trade of the country. In 1903, the Bentwood became part of the Pioneer Pole & Shaft company. The carriage trade having given way to the automobile industry, the company has been manufacturing the wood work parts for these more swiftly running cars. From 2,500 to 3,000 men are on the payroll of this company.

During the war, rims, spokes, double trees and single trees were turned out by the thousands for the government escort wagons, and from the Bentwood in Piqua went heavy ambulance poles,

doubletrees, lead bars and singletrees. The company, with its associates, the Hayes Wheel company, operated these plants 70 to 80 per cent capacity on war material.

The Piqua Malt Company was incorporated November 7, 1889, after having been successfully operated by the Schmidlapp Brothers. Their plant is located on Downing street and the railroad, one five-story building just opposite on the southeast corner and another of six stories on the southwest corner. Originally there was but one small, floor system house, but after incorporation the second and larger plant was erected. The latter was also built first as a floor house but was afterward modernized by a pneumatic system and the capacity increased from about 500 bushels per day to a million bushels a year. All the work is now completed by the most modern machinery that in former years was done by hand.

While the general impression is that malt, which is manufactured from barley, rye and corn was used only to make whisky and fermented liquors, it is used by bakers, confectioners, in breakfast foods and in syrups, as well as in making malt tonics. During the war the Piqua Malt company filled government orders for malt used in making solidified alcohol, used for heating in the trenches and hospitals. It was also used in making smokeless powder. When in full operation thirty men are employed. The company is capitalized at $150,000 and the officers are: President, Louis Hehman; vice-president, J. G. Schmidlapp; secretary, J. F. Hubbard.

The S. Zollinger Company is the only wholesale grocery company in Miami county. Their fine three-story and basement reinforced concrete fireproof construction building, erected in 1914, occupies 87 by 107 feet on Wayne street and Sycamore street, with side track facilities direct to their building. This company is the outgrowth of the partnership grocery firm of Samuel and J. W. Zollinger, whose storeroom was on the southeast corner of Main and Greene streets. The flood of 1913 rendered the building on Main street unsafe, five feet of water coming in on the first floor damaging stock as well as structure. Temporary quarters were found in what is now the Piqua Flour company's property on Main street. The S. Zollinger company was incorporated with a capital stock of $75,000. Samuel Zollinger, president, and O. J. Licklider, secretary and treasurer. Samuel Zollinger died in 1912, the year before the flood. The present officers of this very healthy concern are: President, John C. Zollinger; vice-president, J. P. Spiker; secretary-treasurer and general manager, O. J. Lecklider.

The French Oil Mill Machinery Company. Occupying two city blocks between Washington avenue, Lincoln, Greene and Ash streets, the French Oil Mill Machinery company is one of the busiest hives of industry in this city. Machinery of all types for the extracting of oils by hydraulic pressure from vegetable seeds and nuts is manufactured here. As the parts of this machinery are weighty, the factory buildings of the plant are low one- and two-story buildings of brick, concrete and steel; the latest to be built is of steel. The company was organized in 1900 by A. W. French, M. E. Barber, and W. C. Rogers. Mr. French had invented and patented an oil cake trimmer and it was to put this on the

market that the business was first established. They started with desk room in The Piqua Handle Company's plant, with a capital of $5,000 and their first factory space was in the old building at the end of Water street where the Fillibrown Handle company had been located and used some of this company's equipment. This equipment proving inadequate The King Manufacturing Company's plant on the banks of the hydraulic were taken possession of and later River street was the scene of activities for two years until their first building, 100 by 55, at their present location was ready for occupancy. This building, it was thought, would be ample for all time to come, but before the end of the year additions of new buildings were in progress of construction and new machinery rapidly installed.

The first big foreign order was from the British Oil and Cake Mills company, of England. This last year, oil mill machinery was shipped from Piqua to many foreign countries including India, Japan, Java, the Philippines, Chile, Argentine, Peru and Cuba. The growth in twenty years has been from $12,000 worth of machinery sold a year to $1,500,000 and from employing two men to now employing three hundred. During the world war the French Oil Machinery company was considered most essential to the food supply of the world, as their machines extracted oils and fats, the basis of oleomargarine and cooking fats, leaving a residue of oil cake which is fed to farm animals. This machinery also produced the oils for glycerine and nitroglycerine, necessary in warfare. The present officers are A. W. French, president and general manager; J. W. Brown, vice-president; C. B. Upton, secretary and treasurer.

George W. Hartzell's Walnut Wood Companies. In 1900, George W. Hartzell, who had been a member of the J. T. Hartzell & Son Lumber company, founded in Greenville in 1875, came to Piqua and established his first walnut lumber yards and mills on South avenue just south of the Wood Shovel & Tool Co.'s plant. Walnut was the only wood handled. In 1914 four acres were purchased on Clark avenue and veneer mills were erected and are most successfully operated.

The war coming on, Mr. Hartzell was called on both by Great Britain and our own Government to manufacture walnut gun stocks. Walnut aeroplane propellers were also manufactured both for the army and the navy. A special building was put up at the request of the Government for the manufacturing of gun stocks, that now lies idle since the termination of hostilities. Walnut lumber for propellers was furnished in great quantities to the United States Government as well as to the British and French. In 1918 the old King Manufacturing company's plant on West Water street was purchased and equipped to manufacture walnut battery cases and specialties. This year the manufacture of phonographs with walnut cases has been successfully launched at a plant on Washington avenue that has a frontage of 1,060 feet. In all, George W. Hartzell employs about two hundred men.

Five acres are occupied by the main mills, panel works and yards on South avenue. Here is the attractive administrative building, a twelve-room Swiss cottage design with the inside wood work of the most beautiful walnut veneer. A garage is in the basement,

also shower baths and rest rooms. Two acres of landscape gardening is part of this plant, rose beds, shrubbery, and the rustic fence of rough walnut bark is hidden in summer time by crimson ramblers. Mr. Hartzell is assisted in the active management of the company by his son, Robert N. Hartzell.

The Meteor Motor Car Company. Maurice Wolfe, now one of the leading and progressive manufacturers of Piqua, came to this city in 1913 from Shelbyville, Ind., where he had organized the Meteor Motor Car company, putting out a motor car called the Meteor. Machinery and equipment were moved into the old Sprague-Smith plant at the west end of Greene street and the company reorganized under the laws of Ohio with a capital stock of $50,000, since increased to $90,000. Pleasure cars were brought out until 1915, when they were discontinued for funeral cars. The company by this time had sought larger quarters, first renting and then buying the old Union Underwear company's building on Spring and Water streets.

Expanding in their production, they started to build their own funeral car bodies and commenced to manufacture the Meteor Phonograph for which purpose the Klanke Furniture company's plant in the south end of the city, where they moved in May, 1917, was purchased. The company now employs over 225 men with a pay roll running a quarter of a million dollars a year, and shipments to one and a half million a year. A welfare club is part of the organization that provides for helpless and crippled children. Services of a trained nurse and of a physician are free to employees, and special insurance is provided for every employee of $1,000 to $3,000 and a bonus is given on the savings of each individual employee to encourage the thrift habit. The present officers are Maurice Wolfe, president and general manager; S. N. Arni, vice-president, and Charles E. Hicks, secretary and treasurer.

The Ohio Marble Company. The evolution of the Ohio Marble company of today from its small beginning as an organization in 1894 is due to A. Acton Hall. Primarily the officers of the company were H. G. Foulds, president, and John T. Nielson, secretary and treasurer, and the manufacture of marble dust from the product of a small quarry in Shawnee was the object of the organization. Mr. Hall came up from Cincinnati to wind up the affairs of this company that were not prospering, but seeing the possibilities and finding Piqua a charming place for residence, he decided to keep the business alive.

Manufacturers of mineral waters, of paints, putty and soap all use quantities of marble dust. In the spring of 1897 Mr. Hall took over the business, and moved his family here where they have enjoyed an enviable position in the life of the community. Under the new management development of the scope of business progressed until in 1907 quarrying on a most extensive scale was under way. Crushed stone for roadways and for concrete construction became an important product. Today fluxing stone is being shipped in great quantities to the blast furnaces and to the manufacturers of pig iron to take the impurities out of the ore. The company now controls 325 acres in Shawnee, from Bridge street for a mile and an

eighth down the Miami river on one side and back to the old Troy Pike. Mills were built and most modern machinery installed. The crushing plant turns out the stone in shape for roadways. When this crushed stone is required to be ground to various degrees of fineness it undergoes a drying process.

A number of by-products are now being manufactured, including ground agricultural limestone for fertilizing. This fertilizer, it is claimed, could be used to advantage in Ohio alone to the amount of ten million tons a year. Grit for poultry is shipped in quantities and the manufacturing of cement bricks out of the limestone is a successful experiment.

The capitalization of the company has increased from $20,000 to $40,000 and its offices are in the building owned by Mr. Hall, on the corner of Ash and Wayne streets. During the war, marble dust from its quarries was required in bulk in the manufacture of gases and chemical compounds. The present board of officers includes: A. Acton Hall, president; M. F. Hall, vice-president; M. B. Miller, secretary; C. Suesseman, treasurer.

The Cron Kills Company occupies ten acres on First, Staunton, Cleveland and Second streets, their factories having over six acres of floor space. The lumber yards have siding connections with the railroads. Wardrobes, chifforobes, ladies' desks and dining room furniture are manufactured and 275 men are employed. Cron, Kills & company established this manufacturing business in 1880 with the following partners: A. J. Cron, Robert B. Kills, Henry Flesh and Samuel Zollinger. Early in 1892 a most destructive fire occurred, completely destroying the entire plant. Buildings were reconstructed only to be two-thirds destroyed November 21 of that same year.

In 1904, the Cron Kills company was incorporated and when, some time later the death of Henry Flesh occurred the board was reorganized as follows: President, J. P. Spiker; vice-president, J. W. Flesh; secretary, W. Elgin Davis; W. R. Bamber, treasurer and general manager.

The Val Decker Packing Company was originally established by Val Decker in 1875 at the east end of Ash street, but was not incorporated as the Val Decker Packing company until 1914. The capital stock is $50,000 and the officers are: President, Val Decker; vice-president, L. F. Decker; secretary, Walter Decker, and treasurer, George Decker. Modern equipment has been installed from time to time and a most up-to-date brick and concrete cold storage warehouse is now under construction. Sixty to sixty-five men are employed. From 100 to 150 head of cattle and as high as 800 hogs per week are killed. Lard made by this company is all pure kettle rendered, and the capacity of their plant is 300 fifty-pound cans a week.

C. L. Wood Planing Mill. Charles L. Wood is the owner and manager of the planing mill and lumber yards established in 1879 by C. A. and W. L. Wood on West Water street. The mill building was originally put up by John O'Ferrall and company in 1874 as a railroad car factory. Additions have been made from time to time until now the plant occupies more than a city block back to the

railroad with their own track connections. Sash, door and blinds, frames and interior wood work are manufactured for local market. Government contracts for packing cases for trench shovels were filled expeditiously during the war.

R. Kugelman & Company. The packing plant of this company is located at the extreme east end of Ash street and in the course of a year 150 hogs, 50 cattle, 50 calves and 50 lambs on an average a week are killed. Pure open kettle rendered lard is put out under their own label.

Jacob and Henry Kugelman established the business in 1907 under the firm name of Kugelman Brothers Packing company. On the death of Henry Kugelman in 1912 the partnership was dissolved and Jacob Kugelman and his sons took over the business.

At present the company is owned by Edward J. Kugelman, since his brother, Raymond R., withdrew from the firm last January.

The Cron Company. This furniture manufacturing company has its factory buildings and yards on East Main and Cleveland streets. Many years ago the business came into existence through the firm of Cron & Schneyer. In 1864 L. C. & W. L. Cron succeeded this firm and manufactured bed room suites and sideboards, finally becoming incorporated as the L. C. & W. L. Cron company. The Cron company is at present producing high grade bed room furniture only. Factory buildings and yards occupy fully ten acres and the yards have direct siding connection with the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. In the factory lumber yards, dry kilns and veneer rooms 110 men are employed. The company is capitalized at $150,000 and the officers are: President, H. C. Jeffrys; vice-president, H. Goldenson, W. A. McNulty, secretary and treasurer.

The Piqua Milling Company. This company is noted for the manufacture of "White Foam Flour." Their present plant is located on Main street with buildings both north and south of the Pennsylvania railroad elevation. The grain warehouse on the west side of Main below the elevation was purchased from Spencer Furrow & company in 1916, and the old W. P. Linseed Oil Mills' building was remodelled when they took possession of it, and used for offices and storage. North of this building is the flour mill proper, setting back from the street, having a capacity of 200 barrels per day. This mill was rebuilt by Chamberlain and William Boyer, who were the important members of the company at that time, after the old mill was burned in the spring of 1900. The Piqua Milling company was incorporated March 24, 1884, with a capital stock of $40,000, and the first officers were: Edward Farrington, Richard Slauson, Clarence Langdon, W. W. Wood and H. K. Wood. They bought the flour mill from Amendt and Son who had constructed it.

The present mill has a capacity of 200 barrels a day, and 15 to 20 men are employed in the operations of the company and during the war the Government took a big percentage of its output. This company also operates the old Spencer & Furrow elevator at Farrington and has a distributing warehouse in Dayton. Capital stock is $40,000 and the officers are: President, William Boyer; vice-president and treasurer, L. W. Pool; secretary, J. F. Stuart.

The Magee Bros. Company, located on Ash street between Wayne and Downing, is one of the most completely equipped printing establishments in this part of Ohio, specializes in catalogue work and now has 40 employees. Charles W. and Edward R. Magee started in a small way in one room in the old Postoffice building in 1896 doing job printing. Four more rooms were taken in this building and the firm of Charles W. Magee & Bros. became Magee Bros. The business increasing the plant was moved into the building afterwards occupied by The Leader Dispatch on West Ash street. Expansion of business requiring larger quarters the present building was put up to fill their special requirements. Later the Magee Bros. company was incorporated April 13, 1909, with a capital stock of $50,000, the officers being: President, C. W. Magee; vice-president and secretary, E. R. Magee; treasurer, Otto Simon. Reorganizing April 4, 1911, Otto Simon left the company and the officers elected were: President, C. W. Magee; vice-president, W. A. Snyder; secretary, John T. Nielson; treasurer, Edwin R. Magee. At this date the capital stock was increased to $100,000. At the death of Edwin R. Magee, October 14, 1913, John T. Nielson became treasurer as well as secretary and Andrew G. Snyder was made assistant treasurer. John T. Nielson leaving Piqua to become secretary and treasurer of The Greater Dayton association, A. G. Snyder became secretary and treasurer.

The Piqua Paper Box Company. Raphael and Meyer Louis, members of a prominent Jewish family in Piqua, started in the manufacturing of paper boxes in 1908. William Howland had rented the old three-story Wood Linseed Oil mill at College street and Covington avenue and in a small way was turning out boxes. This business the Louis brothers purchased and formed a company that has always been just a partnership affair. The factory building and land was later bought from the American Linseed Oil company, which had absorbed the Wood company. Additions and improvements in the building were made until the factory occupies a modern six-story building, each floor with a space of 80 by 80 feet and a two-story addition with floors of 20 by 80 feet.

Most efficient machinery is used, the newest type machine covers the cardboard forms with the white paper in an almost human way. A printing press is in use and the boxes are printed ready for the individual consumer. The output today is 2,500,000 boxes a year with a force of fifty employees, 50 per cent women. As their trade is principally confined to western Ohio, the company maintains its own motor truck service and has two big motor trucks and trailers in constant use, delivering their goods direct to Columbus, Findlay, Lima, Richmond, Ind., and other cities enroute.

The Piqua Ice Company. The arduous although picturesque ice cutting of older days is no longer seen in Piqua. Rossville originally found the winter cutting of the blocks of ice from the Miami river almost an annual pastime. There was no great quantity of impurities in the river at that time as would be now.

Francis Jarvis was among the first to engage in the business, his ice house being in connection with his tallow factory on the

bank of the Miami river near the old dam. A number of concerns engaged in the business from time to time and ice houses were built on Echo lake and other locations. Fifteen years ago found George Hager and George Roeser cutting ice and storing it in their ice houses on Echo lake. The Peckham Coal & Ice company built the first artificial plant in Shawnee, since absorbed by the Piqua Ice company, who are now manufacturing 55 tons of ice a day. The officers of this company are William Roeser, president; Thomas Ginn, vice-president; L. R. Hager, secretary and treasurer.

Wright & Kuntz Lumber Company. In the South end of Piqua are the lumber yards and millwork plant of the Wright & Kuntz Lumber yard, an original branch of the Peter Kuntz company, having its main office in the Commercial building at Dayton. This company now occupies a solid block bounded by South avenue, South, Commercial and Grant streets. Mr. J. A. Shade was sent to Piqua from Greenville in 1889 to establish this plant and has directed the active management ever since. In 1896, a fire, one of the most destructive in the history of Piqua, completely destroyed the plant and the big piles of lumber in the yards. The present mill work factory was then constructed, having a floor space of 60,000 square feet for mill work, turning out frame, sash and doors to supply the ever growing demand. During war time boxes were turned out for shipping tools overseas.

Piqua Cap Company has been manufacturing caps for milk bottles since 1909 when the present partners of The Piqua Cap Bottle company, William McDowell Freshour, C. H. Loeffler and Forest L. Schmidlapp bought the Piqua Packer company from A. C. Licklider. The Piqua Packer company, located at the extreme west end of Water street, was manufacturing a patented egg case filler that was very good in its way, but could not be marketed to the big packing companies of Chicago owing to the fact that it took longer to pack these fillers than those already in use. Egg case fillers were abandoned and the manufacture of caps was started in the old location on Water street. The business increased to such importance that in 1915 modern concrete buildings were erected on the corner of Washington avenue and Boone street. These two buildings are connected by runways and a protection of two fireproof doors is given. The storeroom occupies a space of 60 by 100 feet and the manufacturing space in the other building is 80 by 100 feet.

A capacity of two million caps a day will give some idea of the number of milk bottles supplying the needs of families, when the fact is known that there are but fourteen manufactories of this article in the United States. Everything in the turning out of the caps is automatic, and they are not touched by hand. Only eight men, including the firm, are necessary for putting out this product. Rolls of paper weighing 300 pounds with a 7-inch core and 13 inches wide are used. Printing, punching and paraffining are all done at the plant by machinery that is automatic.

During the recent war an order from Borden, the big eastern milk dealer, was shipped to Montreal, Canada. Piqua "caps" are now being exported to England, Scotland, and Canada.

The Champion Cutter Manufacturing Company. In May of 1919 The Champion Paper Manufacturing company, with a capitalization of $30,000 bought the plants of The Champion Paper Cutter Company and The Piqua Bracket company. The official board consists of James E. Bryan, president; Armotte Boyer, vice-president; Charles Hinsch, secretary and treasurer. These plants had their origin from the time Charles E. Stuart purchased from William Van Horne his patent for the invention of the paper cutter, and the bracket patent invention from John Bain. Mr. Stuart began manufacturing these articles in one of the old buildings on part of the site where the Superior Underwear company was built later. The first quarters being too small, the second floor of the old J. Boni Hemsteger building that formerly stood on the northwest corner of Spring and Water streets was rented. In 1895, Theodore Royer and John Kirk formed a partnership and purchased the manufacturing rights of these articles from Mr. Stuart and established their factory in the three-story and basement building at the corner of Wayne and Sycamore that runs back to the Piqua Malt House. This building, formerly a linseed oil mill, had been improved for factory purposes after it had been partially destroyed by fire. A large number of the paper cutters were used at the cantonments here and abroad during the world war. The death of Theodore Royer, August, 1917, and of John Kirk in May, 1918, led to the present company's purchase of the property.

The Rundle Medicine Company. In 1886, George H. Rundle came here from Fletcher and organized the Rundle Medicine company for the manufacture of Porter's Pain Cure, a patent medicine of which he had bought the formula for a small sum. The original offices of the company and place for compounding the medicine were on North Main street. Porter's Pain King became a household name to conjure pain away. It was kept on many farmers' shelves and administered by the housewife for all pains and aches. Millions of bottles have been sold and the business grew to such proportions as to justify a handsome new structure in the residence part of the city, on Caldwell street. True to his promise, Mr. Rundle designed a handsome building of pressed brick in keeping with the location that did not detract from the residential neighborhood. This structure is of pressed brick, two stories, with mezzanine floor, set well back from the street with lawn and shrubbery. Offices occupy the front of the first sory and the factory space is 70 by 70 feet.

Porter's Pain King is also made at Windsor, Canada, by The George H. Rundle and Son Company, Ltd., for Canadian use and this plant is managed by George Klosterman, sent from here to Windsor. George H. Rundle was president of the company from its inception until his death, December 28, 1917, when his only son, Allen D. Rundle, became president, and Logan Frazier, secretary. Allen D. Hance was general manager for a number of years, until he severed his connection with the company on account of his new interests as an official of the Imperial Underwear company.

At the time of his death Mr. George H. Rundle was not only president of The Rundle company, but had the honor of being president of the Y. M. C. A., was a member of the Memorial Hospital

Board, president of The Piqua National bank, City treasurer and vice-president of The Imperial Underwear company. He was also for many years a trustee of the Presbyterian church.

The Piqua Amusement Company was incorporated in 1916 with a capital stock of $30,000 and the officers are H. W. Kress, president and general manager; J. C. Hughes, secretary and Walter F. Henne, treasurer. They control all the amusement houses in Piqua except the small Favorite moving picture house. May's Opera House has been owned by the company since last May and they have the Strand Theatre and the Bijou under lease. May's Opera House is the largest theatre between Dayton and Columbus having a seating capacity of 1,400 and was built by Charles H. May on the corner of Wayne and Water streets, in 1902. May's Opera House was the successor to Conover's Opera House, built in 1872, at the corner of Main street and Market square, and destroyed by fire in 1892. The Bijou theatre on Ash street was built in 1903 especially for a vaudeville house and is owned by Stanhope Boal. The Strand was built in 1915 by John H. Young and C. F. Adlard, especially for moving pictures and is an extremely up-to-date and attractive theatre. The aim of this company has always been to give Piqua the best plays, operas, moving pictures and vaudeville that can be obtained.

Bradford

Midway between Columbus and Indianapolis is Bradford junction, the heavy traffic of the Pan Handle making it one of the really big division points of the Pennsylvania Railway company. Bradford, incorporated in 1870, is distinctly a railroad village. In 1862 the Richmond & Covington Railroad company was incorporated, who staked their junction with the Columbus, Piqua & Indiana railway on John Sowers' land, September 5, 1864, the Richmond & Covington road was sold to the Columbus & Indianapolis Railroad company and the next month, October 17, this company was consolidated with the Indianapolis Central Railway company taking the name of the Columbus & Indianapolis Central Railway company. In 1867 the Columbus & Indianapolis Central Railway company became part of the Columbus & Indiana Central Railway company. February 12, 1868, this company consolidated with the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railway company. This company then began building their roundhouse which was the starting point of Bradford.

The village lies northwest of Covington on higher ground and is ten miles southwest of Piqua. Partly in Newberry and partly in Adams township, it was incorporated in Darke county, but pays taxes in Miami county. Bradford junction was so named by Thomas Bradford, a mail clerk. The little hamlet at this point had been called Richmond and the junction was first called Union City junction. Employees of the railroad company purchased lots and came here to live and so helped build up the village.

William Romans, a master mechanic; Daniel Rice, first foreman of the roundhouse; Christian Sears, Moses Wise, and Wade Steele were among those buying land and laying out lots, as well as the

railroad company itself. A grain warehouse was put up by W. H. Sowers in 1868 and J. H. Sowers & company engaged in the grain business being the first firm of importance. The depot was built in 1869, replacing the box cars used for years. In 1870 the Iddings turnpike, on which Main street was laid out, was extended to Covington and the Darke county line piked at the same time. Nathan Iddings, the only pioneer now living in Bradford, has always contributed to the prosperity of Bradford. In 1870 he had a general merchandise store in east Bradford. He organized the first bank and he purchased and improved more property than any other man there. His confidence in Bradford is evidenced by the fact that he holds two hundred distinct pieces of property in and near the village.

By his efforts Klinger's turnpike crossed by sixteen railroad tracks was closed in 1917 and given over to the railroad company that now occupies the erstwhile pike and has 40 tracks crossing it. Bradford is a scattered village. The streets, narrow but compensated by beautiful shade trees in the residence portion, and all the streets are being well paved.

A black broad-breasted yard, with a track mileage of sixty miles, puffing engines, a smoky atmosphere, roundhouse, repair and storage buildings forms the scene staged in coming into Bradford station on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Columbus & St. Louis railroad. When traffic runs high, as many as seventy-five trains are handled in a day, crews and caboose changed, engines and cars shifted. The first land appropriated for these yards consisted of two hundred acres, which has been increased to three hundred acres. Sixteen engine stalls was the capacity of the first roundhouse.

In 1917, extensive improvements of their terminal facilities at this point were made by the railroad company with an expenditure of $2,500,000 that incidentally greatly increased Bradford's prosperity. The roundhouse now has fifty stalls, new machine shops and an office annex has been built. The big powerhouse has three sterling boilers, with 800 horsepower total and one 1,500 cubic foot and one 500 cubic foot air compressors. The oil handling house has a storage capacity of 100,000 gallons with the most up-to-date equipment for handling oil. A sand house has twenty carload capacity. The stores department for the Columbus division is also maintained here, for which four new buildings were erected this year. All the cars and locomotives running on the Columbus & Logansport division of the P. C. C. & St. L. are now taken care of and repaired at these yards.

Eight hundred men are employed, forty per cent making their homes in Bradford, this includes fifty men working out from Bradford on bridges and fences.

Founded in 1906 under the International Committee of the Railroad Department of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Railway Y. M. C. A. at Bradford is one of the best in the country. It has been written up in The Saturday Evening Post and in railroad periodicals; its fame has spread abroad as the railway companies of England have sent for information as to the plans it pursues. The big comfortable two and a half story frame building with basement is on the grounds, forming a "Y" between the two divisions of the

railroad, opposite the little depot. On the broad and shady porch that runs the whole width of the building a rocking chair fleet of railroad men may be seen any summer afternoon, some of them having been in the employ of the Pennsylvania company a quarter of a century and more. It has a membership of eight hundred and 365,000 railroad men enjoyed its privileges in 1919. There are 75 sleeping rooms, reading room with one of the best libraries in the state and fifty current periodicals.

A large, well kept cafeteria, serving six to eight hundred a day, is under the direction of Mrs. Elizabeth Heffner for the last sixteen years, and known for her kindliness and skillful catering as "Mother Heffner." A billiard room is also on the ground floor and the shower baths and boys' club room are in the basement. It is officered and directed solely by railroad employees. The first president was C. A. Skeele. At present the official board consists of President, J. T. Allen, a conductor; vice-president, J. E. Paul; treasurer, W. O. Terry; A. L. Lincoln, recording secretary; the three last named officers are engineers. The first secretary was J. E. Baldridge and the present one is J. E. Conley, whose efforts have so efficiently improved the standards of this organization in every way.

First to build a church in Bradford were the Baptists in 1870, who were closely followed by the Reform church. Methodists built their church on School street. The Catholic church of the Immaculate Conception on Clay street was built in 1875. The Brethren (old German Baptists), are now worshipping in the Masonic Temple but expect to build soon.

Increasing growth of the population in the last several years has very much over-crowded the schools and additions to the present buildings are to be erected as soon as possible. The first school house was on the Miami county side of Bradford until 1876 when a building was constructed on the west side of the village. In 1908 two acres of land were purchased on what is now School street and the present school buildings erected. The school enrollment increased from 410 in 1880 to 2,465 in 1918.

The First National bank of Bradford, now the only bank in the village, was organized in 1908 with a capital stock of $25,000 and the first officers were J. E. Deeter, president; J. R. Allen, secretary; J. A. Crowell, cashier. In May, 1919, this bank bought the Bradford State bank, a reorganization of a private bank founded by Nathan Iddings and David Arnold that had had an existence of twenty-three years and was during that time the only bank in Bradford. Present officers of the First National bank which has been increased to a capitalization of $50,000 are: President, J. E. Deeter; vice-president, J. R. Allen; cashier, F. R. Dwyer and its location is at the corner of Miami and Main streets.

The Bradford Building & Loan association has its office in a little one-story frame structure on Miami street. It is capitalized at $100,000 and its president is R. R. DuBois and secretary, L. E. Harvey. Other members on the Board of Directors are: A. R. Patty, W. K. Zeller, Charles Moore, C. Katherman, John Arnold and S. S. Miller.

Dr. William Commons, in the early 70's, published "The Railroad Gazette," the first Bradford newspaper. In 1877 two weekly papers were put out, "The Free Press," by H. M. Bellow and "The Independent," by A. B. Maurer, later merged into the Bradford Gazette by L. D. Bell. In 1884, A. F. Little bought the three existing weekly papers and consolidated them into "The Sentinel." This paper was made a semi-weekly in 1888. Mr. Little, the editor and owner, was mayor for a number of years.

Bradford is furnished with electric lights and power by the Greenville Light & Telephone company, who also control the Bradford Telephone system. While the village is supplied with water by the wells system, the railroad company has its own pumping station on Harris creek.

The Bradford Lodge of Masons, No. 593, has its own temple, built by Nathan Iddings, with a membership of 143; and its auxiliary order of the Eastern Star also meets there. Red Men, Maccabees, Odd Fellows, D. of A.'s and Junior Order have posts, also the G. A. R. and the American Legion is represented by the Ben Cole post.

Brandt

Brandt was laid out in 1839 by the Voorhis Brothers who owned the land. The first to take up their residence here were Thomas Wilmington and Benjamin King, who soon after began the manufacture of plows, quite the most important business of its day. John Dinsmore built the first tavern of which Thomas Forbes was proprietor, and an early store was opened by Michael Heffner. The building of the National highway was responsible for the existence of Brandt, and in its early history was a resting place for travelers. In 1868 a school building was erected with good opportunities for education. This school has been superseded by the centralized township school a mile and a half north. An organization of a Methodist congregation was effected in Brandt in 1839, dedicated by the renowned Granville Moody. The Lutheran church in Brandt dates back to 1862. Brandt has never progressed beyond a hamlet owing to her being off the line of railroad, and its inhabitants have never numbered over two hundred.

Casstown

Situated in the southeast corner of Lost Creek township, Casstown is an unusually pretty little village picturesquely placed. It is the only incorporated village in the township and has a population of about three hundred. James Frazee, who settled in this neighborhood about 1814, was the original owner of the land and from him it was purchased by Rankin Westfall and Luke Daney who laid it out in 1832. It was first called Trimmensburg in honor of a man who assisted in survey, but later was re-named Casstown in honor of Lewis Cass, United States senator and at one time spoken of for president. Daniel Knoop built the first brick house and Joseph Green and Joseph Campbell opened a store at an early date.

Before possessing a church of their own the Lutherans held their services in the Methodist church. The first little stone church

gave way to the present substantial brick building erected in 1867. Members of the Baptist congregation from Staunton and Troy assisted in organizing the Casstown Baptist church in 1851 and Willis Hance was the first pastor. A church was built on Center street, which is closed, however, at the present date. The Casstown Methodist church on Center street is one of the best of the smaller Methodist churches in this county. The Brethren church on Main street is the outgrowth of the German or Baptist church and at present lacks a pastor. Casstown has the advantage of a good school a quarter of a mile to the north and a fine new centralized township high school at the east edge of the village is being built. The Swearingen Grain company is perhaps the most important concern, their elevator having been put up on East street in 1905. A good business is done as Casstown is in the midst of a rich farming district. Troy, four miles to the east, is its banking point. The Springfield, Troy and Piqua traction line runs through the village.

Conover.

This is a pretty country hamlet of about 200 inhabitants, a small station on the Pennsylvania line. The land on which it is situated was first entered by a man named Jones, from whom it was purchased by Solomon Brecount. It was platted by Brecount into nineteen lots in April, 1856, and he named it Conover in honor of his friend, A. G. Conover, of Piqua. The original plot was enlarged by an addition in June, 1863. The streets are wide and the grounds for the homes are ample and well kept. Brecount built the first house, used as a miscellaneous store. This firm also established a grain and feed store that did a thriving business in this fertile farming country. Later Brecount, Wolcott & company built a grain elevator which the company operated until two years ago when it was bought by the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator company which is now doing an important business handling coal as well as grain, and has just installed an expensive coal handling device. The officers of this company are: William Moon, president; A. J. Brantner, secretary and treasurer. An Universalist congregation was organized in February, 1868, and Rev. E. Moore was the first pastor and services were held in Lena until 1870, when the present brick church in Conover was built. This church is without a pastor at the present time. Conover has the advantage of an unusually fine centralized township school, located in the neighboring village of Lena and called the Lena and Conover High school. The Conover postoffice also serves Lena by rural route. Conover banking is done in St. Paris.

Covington.

Amidst most picturesque environments on the Stillwater river Covington had its beginning as a community on the east side of the Stillwater when Daniel Wright and Jacob Ullery laid out thirty-six town lots in Section 30 with St. Mary's road to the east. Streets were laid out parallel to the river, running north and south; a portion of St. Mary's road being taken into High street, and today this is the principal business street of the town and in extent just a mile

and a quarter; Water street was laid out next to the river on a bluff and Main street at the foot of the plateau that carries High street. Noah Hanks was the surveyor.

Covington was first called "Friendship," a name that well might suit it today as there is a very democratic and friendly spirit in the town with no class distinctions, real merit rather than wealth being the "Open Sesame" in this community. It also showed the name of Newberry on the original town plat that was surveyed by one Benjamin Cox. Further back in 1794 General Wayne had fastened the name of Fort Rowdy to his encampment on the ground where the Armory now stands. The first postoffice, however, bore the name of Stillwater. Daniel Wright had been living here in 1816 at the time he laid out the town with Jacob Ullery, and Ullery already had a sawmill in operation on Greenville creek where it emptied into the Stillwater at Covington. The Stillwater on Government surveys at present is designated as the western branch of the Great Miami, emptying into that river four miles north of Dayton, and its name of Stillwater had been gained by its tranquil current, so slight that at times any movement is almost imperceptible. Elijah Reagan and Michael Ingle, the tanner, in 1807, were the first to build log cabins, and the earliest stores were on Main street, Noah Hanks putting up one at the corner of Main and High streets where the present newspaper office of the Tribune now stands. This was the first store in Newberry township. Michael Ingle is of importance in the history of Covington from the fact that he brought 800 acres of land into a high state of cultivation. He also produced some very good leather at his tannery. His well, dug through the rock, was the only one in the settlement for at least ten years. In 1810 he purchased his third quarter section. This section became quite valuable for its quarries. Samuel Brown was a contemporary of Ingle's, purchasing a quarter section next his land, where he built a cabin, that he occupied, however, only a short time, soon moving away. William and John Coates were early settlers; their cabins were in what was originally the hamlet of New Jefferson, now part of Covington. The cabin of William Coates was adjacent to the present site of the Pennsylvania station, while his son-in-law, Daniel Wright, built on a location that would now be near the corner of Main and Wright streets. The Revolutionary war found the settlers scattered and seeking safety in more thickly settled localities, fearing Indian attacks, and not returning until 1814.

Noah Davenport and a brother-in-law by the name of Wagner, appeared on the scene in 1817 and put up a sawmill and his grist mill rivaled Ullery's for several years. Aaron Boggs was a later owner of Coates' mill property, where he turned out laths and broom handles. This mill has been long abandoned but there are still traces of the mill race on Stillwater just west of the cemetery. Jacob Ullery sold his grist mill to Benjamin Lehman in 1818 and late in 1818 a new frame building was erected and a flouring mill was actively in operation in 1820.

The growth of Covington was very slow, ten years after the first survey there were only three families living there. Indeed

there has never been a period of rapid growth in its history, nor the suspicion of what is termed a boom. It was in 1835 when the village was incorporated a town, that Gilbert Adams was elected Mayor; William Robinson, recorder; Charles Corwin, Joshua Orr and Thomas McKenzie, town trustees. The Mayor elect is Col. W. Z. Marlin, a hero of the World war. From captain of Company A, of Covington, he was promoted to major and received his commission as lieutenant-colonel for gallantry in pursuing the Germans across the Escaut river after the Battle of Lys in Flanders.

The Dunkards. A very large per cent of the people in Covington are of German descent. The Dunkards or German Baptists have made a very strong impression in Covington and the neighboring country. They were the first to go into the church field. This denomination today has a distinct settlement on the Germany pike which branches off from the Troy pike and is about a mile and a half from Covington. In 1845 they had a church organization but no place of meeting. Their first church held 800 people and their men have always gone unshaven, appearing with long beards and uncut hair. The clothes of both men and women are made very plain to stifle vanity. The women wear the black bonnets and are never without the white cap to cover their hair. The orthodox members neither take an oath, nor bear arms and so were conscientious objectors in the World war. Automobiles, smoking and alcoholic drinks are among the prohibitions. Thrift and conservatism not only were practised by the Dunkards but these virtues spread through the community. The old homes were built flush with the sidewalk in Covington to conserve garden space in the rear. But while the population of Covington is of German descent patriotism and loyalty was distinctly evidenced in the World war.

Churches. Church of the Brethern. This is the liberal element of the Dunkards. Their first church in Covington was on the corner of Main and Ullery streets. A handsome new edifice was built in 1910 when the congregation was the largest in the town. Their first church was called the German Baptist church but the name of the Brethern was taken when the new church was built. The present pastor is Reverend George W. Flory.

Presbyterian Church. The remodelled Presbyterian church at the corner of Pearl and Wright is the largest and best arranged church building in Covington today. This church was organized in 1842 and later in conjunction with an organization of what were known as the Cumberland Presbyterians, who had been in existence as a church entity in Covington since 1838, built a church which was completed in 1844.

This church united these two organizations, and the original church was used until several years ago when it was handsomely improved and enlarged. The present pastor is Rev. L. N. Montgomery.

The Christian Church. Second in the organization of churches was the New Light or Christian church in 1820. The first place of worship was on Trotters creek and the first preacher was a man by the name of Stackhouse. Caleb Worley was a pastor for a number of years. The present church building is the third structure built

and all accupied the same location on Pearl street. Rev. Edwin Flory is the pastor.

The Lutheran Church. The first German Lutheran church was a frame building on the east side of High, south of Dodds street, built in 1840. The present St. John's Evangelical church was erected in 1880 at the corner of Wall and Bridge streets. This congregation has so increased that a new church is soon to be erected. Their pastor is Rev. H. C. TerVehn.

The first church built by the Methodists in 1836 was blown down by a cyclone, and this organization was left without a place of worship until 1850 when the present church was built at the corner of Spring and Pearl streets, of which Rev. W. W. Kent has the pastorate. This church was built by the old blue stocking Presbyterians.

Schools. A source of great natural pride is the splendid school system and the fine school building that now houses over 400 pupils. The first schoolhouse was built in 1815 of logs and as there was no glass for windows, greased paper was used in the window sashes to give some degree of transparency for light. This stood on the present site of D. C. & P. traction office on High street. The second schoolhouse, built in 1820, was a frame structure afterwards used as a chair factory of which James Purdy was proprietor. Later the brick building now used as a fire department and council chamber was the schoolhouse. Among the earlier teachers were Amos and James Perry, James Hanks, Joshua Sanders, David Brumbaugh, Anderson Ballard, John Barbour and Benjamin Dunham. The present school building was completed and dedicated in 1897 and includes the eight grade rooms and high school; the high school is classified as one of the first grade. It stands at the head of Wright street on Wall street, and a magnificent view of the river can be obtained from its towers. R. F. Bennett was the first superintendent and C. H. Detterbug is the present superintendent. Covington's Board of Education in 1918-1919 were J. L. Reck, Dr. H. W. Kendall, George A. O'Donnell, C. E. Aspinall and L. H. Fox.

Financial Institutions. The well-to-do farmers near and in Covington not only require the two banks now in existence but have helped to build up the Covington Building & Loan association of Covington. This association was organized in March, 1886, and now has the reputation of being one of the safest institutions in Ohio. Its first officers were president, S. W. Ullery; secretary, E. S. Mohler; treasurer, C. C. Shuman; attorney, J. Guy O'Donnell. Its present quarters are now in the brick building erected by Dr. H. W. Kendall in 1917, and considered at that time the most pretentious building in the town. Its capitalization is now $2,500,000 and it has over 2000 stockholders. The present officers are Charles Boyer, president; J. L. Reck, secretary; other directors, Calvin Teague, Jacob Tobias, J. W. Lyle, J. W. Metzgar, William Fortner, H. W. Kendall.

The Stillwater Valley Bank started as a private institution in 1871 and was not incorporated as a state bank until 1908. The first officers of the institution as a state bank were, president, Jacob Kendall; cashier, A. C. Cable; assistant cashier, A. J. Maier. The

official board in 1919 were: D. G. Wenrick, president; B. F. Alberry, vice-president; J. L. Cramer, second vice-president; Jacob Kendall, cashier; the capital stock, $50,000.00.

The Citizens Bank was incorporated May 31, 1900, with a capital stock of $25,000, and its first officers were president, Henry Flesh of Piqua; vice-president, J. W. Ruhl; cashier, J. L. Goodnight; other directors, J. G. Bartmess and S. B. Freshour. The first quarters were in the Worley business block across the street from the present bank building. Business developing, a new two-story brick building was put up in 1916 on the corner of High and Wright streets. The capitalization of the Citizens is still $25,000; and it is officered by J. W. Ruhl, president; A. K. Rankin, vice-president; A. W. Landis, cashier; L. N. Van Atta, assistant cashier. Other directors, George Worley, C. M. Patty and M. B. Ullery. The above banks and building association were headquarters for war work including Red Cross subscriptions and Liberty Loans.

The Buckeye State Mutual Insurance association is not only the largest mutual insurance company in Ohio, but is unique because of its origin, dating back to 1879. In March of that year seven men prominent in the German Baptist church devised plans for an insurance company that should be officered only by men of their church. One hundred thousand dollars' worth of risks were secured within a month by unpaid solicitors, and the German Baptist Mutual Insurance company was established.

In June, 1918, the stress of world conditions and public sentiment compelled the company to rid itself of its title "German" and the new title of "Buckeye State" was substituted. The present risks in force amount to $62,500,000, and the officers are: C. H. Jackson, president; C. B. Maier, vice-president and auditor; D. G. Wenrick, secretary and treasurer; Forest Honeyman, adjustment inspector. It has its offices in the Newberry Township building.

No town in Ohio is better off in the way of good service from public utilities. Forgotten are the days of tallow candles and coal oil lamps and wood piles which did service until the Miami Valley Gas and Fuel company entered Covington in 1889 with its pipe lines that carried gas for light and heating from the gas fields of Indiana and later from Lancaster field including eastern Ohio and West Virginia.

The Buckeye Light and Power company was organized in 1911 with J. H. Marlin of Covington as president, and T. Russell Robinson of Boston, secretary and treasurer. A dam was constructed with a twenty-eight foot water fall at Greenville Creek falls; the power plant being located one and an eighth miles from town. This plant is one of the best hydro-electric plants in the state. The company also furnishes electric light and power to Pleasant Hills, Ludlow Falls and to a number of individual country lines.

The Stillwater Telephone & Telegraph company is noted for its excellent service, with subscribers at Covington, Pleasant Hill and rural routes. The company was organized in 1900 with a capital stock of $20,000. Its first directors were: A. J. Venier, M. C. Rorick, John P. Rorick, L. E. Simes, Geo. H. Probeck, J. S. Corwin, J. L. Goodnight and John Weaver. Capital stock has been in-

creased to $71,000 and there is direct connection with the Central Union & Ohio State Telephone companies and with the Postal Telegraph company. The water supply here is very wholesome and obtained from wells and the Stillwater river beds into which flow a number of springs. The pumping station is at the foot of Wright street. The officers of the company in 1919 are: president, L. E. Simes; vice-president; J. L. Cramer; secretary and treasurer, S. A. Kraus; other directors, Glenn Shawver and Dr. H. W. Kendall.

Railroads. The first railroad into Covington was the Columbus, Piqua & Indiana railroad that was built through Miami county in 1859. Three years later, in 1862, the Richmond & Covington Railroad company was incorporated and planned to have their junction with the Indianapolis division, at Covington. The merchants here objecting the junction was staked four miles west of Covington and was known as Bradford Junction. This property is now operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad company and has four passenger trains a day.

The Dayton, Covington & Toledo railroad was incorporated in 1879 and constructed as far north as Covington in 1880. This railroad was later known as the Delphos division of the C. H. & D. and is now privately owned by John Ringling of circus fame. It has two passenger trains a day. The Dayton, Covington & Piqua traction lines give excellent passenger service, the trains leaving and coming hourly. One mail a day is carried by the traction line from Dayton and intervening stations including West Milton, Pleasant Hill, Ludlow Falls, Union and Englewood.

Industries. A tannery established by Michael Ingle was among the first industries of Covington. Extensive quarries were operated for many years until the use of concrete for building purposes superseded stone. The Covington stone quarry did a flourishing business in the early days and J. W. Ruhl operated a quarry and lime kiln. The C. H. Jackson quarries were a prominent concern, and are now owned and operated by the Ohio Marble company of Piqua. Wagner's Tile and Brick yards also prospered in the quarrying days. Crampton & Sons Boiler works and The Crescent and Metallic Fence Stay company went out of business twenty years ago. Manufacturing is not extensive at present, the population being largely retired farmers. Piqua gives employment to a number of men and women in her mills. There are a number of postal clerks employed on the Pennsylvania road to Indianapolis who live in Covington and some are employed at the Bradford yards.

Covington Woolen Mills, formerly the Lewis Woolen Mills, organized by A. J. Lewis in 1887, manufactured a high grade blanket, its "Miami Fleece Blankets" having an enviable reputation. At the death of Mr. Lewis, Mrs. Lewis and her sons William J. and C. E. Lewis carried on the business for a few years until it was taken over by the Covington Woolen Mill company in 1917. The Mills are a mile west of town about halfway to Greenville falls, and their product has always been of the best quality. Army blankets were furnished the government for the World war. The present officers of the Covington Woolen Mills are: president, H. C. McCrossin;

secretary and manager, W. J. Lewis; treasurer, Jacob Kendall, and the company has been capitalized at $40,000.

The Drees Saw mill is operated by William Drees and supplies a quantity of crating to Piqua and Troy factories. This company supplied their output to the government during the World war. The Con F. Drees Novelty Works factory is the first seen on entering Covington on the D. C. & P. Traction company coming in from Piqua. A variety of articles are manufactured, talcum powder, fly traps, and seven metal toys, wagons, miniature Fords, trailers, etc.

The Covington Lumber company, on Piqua avenue, which has been established for thirty years, has just been purchased by George Worch of Versailles.

The Sugar Grove mills, two miles south of town on the Stillwater, have a capacity of fifty barrels a day and the company is proud of the fact that two carloads of their product a month went to Belgium during the period of the war. Their output of cornmeal is of such a quality they are called the "cornmeal kings of the valley." The president of the present company is Jacob B. Kendall and this company succeeded Ezekiel B. Kendall & Co.; J. N. Arndell is the manager.

The Covington Flour mill on Bridge street, owned by W. L. O'Roark, formerly of Covington Roller mills, is noted for its product, "The Pride of Covington flour." This mill was first built seventy-five years ago by D. E. Fall and later was owned by Neer & Cossell, and entirely rebuilt in 1909. It has a capacity of 100 barrels a day and during the World war operated for ten months solely on government orders.

The Westville Creamery company has been in business for twenty years. R. R. Johnson is the president, William B. Johnson, secretary and general manager. A main plant is located at Westerville, a few miles out of Columbus. When the plant at Bradford burned January 1, 1919, it was decided to build at Covington. This fine new plant for butter making was completed May 31 of the same year and is one of Covington's important institutions.

Being the center of a fine tobacco raising country, there are four tobacco warehouses located here, owned by the National Leaf Tobacco company, Gill Trembly Tobacco company, Huffman Tobacco company and the Hoeflich warehouse.

Newspapers. The Covington Tribune Gazette is now being published by F. J. Little. The first paper issued here was the Stillwater Valley Gazette, brought out in 1870 by S. W. Ely, and later came under the control of William A. Brown, now editor of the Greenville Advocate, who changed the name to the Covington Gazette. In May, 1883, W. F. Cantwell bought the Gazette and it enjoyed a very good circulation in the Stillwater valley. The Covington Tribune was established in 1898 by J. H. Marlin and O. W. Yount and the control of this paper was assumed in 1905 by A. L. Marlin and his son, W. L. Marlin, now Col. W. L. Marlin of World war fame. These two papers, the Gazette and Tribune, were consolidated and published by A. F. Little, who also publishes the Bradford Sentinel.

The Armory. Much pride is taken in the armory, erected in 1916 on High street, directly across the street from the traction office. It is an impressive structure of pressed brick and had just been completed before the troops left for the border. After the declaration of war with Germany the local companies were stationed awhile in the armory. Lieut. Colonel William Marlin's efforts were instrumental in obtaining this armory from the state, and it is now used for the meetings of the Grand Army of the Republic, Boy Scouts and Camp Fire Girls, of which Covington has a growing organization, and will be headquarters for the members of the A. B. Cole Post of the American Legion.

Lodges. Among the lodges established in Covington are F. & A. M., Covington Lodge, No. 168; Knights of Pythias, Stillwater Lodge, No. 233; Junior Order United American Mechanics, No. 221; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Amokee Tribe, No. 132; Independent Order of Red Men; Covington Chapter, No. 275; Order of the Eastern Star, Demoiselle Council, No. 53; Mildred Rebekah Lodge.

Fletcher.

Fletcher has only been an incorporated village for the last fifty years although laid out back in 1830 by John Molloy. The original plot of the village consisted of forty-six full and four fractional lots. Since then the place has been added to by Parrot's addition, Moses' addition, Clark's addition, Eickelberger's addition and Kiser's addition. John Kiser, a Virginian, was the first settler coming in 1806 and his son Isaac was the first white child born within what are now the corporate limits of Fletcher. He also built the first tavern. Samuel Dougherty kept the first little shop in a log cabin he built in 1830. Samuel Crane started a second store in 1835 and Isaac Dukemineer came along in 1850, building a brick store room.

Farming land near Fletcher was purchased at $1.25 an acre in those days and farm laborers were paid $8.00 a month. Isaac Kiser went into the general merchandising business with Michael Duncan; they also bought and sold horses, riding horseback and leading perhaps a half dozen horses all the way to Philadelphia where they purchased their supplies to be shipped via Cincinnati by canal to Fletcher. Alonzo Montgomery and Solomon Brecount were contemporaries of Isaac Kiser, known for years as "Squire Kiser," as he was township justice and personal adviser to many.

In 1894, the first grist mill in the township was built at Fletcher by Benjamin F. Shattuck, destroyed four years after it was built by fire. On this same location on Walnut street and the railroad, now stands the grain elevator and feed mill operated by the Fletcher Grain & Supply company, an incorporation of farmers since 1915. The officers are John Caven, George Pence and Francis Willard, and LaVerne Berryhill is the manager. This is the most important business of Fletcher and it is understood they buy and sell more grain than any firm between Columbus and Indianapolis.

The citizenship of Fletcher is composed of retired farmers and it has a population of 375. The present mayor is Herbert Harbaugh

and Mrs. Maude Carter is the postmistress. It is a station on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Columbus & St. Louis railroad, seven miles east of Piqua, with a passenger service of four trains a day, two east and two west, and three mails. Two paved roads run through the town, the Piqua and Urbana State road and the Fletcher and Casstown road. Main street is part of the Urbana road, this street being a mile in length, and well paved.

The village is now being poled for electric lights by the Dayton Power & Light company to do away with the present oil lamps lighting the homes and streets. J. C. Suber has a general merchandising store, there are one drug store, four groceries and two blacksmith shops and the Sunlight creamery does an active business in collecting cream for shipment. Forty homes in this little village are occupied by widows, the majority of whom have pensions.

There are three churches in the village. The Methodist church in Fletcher was the first church built in the township, and was erected in 1820 on land donated by Alexander Oliver. The present church building is of brick and located on Main street in the center of the village. As early as 1809 the Baptists held services in the home of John Kiser. The present church is a frame building on East Main street that was built in 1862 at a cost of $1,500. In 1837, the Presbyterian church was organized in Fletcher by the Presbytery at Sidney. The Presbyterian church today stands on Walnut and North Presbyterian streets and is a substantial brick structure. A new centralized school house is under construction just west of Fletcher, this village being in the township school district. Until this is completed the school house on Walnut street is being used. This present school house was built in 1874 when the special school district of Fletcher was organized. The first log cabin school house in the Brown township had been built in 1810, the second school house was put up on William Mason's farm in 1818.

Georgetown.

Georgetown or New Lebanon was sponsored by George Hatfield and laid out in about 1840. At one time it had a thriving industry in oak shingles but the scarcity of timber in that locality put a complete end to that business. Its postoffice title is Pottsdam and the present population is little over a hundred. The German Baptists have a church there but it is without a regular pastor.

Laura.

Laura is situated near the North branch of Ludlow creek in Union township, on quite rolling ground. It was laid out about 1840 by Wesley Sharp and Riley McCool. It is now quite a thriving community of about 400 inhabitants, incorporated as a village some thirty years ago. It is a station on the Big Four road. Anderson & Coppock's grain elevator is one of the most important industries. A tobacco warehouse has been established by Andrew J. Schaurer, and The Laura Lumber company does a flourishing business. In its precincts are an excellent graded school and two churches, the Christian church and The Friends (Quaker) church.

Lena.

Lena was laid out by Levi N. Robbins in 1830 and was first named Elizabethtown in honor of his wife. This was subsequently changed to Lena, because there was another town in the state called Elizabethtown. Strange to say, after the new name was selected, there was found to be another postoffice in the state by the latter name. It was eventually decided to call the postoffice at Lena, Allen's postoffice, in honor of Sylvanus Allen, the first postmaster in the township. The first store in the village was built by Joseph Beck. William Graham operated the first blacksmith shop in the village after it was laid out. The postoffice has been discontinued and Lena is served by rural route from Conover about a mile away. The Lena Conover High school located here is a credit to the community. The Masons established Fidelity Chapter O. E. S., at Lena, August 6, 1897, and the Odd Fellows, Silver Star lodge, June 28, 1896.

Ludlow Falls.

Ludlow Falls has been an incorporated village since 1910 and has a growing population of about two hundred. It was built on Ludlow creek at the point where Ludlow falls makes its descent of thirty feet over jagged rocks into the canon below. Prosperity is contributed by the fact that Ludlow Falls is on two railroad lines, the Peoria division of the Big Four and the old Delphos division of the C., H. & D., now owned by John Ringling, and also a station on the Dayton, Covington and Piqua Traction. The grain elevator operated here by Meyers & Patty company is one of the best known in this part of the country. A very good township school is located in the village. There are two churches in Ludlow Falls, the Christian and the Friends (Quaker) churches.

Pleasant Hill.

This village, the only one in Newton township, was founded by the late J. K. Teeter (father of U. B. Teeter), who settled here in 1837. Six years later, May 26, 1843, he laid out the original plat, one mile square, and it was surveyed by James Hauk. This plat consisted of eight lots, all west of Main street, lot No. 1 being the lot now occupied by the Whitmer Hardware store. It is well laid out with wide streets and its comfortable homes denote its population of prosperous retired farmers. The first building was erected by S. T. Coote on lot two; and in 1847 J. K. Teeter put up the second building as a store room and home for his family.

The citizens first decided to call the village Newton, after the township, which had been named in honor of the physicist, Sir Isaac Newton. The earliest postoffice in the locality had been established about a mile southeast of Newton, and from the unusually lovely landscape was called Pleasant Hill Postoffice. This postoffice was moved to Coppocks mill in 1840 for convenience, still retaining the name of Pleasant Hill. In 1850 when this postoffice was moved to Newton, the name of this village was changed to Pleasant Hill, and John Whitmore was the first postmaster. June 30th, 1866, the village was incorporated and its first mayor was

Charles W. Davis. The construction of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton road through here began in 1879, and gave Pleasant Hill her first shipping facilities. Today the Dayton, Covington and Piqua Traction whose cars first came through here in 1902, gives an hourly passenger service, and it is also a station on the Delphos division of the old C., H. & D. road with two passenger trains a day.

Telephone service has been rendered by the Stillwater Telephone & Telegraph company of Covington since 1911, and electric light and power has been obtained since 1900 from the Buckeye Light & Power company, also of Covington. The water supply is excellent, from a system of wells, and the present village water works were installed in 1908. The population now numbers fully a thousand and has about doubled in the last forty years. The present mayor is Frank M. Longnecker.

The first place of education was a log cabin just within the village limits when John Whitmore, father of the Whitmore Brothers who own the present hardware store, taught. A one-story brick was the next school building, on the lot now occupied by the residence of Mrs. Ella Schaffer; and in 1862 that structure was torn down and the two-story brick in which Mrs. Ella Schaffer now lives was erected. Sub-district No. 7, including Pleasant Hill, was organized into a special school district November 3, 1866. Owing to increasing population a new school building was erected in 1874-75, and in 1875 Horatio Pearson became school superintendent.

In the development of the village, religion played an important part. Pleasant Hill now has four churches. The first church building in the corporation was a log house built in 1820 by the Christian denomination just south of the cemetery, and was the second church in Newton township. It has been known as Hopewell church. The next church of this denomination was built in 1868; this structure was torn down in 1910 and a handsome edifice was built. The first church building of the church of the Brethren or German Baptists (originally Dunkards) was built in 1841, just north of Pleasant Hill. In 1853 this denomination came to Pleasant Hill to worship. In 1903 the Brethren church was built on Church street. The church of the Brethren or Progressive have a brick building on Church street. The River Brethren worship in what is called the "White church," stuccoed frame painted white, on South Church street. The original frame building was a Methodist church. For a time the Lutherans also had services in this church, but these have been discontinued.

There is practically no manufacturing done at Pleasant Hill. Myers, Patty & company own the grain elevator on High street and the railroad. This elevator and the other buildings were built in 1890 by Read & company, from whom they were bought eighteen months later. This company also owns and operates a grain elevator at Ludlow Falls and one at Rangeville (four miles north of Covington). They buy and sell grain and tobacco and do some grinding of meal and feed. The old grain mill they own on Monument avenue, a square south of their present plant, and which was built in 1879 by Patty, Whitmore & company, they are using now

as a tobacco warehouse. Myers, Patty & company are incorporated for $25,000 and the officers are: President, G. W. Whitmore; vice-president, J. G. Myers; secretary and treasurer, W. O. Patty; other directors, C. N. Patty and N. B. Peter. The Rogers Davis Lumber company, incorporated in 1914 for $25,000, is one of the important institutions, and has its plant located at the foot of Monument street. They do a retail business in lumber, coal and building material. This was originally the Daniel Moul Lumber company.

Beery Correspondence School for Horsemanship is a most unusual enterprise, being the only school of its kind in the world. It was founded by Professor Jesse Beery, a native of Pleasant Hill, who had been an expert trainer of horses for 20 years, giving exhibitions in all parts of the United States for many years before he started his correspondence school.

There are a number of courses taught by mail, including "colt training, vicious horse training, how to ride and train saddle horses, animal breeding and feeding." Seventy-five thousand students have taken his courses. On the roll now are pupils in New Zealand, South Africa and Australia. This business makes quite a difference in the postoffice at Pleasant Hill, as the Beery mail averages 2,500 letters and inquiries a day in January, February and March, received from all parts of the world. A special "breaking" bridle is manufactured by this company and a number were sold the government. New courses have been added for "Practical Child Training" and "School Room Discipline." The Beery school was incorporated in 1908, with Jesse Beery as president; A. J. Lauver, vice-president; Roy Coppock, secretary. July, 1919, the capital stock was increased to $50,000, and the officers are: President, Jesse Beery; vice-president, A. J. Lauver (also general manager of the Burroughs Adding Machine company); treasurer, C. F. Perkins; secretary, Harry Whitmer.

The first bank in Pleasant Hill was not established until 1907; before this time the banking was done in Covington and Troy. This institution is a state bank capitalized first at $15,000 and increased in 1913 to $25,000. Its location in a three-story brick building is at the corner of Main street and Monument avenue.

The present officers are J. G. Myers, president; Chas. Whitmer, vice-president; C. F. Perkins, cashier; F. C. Longnecker, assistant cashier; directors, J. G. Myers, Chas. Whitmer, F. M. Longnecker, C. M. Patty, Chas. H. Jackson. This bank was headquarters for the local Liberty Loan organization, for which C. F. Perkins was chairman. Liberty Loan bonds were sold to the amount of $222,350. The Pleasant Hill quotas were oversubscribed in every instance. In the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign they had the record of subscribing 315 per cent of their quota.

The Pleasant Hill News, issued first in 1914, is a weekly paper published and owned by H. C. Marlin, a son of J. H. Marlin of Covington. Several newspapers before this had struggled vainly for existence, among them the Pleasant Hill Advocate.

The Grand Army post in Pleasant Hill is strong, as there is no post in West Milton. Their monument, erected in 1895 in the center of the village to Civil war heroes, gives its name to Monu-

ment avenue. Lodges have been established by the Masons, Odd Fellows and Junior Order.

Staunton township and the settlement called "Dutch Station," which later became Staunton, was the cradle of Miami county history, and many of the early events were enacted in this neighborhood. Peter Felix, the little French trader, was in all probability the first merchant of Staunton, and was also the first tavern-keeper. The first official session of court was held at the house of Peter Felix, and here justice was first dispensed in Miami county. It was thought at that time that Staunton was destined to be the county seat, but subsequent events decreed that Staunton should be famous only for its past achievements. The county seat was established at Troy and this step marked the decline of Staunton, and loss of her early prestige. However, it will always be remembered for its historic interest. Here, in the early days, the best of the first settlers gathered and transacted their business. Around this little village are woven the early legends of the county; the fame of Peter Felix, Simon Landry, the Knoops and Carvers and many of the early pioneers.

Tippecanoe City.

Tippecanoe City, a village in Monroe township is by reason of its uniformly wide streets, the best laid out of any community in Miami county, and with its well kept grounds and homes is a model of sightliness. Located in a fine farming country its industries are equally divided between agriculture and manufacturing. It lies on the West bank of the Miami river, and the Miami and Erie canal, finished to Troy in 1836, gave an early outlet for its products.

Land where the present village now stands was cleared by Robert Evans in 1839, who disposed of it to his brother-in-law, John Clark. Clark's family had emigrated to Miami county from Maryland. In 1840 Mr. Clark laid out the village but it was not regularly incorporated until 1851. Hyatts village, now a part of Tippecanoe City, was the first location and when the canal came the village moved east. It was the first post village, dating back to 1820, and Levi N. Booker was elected the mayor in 1851. The early settlers came chiefly from Virginia and South Carolina with a sprinkling of the thrifty Pennsylvania Dutch. Some South Carolinians were granted land south of the Cowlesville road for services in the Revolutionary war.

In 1839 Thomas Jay built the first store room, a frame structure, and the first tavern was put up the next year by Henry Krise. Among the pioneers of Tippecanoe City contributing to its prosperity were Mordecai Clark, Henry TenEyck, Jacob Rohrer, George Smith, Henry Hawver, Josias Kerr, Isaac Harshbarger, Sidney Chaffee, Samuel M. Morrison, Dr. E. L. Crane, Eli Motter, Rev. John Rutter, Dr. J. Gilbert, Samuel Staley.

The business street of the town is Main, and John Clark's home, a substantial brick, still standing at the east end of this street, was built by him in 1851. John Morrison built a business building on Main street in 1850 and in 1867 the Chaffee business block on Main and Second streets was completed.

The census of 1910 showed a population of 1881, but the vote of the village in the fall of 1919, numbering 780, would indicate a population of 2,500. Among the contributing factors to this growth of population have been the railroads, traction lines and splendid public utilities. The Dayton & Troy Traction line, with an hourly service from Dayton to Piqua, connects with the Western Ohio traction line at Piqua and with the Springfield, Troy & Piqua at Troy. At Dayton it makes connections with the Ohio Electric line, the Cincinnati & Dayton traction and the Dayton, Springfield & Xenia. The car barns and electric power house for this road are in Tippecanoe city. The Baltimore & Ohio road has two passenger trains a day and five mail trains.

The Tippecanoe Water & Electric Light plant is under municipal ownership, and furnishes water, electric light and power to the village. The power plant is located on East Main street just east of the Canal. A system of wells supplies the purest of water. The Tipp Telephone company was organized in 1898 by H. G. Ritter, B. F. Dietrick, Eli Saunders, E. H. Timmer and J. A. Kerr. It was the first independent company in the United States to obtain connections with the Bell Telephone company. A. R. Garver is now president, and John I. Yount, manager.

There are three Protestant churches and one Catholic church now existent in Tippecanoe city. The first place of worship for the Methodists was a rude log house built in 1820. Twenty years later a more modern church was built on the same ground and this did service from 1840 to 1860. Zion's English Lutheran church, located on Main street, is a very neat modern structure. This church is especially interested in the Sarah Feightley Home for women over sixty on Main street, established at the death of Miss Feightley, who left her home and estate for its endowment. St. John's Catholic church was first a mission church and it was not until 1858 that their present church was built and a regular priest appointed. The priest also conducts services at St. Paris and Bradford.

The Masons, Odd Fellows, Grand Army of Republic, Women's Relief Corps, Maccabees, Royal Arcanum, Junior Order of Mechanics, and Ben Hur's have lodges in Tippecanoe.

With more than $2,000,000 worth of real property on which taxes can be levied the Tippecanoe schools have no reason to suffer from the want of funds. It is a separate school district with a large territory from which to draw. A log cabin in Hyattsville was the first seat of learning, but the first real school house in Tippecanoe City was erected in First street, and its old bell now peals forth in the Baptist church. This property was sold in 1854 and a frame building put up on Dow street between First and Fourth streets. In 1868 a square brick structure was erected to replace the frame building and this served its purpose until 1896. The present school buildings, both the high and grade school buildings, have beautiful grounds and are located on the block bounded by Dow, Third, Fisk and Broadway, with very attractive campus and wonderful old maple trees and is most prominently in view from the Traction cars. The present grade school building was finished in 1896 and took care

of all pupils until 1917 when the handsome hign school building was dedicated.

The soundness of their banking institutions is a matter of pride to the citizens of Tippecanoe City. During the World war they were most active in Red Cross and War Loan campaigns and activities. The Tipp National bank was organized March 5, 1883, with a capital stock of $60,000, and was soon doing business in its own brick building on the south side of Main street. The first officers were Samuel Sullivan, president; Jacob Rohrer, vice-president; A. W. Miles, cashier; other directors, G. W. Weakly, W. W. Crane, J. W. Bowman, Wm. Ashworth, John Brown. A bronze tablet is in evidence on their office, received from the Federal Reserve bank in recognition of their liberal support in subscribing more than their full quota of Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, Series Five, before the bonds were put on the market. Present officials are: President, T. C. Leonard; vice-president, E. L. Crane; cashier, A. W. Miles; assistant cashiers, M. T. Staley and Harry Fidler; directors, T. C. Leonard; E. L. McKinney; A. L. Harshberger, A. W. Miles, E. L. Cooper, H. D. Kerr.

The Citizens National bank was established in 1907, and incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000. It is located in its own commodious brick building, erected specially for banking purposes. The present officials are: President, A. R. Garver; vice-president, L. R. Fergus; cashier, Charles O. Davis.

The Monroe Building & Loan association, located in Monroe township building, is the biggest and oldest financial institution in Tippecanoe City, having prospered rapidly since its incorporation, July 19, 1875, to assist men in owning their homes. From its original capitalization of $100,000 it has increased to $1,000,000. Present officers: President, M. T. Staley; vice-president, Eli Saunders; secretary, D. D. Kessler; attorney, R. A. Kerr; other directors besides the officers are J. H. Pohlman, C. B. Herr, C. A. Huber, A. L. Hagerty, W. M. Kessler.

First of the series of weekly newspapers published was the Tippecanoe City Reflector, that ran just two years from 1853 to 1855. The Fireman's Gazette was brought out a short time in the 50's. It was not until 1866 that another attempt was made, when Charles Crowell for a short time published the City Item.

In 1869 Joshua Horton issued the first number of the Tippecanoe City Herald, which he edited until April, 1880, when it was sold to Caldwell & company, the members of which were W. F. Caldwell, W. C. Staley and L. G. Gates, who were in control for four years. In 1881 J. A. and E. H. Kerr purchased a half interest, and W. F. Caldwell continued a year as editor and manager until he moved to Piqua. The plant is in the rear of the Tipp National bank. J. R. Horton, grandson of the founder of the Herald, was in control for a few years, buying out the Kerr interest, and the present owner obtained possession in 1912.

For a short period there were two papers here, the Herald, republican, and the Tippite, democratic, edited by Eldon Leonard.

The Miami and Erie canal running north and south just east of the village, offered the first shipping facilities. Live stock as well

as farm products, leather, cooperage lumber; products of the breweries and distilleries were sent down the canal on flat boats to the Ohio and thence by river boats to Pittsburg and the east. In 1851 the Dayton & Michigan railroad was built to Tippecanoe City opening wider the avenue of industry. This line has been absorbed by the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and gives Tippecanoe City two passenger trains a day besides its freight service. The Dayton & Troy traction line with its hourly passenger service, also helped shipping facilities.

The Johns' grist mill was the first of any importance to be built here. At its inception in 1840 water rights were obtained at the canal lock for a period of 99 years and under these rights the present flour mills run by Foster who succeeded John K. Herr are still operating and prosperous. Some few years later this same Uriah Johns cut a race across Main street and built a second flour mill, also a flaxseed oil mill. The second flour mill he sold to Chaffee & Smith and a very interesting law case of water rights ensued.

A flaxseed oil mill was built by Jonathan Favorite and Wesley Roberts in 1839 and a malt house established by Walter Norey, a Scotchman, was unsuccessfully managed, and turned over to a stock company in a few years. Col. Reuben T. Hutchins operated a malt company from 1852 until 1877, when he sold it to S. R. and B. F. Rhodehamel who successfully carried on the business for a number of years.

A linseed oil mill built by Jonathan Favorite and Wesley Roberts in 1839, where the Tipp Whip factory stands did quite an extensive business for some years. Their property was bought by the Tippecanoe Whip company in 1885.

George and Edward Smith built one of the early distilleries in 1852. S. L. Chaffee built his distillery in 1855 on the canal at the end of Dow street, and Dietricks Distilling company operated from 1885 to 1917.

An interesting enterprise was the Tippecanoe Grape Sugar company, of which Mr. B. F. Rhodehamel was also president. This plant was located on First street and the canal and glucose was manufactured. The company was capitalized at $75,000. It was sold to the American Glucose company in 1883, who operated it for four years from main offices at Peoria, Ill. An explosion occurred in 1887 when the factory was dismantled.

On the site of the old glucose plant, the Lin Dell company with offices in New York, established a canning factory. This has 104 employees, and aids the truck farmers of the neighborhood from whom they purchase fruits and vegetables.

The Amola Soap company has its factory for manufacturing toilet articles, on south First street in the buildings formerly occupied by the Davis Whip company. The business had been established for thirty years in Peoria and in 1917 was purchased by A. L. and H. R. Harshberger and moved to its present location. They now have 25 employees and a factory floor space of 20,000 square feet. At present it is subsidiary to the Tippecanoe Whip company whose officers are J. W. Bowman, A. L. Harshberger,

W. C. Staley, W. B. Ten Eyck and Jacob Prill, but the company is shortly to be incorporated.

The Tippecanoe Whip company was in existence from 1884 until 1917 when their property on East Main street was sold to the Miami Conservancy district. They were a prosperous firm during the days of buggies. This whip company succeeded to the occupancy of the old linseed oil property.

Ford & Company's Wheel plant, owned by Leonard, was established in 1865 with its factory on First street. It did quite an extensive business first in wheels for wagons, then for automobiles. Two years ago the property was taken by the Miami Conservancy. They employed about 100 hands and their wheels were used in foreign countries as well as in this.

The Northern Manufacturing company is one of the largest and most progressive manufacturing firms of Tippecanoe City. It was capitalized June, 1919, at $100,000, to make buffets and bedroom furniture. The company bought the Tipp Furniture company, whose factory buildings had been erected in 1890 on Second street, and the Ford & Company's plant, covering about 8 acres on Second street, was purchased two years ago, and two new buildings were added to the three already there. On Fifth street six buildings are now in use and five blocks of ground occupied. Between 75 and 100 men are given employment by this company. The officers are A. R. Garver, J. H. Rohrer, J. B. Garver, J. B. Backman.

The Tipp Building Manufacturing company is engaged chiefly in the making of kitchen cabinets. Modern factory buildings are located on Walnut street west of the B. & O. railway tracks. It has a capitalization of $75,000 and its officers are H. J. Ritter, A. R. Garver, Ben and Ed. Timmer. This business dates back to a planing mill on the same location built by Robert Smith. Trupp, Weakly & company purchased Smith's mill in 1872, put in extensive machinery and developed a big building; material business finally absorbed by the Tipp Building Manufacturing company.

The American Strawboard company of Akron, O., is now turning out 11 to 12 tons daily of strawboard from its mills in Tippecanoe City and they employ about 35 men in its operation. The local management of this mill and of others at Piqua is under Mr. J. F. Anderson. The Tippecanoe mills were bought from the Tippecanoe Strawboard company, organized in 1885, with a capital stock of $35,000. First officers: W. W. Crane, H. E. Hawver and W. C. Staley. The capital stock had been increased before the sale of the property to the Trust.

The Tipp Novelty works, owned by James and Russel Scheip, have an attractive group of buildings on the North side of Sixth street. Here toys of every description are made, that have a market all over the world, and any number of dolls, blocks, wagons, etc., go to the children in Australia.

Bohlander & Sons nursery is one of the show places of the town as well as an important adjunct in giving healthful employment to a number of men. Over 3,000 varieties of trees, evergreens, shrub and perennials are grown on the land the company has under contract, or under their management elsewhere.

The nursery consists of seventy acres, and fifty gardeners are employed. Fully 150 acres are under their management or contract, with 50 more men employed. The firm not only supplies stock for the beautifying of estates but act as landscape gardeners. Peter Bohlander founded the business more than 70 years ago, starting on 15 or 20 acres near Dayton, later moving to the present location and at his death his son, W. F. Bohlander assumed control. The reputation of this concern has spread all over the country.

The Tippecanoe Knitting mills on North First street, are a subsidiary of the Superior Underwear company of Piqua, and take care of the overflow of the Piqua plant. They were bought from the Tippecanoe Underwear company, organized in 1907, operated there until 1913, when they sold their machinery and building to the Superior. When in operation this mill employs 100 operators.

West Charleston.

West Charleston was the first hamlet settled in Bethel township and one of the oldest settlements in the county. It was laid out in 1807 by Charles Friend, who first called it Friendtown. Land contiguous to the plots laid out by Friend were purchased in 1814 by John Newcomb, who became the first storekeeper in a log cabin. John Schlosser established the first tavern and later William Boyer and a man named Lightcap also opened a tavern to take care of the comparatively heavy travel through there at that time by stage coach. Among the early stage drivers who made West Charleston a stopping place were Jerry Self, Calvin Adams and Lewis Russel. A small showmaker's shop was set up "in the bush" north of the little settlement by James Ferguson who also did some tanning. With no canal in the early days nor railroad later West Charleston remains today a little hamlet of about a hundred population and with but one store. There are two churches, "The Brethren," and "The Union," where services may be held by any denomination.

West Milton.

First to settle in Section 21 of Union township was a South Carolinian, named Joseph Evans, who brought his family north in 1805. The natural advantage of this high and fertile ground on the west bluff of the Stillwater which runs in a deep gorge below the level of the surrounding country, made a strong appeal to Evans who purchased the land in 1807 and had it surveyed and plotted into lots comprising 53 rods each and Main and Miami streets were laid out parallel with the river bluffs. The lots were sold and the place called Milton, to gratify Miss Elizabeth Evans, his oldest daughter, whose favorite book was Milton's Paradise Lost." In later years the name of the village was changed to West Milton as there was another village named Milton near Toledo. The Evans family, George Buchanan, a carpenter, and Samuel Pearce, were the only residents for a number of years, and Evans opened a store in 1810, the first in the township. Growth of the community at this point was so slow that in 1825 there were but three families living in the town proper. A weekly postoffice had been established in 1817

and Oliver Benton was postmaster. The village of West Milton was not incorporated until 1834 when C. W. Beebe became first mayor.

In earlier years, there was some manufacturing in the neighborhood of Milton with rather crude machinery of course. John Mast installed a carding machine in his grist mill, operating alternately with the grist mill. Samuel Kelley erected a woolen mill on Section 21 just west of the Stillwater on the Spring stream. In 1820 Daniel W. Thayer bought the Kelley Mills and improved them to make blankets. Samuel Kelley after disposing of his mills to Thayer built a cotton manufactory just north of Milton, completed in 1824, subsequently converting it into a woolen mill and sold it to William Rutledge. There was also a scythe factory on the river bank in Section 21. Linseed oil was manufactured on a small scale.

West Milton is one of the oldest headquarters in the state for making lightning rods. There are two firms in the business here today, the D. H. Mast company and the L. H. Mast company. This is the only manufacturing done in the village at the present time. Geographically it is the center of the cigar leaf tobacco producing field of Ohio, four big tobacco warehouses being located here. Indeed the village is in the midst of the best agricultural country in the world, and farming land here has grown very valuable.

West Milton is the outgrowth of a Quaker settlement, the majority of these settlers coming from South Carolina. Being of the society of "Friends," their garb was of the sober Quaker gray. Descendants of these first settlers while no longer adhering to the fashion in dress, still have the virtues of quiet dignity, sobriety and honesty they inherited from their forefathers and are noted for their integrity.

As the town had no outlet for any shipping by canal which was the earliest route in Miami county, her industrial progress was slow. It was not until 1879 that the railroad came through. Today the Dayton, Toledo & Chicago road gives service and residents of the village often seek the convenience of the Peoria division of the Big Four road, that has a station at Ludlow Falls just a mile and a half distant. The Dayton, Covington & Piqua Traction brought through in 1902, affords invaluable service with its hourly trains. This company has its car barns and powerhouse located here and eighty of their employees make their homes in West Milton.

Overlook park was established by the D., C. & P. company at the north end of the town. This includes forty acres of land and has been made into one of the most beautiful parks in the state. One of the natural attractions is a picturesque waterfall, where the Spring branch empties into the Stillwater. Boating, bathing and fishing are some of the sports enjoyed in this park during the summer months. A dancing pavilion, cafe and rest room have been built and visitors come from all neighboring points on the line. The gorge of the Stillwater, almost a hundred feet below, affords many artistic bits of scenery.

Miami street, where the traction line passes, is the business street. Pearson's hotel, on this street, is quite a comfortable two-story brick building erected in 1906 by Robert Van Horne Pearson, and has been an hotel site for seventy-five years. Among the

happy conditions which contribute to the health and to the happiness of this community are first its high location, being 128 feet above Dayton, and second its pure water supply, as the municipal water works has eleven springs to draw from. By the census of 1910 the population was shown to be 1,209, increased, it is estimated, about 200, and over this happy community of 1,400 A. G. Miller has jurisdiction as mayor of the village.

The first Quaker church in the world having a steeple and bell was built in West Milton. This was an unheard of thing at the time and inquiries came as far as from England asking if it could be true.

The Quaker sect had their first monthly meeting in Union township, two miles south of of West Milton, in 1807. This was the central church for a number of years until transferred to West Milton, when the West Branch church was abandoned in the 80's. On South Main street is the Methodist Episcopal church, first established in 1833. The West Milton Christian church was established, through the efforts of William Jay, at the south end of Miami street.

The first bank established was the West Milton bank in 1882. This bank was nationalized in 1908 and became the First National Bank, retaining the same officers as follows: Robert M. Douglass, president; C. B. Douglass, vice-president; D. F. Douglass, cashier. The present location is on Miami street.

The Citizens National bank, organized in 1907, occupies one of the finest small bank buildings in the state. It has a white marble front and most up-to-date banking equipment. Originally this bank had an authorized capital stock of $30,000, with $18,000 paid up. The officers were: President, C. E. Emmerick; first vice-president, Adam Pfeiffer; second vice-president, A. J. Iddings; cashier, Noble B. Hunt; directors, C. E. Emmerick, Adam Pfeiffer, Dr. W. H. Kessler, J. C. Minnick, B. J. Ford, L. A. Pearson, G. A. Falconer. The capital stock of $30,000 is now all paid up and the officers are: President, L. E. Ellerman; vice-president, C. E. Emmerick; cashier, L. C. Gnagay; assistant cashier, H. E. Pearson. It is worthy of note as showing the wealth of the community that the deposits of the two banks amount to $1,500,000 for a population of 1,400; over $1,000 per capita.

The West Milton Loan & Savings association was first incorporated as the West Milton Home Savings association, December 1st, 1887, with an authorized capital stock of $100,000. The first officers were: President, J. W. Smithman; secretary, J. E. Hart; treasurer, P. O. Vore.

The West Milton Home Telephone company, established in 1882, is now managed by H. S. Blessing, one of the Brethren church preachers. The officers are: President, Charles Ammon; vice-president, Arthur Patty; secretary, L. A. Blessing; treasurer, Daniel Long; other directors, N. W. Rinehart, Havilah Coppock and J. C. Henderson. This company also supplies service to Laura, Englewood and Verona.

Stillwater Valley Electric company is owned by L. A. Pearson and has supplied electric light and power to West Milton since 1907.

The power plant is on the old Coppock flouring mill site on the Stillwater river, used as a mill site a hundred years ago.

Masonic, Odd Fellows, Rebecca, Knights of Pythias and Pythian Sisters.